

Evaluation of *The Motion Tracker* as an  
Accountability Mechanism for  
Government-Made Commitments

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To date, government-made EWEC commitments are not systematically tracked, and not tracked at country level. As such, PMNCH entered into a proof-of-concept project with Samasha from August 2018 to May 2019 to use their proprietary framework, *The Motion Tracker*, to track government-made EWEC and FP2020 commitments in Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

The project was co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) New Venture Fund in Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

*The Motion Tracker* builds on a six-step approach and focuses on developing local ownership, strong relationships between all partners, and transparent agreement on commitments and the actions required to meet them. *The Motion Tracker* tracks progress towards EWEC and FP2020 commitment achievement by focusing on process via the development of process indicators and complements already existing monitoring and measurement tools (e.g. Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 and Track20).

This evaluation was commissioned to assess whether *The Motion Tracker* capacitated civil society, government, and other relevant actors to work towards government-made EWEC and FP2020 commitments. Evaluation objectives were selected in relation to the outputs and outcomes of *The Motion Tracker* framework and purposefully did not attempt to determine statistical effect or impact given the nine-month timeframe for the proof-of-concept project. A mixed-methods approach was used to address evaluation objectives and included desk review of project records, online survey to partners, and in-depth interviews with implementing project staff and government officials.

The primary evaluation findings are as follow:

### Partner Participation

- Of the 501 participants that engaged in partner engagement meetings, only 33 participants contributed to EWEC-made commitments while the remainder contributed to EWEC via FP2020 made commitments.
- Of surveyed partners, 40% reported participating in the development of either an EWEC or FP2020 commitment.
- Partners reported being actively engaged in other reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) relevant platforms; 62% in the Global Financing Facility (GFF)/ reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, including nutrition (RMNCAH+N) civil society organization platform meetings, 77% in RMNCAH government-led working group meetings, and 46% in HIV working groups.

### Commitment Achievement

- All EWEC and FP2020 commitments were deconstructed except for the EWEC commitment in Zambia due to the loss of commitment development knowledge among original entities involved.
- A total of 44 prioritized barriers were identified during the project period. Of prioritized barriers identified in the first two reporting periods of the project, 18% were reported as completed. Surveyed partners that participated in working against prioritized barriers reported finding value in their participation
- Of the total 167 indicators established at baseline for the seven commitments across the four countries, 12 (7%) indicators were achieved, 118 (71%) on track, and 37 (22%) not on track.

### Partner Actions

- Partners reported using knowledge gained from *The Motion Tracker* for advocacy and communication strategies, internal reporting purposes, and the development of funding applications.
- Surveyed partners reported establishing a total 218 collaborations, an average of five collaborations per partner, with other partners involved in *The Motion Tracker*. Reported

formed collaborations may or may not be related to directly working towards commitment achievement.

### The Motion Tracker Outreach Actions

- In terms of media engagement, all four countries engaged with traditional media, while Nigeria and Uganda additionally used social media.
- Members of the media attending partner engagement meetings was overall significant with 36 members attending at least one meeting.
- Implementation challenges were experienced with *The Motion Tracker* website with country-specific interactive websites not completed by the end of the project and country-specific media engagement strategies requiring further tailoring to country-specific contexts.

### Partner Knowledge

- Of surveyed partners, 89% reported that their knowledge and understanding of commitment components and barriers for commitment achievement had improved as a direct result from participating in *The Motion Tracker*.
- Additionally, all surveyed partners reported networking opportunities and increased exposure as key reasons to participating in *The Motion Tracker*.

### Project Implementation

- Successful strategies identified as key to implementing *The Motion Tracker* were; engaging in advocacy by leveraging individual networks and other in-country initiatives, engaging civil society organizations from across the country, and periodically reviewing established commitment indicators.
- Challenges identified needing further resources or innovative solutions to tackle were; the lack of knowledge concerning commitments and their development, political context changes, the need to better capture sub-national activities to *The Motion Tracker*, inconsistent attendance of partners at partner engagement meetings, completion of identified barriers, and data collection.

## Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following key recommendations were found:

- The periodic review of commitment performance indicators should be formally incorporated into *The Motion Tracker* framework.
- Data collection processes should be evaluated for improvement, so the process is as comprehensive as possible while reducing time and resource burden for implementation.
- In-country mechanisms for the implementation of EWEK commitments should be further strengthened.
- Partner engagement meetings should be restructured to improve actions towards commitment achievement.
- Develop in-country strategies to further leverage government and other RMNCAH meetings for the promotion of *The Motion Tracker*.
- Strengthen capacity of national conveners for media engagement and continue to improve country specific media engagement strategies.
- Expand the scope of *The Motion Tracker* in terms of geographic focus and partner profile.
- Plan for a larger evaluation to determine the long-term impact of *The Motion Tracker* in achieving government-made commitments.

## KEY TERMINOLOGY AND ACROYNMS

**Civil Society:** Comprises a wide variety of organizations that have varying levels of engagement with government and institutional capacities. For the purpose of this evaluation, civil society refers to non-governmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, and the media which are consider private sector entities for the purpose of this evaluation.

**Partners:** Overall term used to describe the wide range of participants that engage in *The Motion Tracker*. It includes civil society (described above), government entities, development partners, international non-government organizations and media houses.

**National Convener:** The national-level entity that oversees the implementation of *The Motion Tracker*. Conveners are selected on their ability to act as neutral organizers between all participating partners (including government entities), established advocacy networks within the field, and have experience working with outreach and the media.

**World Health Organization Health Systems Building Blocks:** A 2007 World Health Organization framework that describes health systems in terms of six core components: service delivery; financing; leadership and governance; health workforce; health information systems; and access to essential medicines. This framework is utilized in *The Motion Tracker* to group commitment process indicators and to allow partners to easily identify which indicators their work is aligned to.

**Validation Meeting(s):** A meeting with relevant partners, predominately those involved in the commitment deconstruction, to reach consensus and get common understanding on both the deconstruction of the commitment and the selection of commitment process indicators.

**Partner Engagement Report(s):** Quarterly or semesterly reports that capture partner contributions to commitment achievement and indicators.

**Partner Engagement Meeting(s):** Quarterly or semesterly meetings that present the partner engagement report, share lessons learned in tracking commitments, celebrate success, and identify barriers for consensus on action.

**EWEC:** Every Women Every Child

**PMNCH:** The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health

**FP2020:** Family Planning 2020

**RMNCAH:** Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health

**Samasha:** Samasha Medical Foundation

# 1. INTRODUCTION

As part of the Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) Global Strategy's Operational Framework (2030), the mandate of the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (PMNCH) is to strengthen accountability. One critical component of PMNCH's accountability portfolio is to strengthen accountability for tracking commitments made to the Global Strategy. Both governments and non-governmental organizations, including international development organizations, civil society and the private sector have made commitments towards fulfilling the goals of the updated Global Strategy. These pledges and commitments, including Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) commitments<sup>1</sup> in support of updated EWEC Global Strategy have usually been made at international events, such as the EWEC Flagship event during United Nations Global Assembly (UNGA), or the FP2020 Summit in 2017, and have been registered on the UN Secretary-General EWEC and FP2020 websites.<sup>2</sup>

To date, government-made EWEC commitments are not systematically tracked, and not tracked at country level. As such, in 2018 PMNCH invited Samasha Medical Foundation (Samasha) to present an overview of its proprietary methodology, *The Motion Tracker*, for translating global commitments into local action. *The Motion Tracker* focuses on building the capacity of civil society in collaboration with government, and other relevant partners to define, track, and then follow up on remediation plans towards the realization of government-made commitments. This work is unique in that it has the potential to meet the increasing need for progress reporting by government commitment makers and ensure that capacity for building and tracking accountability is strengthened among civil society actors.

As a result of this presentation, PMNCH entered into a proof-of-concept project through a grant agreement with Samasha from August 2018 to May 2019 to use *The Motion Tracker* to track government-made EWEC and FP2020 commitments in Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Nigeria. This project built on the efforts of an initial pilot in Uganda funded by Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition (RHSC) in 2014-2015 and Tanzania and Zambia by USAID Health Policy Plus (HP+) and RTI International (2016-2017). The project was co-financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) New Venture Fund in three of the countries; Nigeria was not included in the co-financing.

In addition to the project, PMNCH commissioned an evaluation to assess Samasha's capacity in implementing the proof-of-concept project and whether *The Motion Tracker* capacitated civil society, government and other relevant actors to work towards government-made EWEC and FP2020 commitments. The evaluation framework, timeline, and methods are outlined in section 3 while evaluation findings are reported in section 6.

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<sup>1</sup> Family Planning 2020 Commitments webpage: <https://www.familyplanning2020.org/>

<sup>2</sup> Every Woman Every Child Commitments webpage: <https://www.everywomaneverychild.org/make-commitment/>

## 2. OVERVIEW OF THE MOTION TRACKER

*The Motion Tracker* is a civil society-led approach for strengthening accountability and driving action to EWEC and FP2020 commitments. *The Motion Tracker* builds on a six-step approach and focuses on developing local ownership, strong relationships between all partners, and transparent agreement on commitments and the action required to meet them. *The Motion Tracker* tracks progress towards commitment achievement by focusing on process via the development of process indicators and complements already existing monitoring and measurement tools (e.g. Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 and Track20).

### The Motion Tracker Steps to Greater Accountability

**Step 1. Identification of commitments:** Work with government and other relevant partners to identify commitments for tracking.

**Step 2. Classification of commitments:** Collaborate with government, civil society, and other relevant partners to classify commitments as implicit or explicit. Those that are clear and direct are classified as explicit while those that are not clearly defined and need further investigation are classified as implicit.

**Step 3. Deconstruction of commitments:** Use relevant background documents and the viewpoints of relevant individuals involved in the commitment development to deconstruct implicit commitment components so that they are explicit.

**Step 4. Categorization of commitments:** Categorize commitment components according to the World Health Organization health systems building blocks.

**Step 5. Development of commitment performance indicators:** Work with government and other relevant partners to develop performance indicator to track progress against each commitment statement.

**Step 6. Implementation:** Conduct regular and targeted engagement with relevant partners to identify and acknowledge partner action by showcasing progress and successes while additionally identifying barriers and possible actions to accelerate commitment progress.

The execution of *The Motion Tracker* involves an initial validation meeting, routine data collection and analysis that is summarized into partner engagement reports, regular partner meetings, and media outreach. Partners are initially selected using a partner matrix that is initially developed at the validation meeting and continuously updated. The objective of the validation meeting is to reach consensus and have common understanding of the country commitments, the interpretations from their deconstruction and selection of the commitments process indicators. In addition, the meeting presents a platform for mapping the different partners currently or with interest in acting on the identified process indicators.

Data on partner contributions to established process indicators selected for commitment components are then collected and coalesced into a partner engagement report that is presented at partners engagement meetings on a quarterly or semesterly basis. In addition to sharing report findings, partner engagement meetings celebrate successes made, identify barriers and prioritize actions to accelerating progress towards commitment achievement. These meetings include all those that have participated in the validation meeting as well as those identified through data collection by word of mouth or referral, and the media.

Media outreach is an important component for the success of *The Motion Tracker* as it amplifies the visibility of commitments keeping the broader public informed about the issues surrounding the realization of commitments. Strategies for media outreach are country specific and may include all or a combination of the following medias: promotion of partner engagement meetings,

draft press releases, schedule media engagements, utilizing print, TV, radio, and online sources including websites, and finally social media engagement.

### 3. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK AND METHODS

#### 3.1 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

The expected outputs and outcomes of *The Motion Tracker*, detailed in section 2, are summarized in figure 1. It is this framework that forms the foundation for the evaluation.

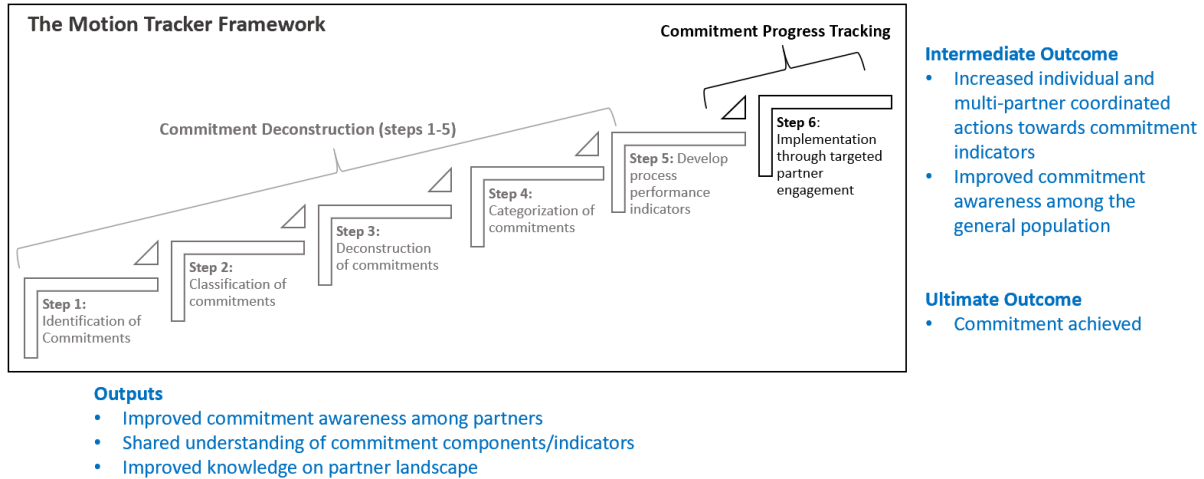


FIGURE 1: THE MOTION TRACKER FRAMEWORK IN RELATION TO EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES.

The evaluation objectives, in order of importance, were to:

1. Determine if *The Motion Tracker* resulted in changes in commitment awareness and ultimately actions towards progress completion of government-made commitments within the timeframe of this evaluation.
2. Understand if and to what extent *The Motion Tracker* facilitated collaboration between relevant partners towards achieving government commitments.
3. Understand if and to what extent *The Motion Tracker* built capacity among relevant partners towards achieving government commitments.
4. Understand how *The Motion Tracker* was implemented and the extent to which it was implemented as intended over the duration of the pilot and across different country settings.

Figure 2 summarizes these objectives in relation to *The Motion Tracker* Framework’s outputs and outcomes. The evaluation results are presented in order of the evaluation objectives.

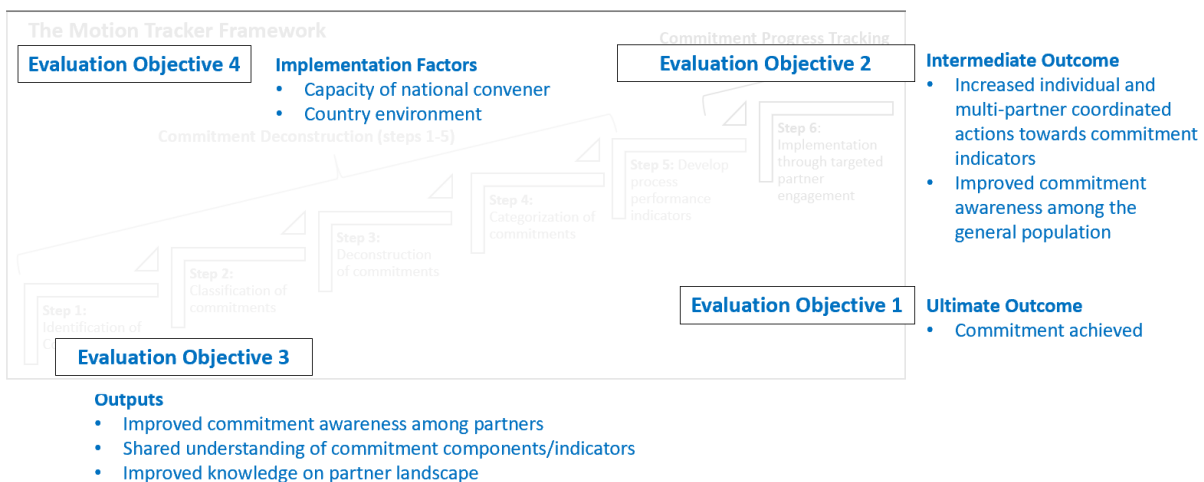


FIGURE 2: EVALUATION OBJECTIVES IN RELATION TO THE MOTION TRACKER EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES.



It is important to note that this evaluation purposefully did not attempt to determine statistical effect or impact for the proof-of-concept project given the nine-month timeframe.

For objective 1, commitment achievement was focused in terms of commitment deconstruction, actions towards prioritized barriers, and indicator achievement. Longer-term outcomes, such as policy changes, were not considered as these endpoints would need a timeframe longer than the project's timeframe to be accomplished.

For objective 2, increased individual and multi-partner coordinate actions towards commitments was assessed in terms of individual partner institution actions and established collaborations as a result of participating in *The Motion Tracker*. While for improved commitment awareness among the general population was measured in terms of media engagement actions conducted in relation to the project.

For objective 3, improved awareness of commitments, knowledge of commitment components, and improve knowledge of networks among participating partners was assessed in terms of overall commitment knowledge, including commitment components, and knowledge of networks were assessed for the project.

For objective 4, capacity of national conveners was assessed in terms of implementation fidelity to established project workplans and overall implementation experiences at the national and project levels. Country environment was assessed in terms of risk management and sustainability.

## 3.2 EVALUATION TIMELINE AND METHODS

The proof-of-concept project covers three partner meetings held on April or May 2018, November or December 2018 and April or May 2019 for Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia; and one validation meeting held in December 2018 and one partner engagement meeting held in April 2019 for Nigeria. Partner engagement meetings and reports cover in-country partner work towards EWEK and/or FP2020 commitments for the following periods: October-December 2017, January-June 2018, and July-December 2018.

Data for this evaluation report was collected between April and July 2019 using a mixed-quantitative and qualitative approach with data sources were selected in consideration to both the objectives of the evaluation and the overall timeframe for the project. The following sources were used for the evaluation:

**Project records:** Project implementation records (excel indicator tracking tools, stakeholder engagement forms, project workplans) and reports (partner engagement reports and partner engagement meetings reports) from Samasha and individual national conveners were reviewed to determine fidelity to implementation, partner views, partner participation rates, media engagement, and commitment progress and achievement in relation to the project timeline. Data sources used for evaluation objectives 1, 2 and 4.

**In-depth interviews:** Interviews were conducted with ten Samasha and national convener staff to understand implementation fidelity to established workplans while additionally identifying shared successes and challenges. Interviews were also used to understand views and actions towards risk mitigation and sustainability. Another set of interviews were conducted with three government officials that participated in *The Motion Tracker* to understand their views on *The Motion Tracker* as an accountability mechanism. Data sources used for evaluation objectives 1 and 4 with data obtained from government interviews used to specifically enrich findings found under objective 1. Both questionnaire guides are annexed for reference under annex 1.

**Partner questionnaire:** An online semi-structured questionnaire was sent to all 238 participating institutions that attended at least one partner meeting across the four country settings during the pilot implementation period. The questionnaire aimed to understand if and how *The Motion Tracker* built capacity among participating institutions, facilitated collaborations among

participating institutions for commitment action, and finally, facilitated awareness, tracking and actions towards government-made commitments. A text-document version of the questionnaire is annexed for reference under annex 2.

For quantitative data derived from project records and partner questionnaires, descriptive statistics was used to obtain all information presented under sections 5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and partially under 6.4 of this evaluation. For qualitative data derived from in-depth interviews, thematic analysis was used to determine themes presented under sections 6.4 and 7 in this evaluation. Finally, all quotes presented in this evaluation were pulled from in-depth interviews and open-ended questions from partner questionnaires.

All qualitative and quantitative analyses and the report writing were conducted by the primary evaluation consultant, Rocio Enriquez, in consultation with PMNCH and Samasha as required.

## 4. EVALUATION LIMITATIONS

During the planning and implementation of this evaluation, four significant limitations were identified that should be considered when interpreting findings:

**1. Limited project timeframe:** This project covers a short timeframe, from April/May 2018 to April/May 2019 and with project funds specifically allocated from July 2018 to June 2019. Given this short period, limited progress towards indicator achievement was expected, and found to be the case. This finding is unsurprising as often a longer timeframe is needed to complete indicators as well as longer-term endpoints such as policy change. Therefore, this evaluation cannot comment on the long-term impact of *The Motion Tracker* capacity to achieve government-made commitments.

**2. Self-selection and response bias:** The online partner questionnaire was sent to all institutions that had reported to participate in the partner engagement meetings during the three reporting periods. However, the overall response rate to the questionnaire was 38% (90 institutions respondents out of 238 institutions that had attended at least one meeting). Therefore self-selection, particularly among participants that are most engaged with *The Motion Tracker* or the EWEC and FP2020 commitments, is a concern as those that least engaged in *The Motion Tracker* as less likely to respond to the survey. This is most likely as a higher response was obtained from respondents that stated they had participated in the development of government-made commitments. In addition, survey respondents may answer questions inaccurately and present themselves more favorably to promote the success of *The Motion Tracker* and ensure its continuation as a networking platform. This concern is probably most prominent in reported collaborations established with other institutions or individual institutional actions taken as a direct result of participation in *The Motion Tracker*.

**3. Double counting of reported results:** Reported actions from both Samasha and Tanzania may reflect actions from this grant and a project grant with PAI that aims to further FP2020 commitments in a sub-set of countries that include Tanzania. This is a concern from January 2019 until the close of the project period and therefore potentially effects reporting from the third stakeholder meeting held in April 2019 for Tanzania.

**4. External partnerships:** This evaluation does not consider external partnerships to partners or Samasha or national conveners that might contribute directly or indirectly to reported outputs and outcomes stated in this evaluation.

## 5. OVERVIEW OF PARTNERS INVOLVED IN THE MOTION TRACKER

### 5.1 PARTNER PROFILES

The *Motion Tracker* attracted a diverse group of partners. About half comprised of national and sub-national non-governmental organizations, followed in descending order by international non-governmental organizations, the private sector (predominantly the media), government entities (including parliamentarians), and development partners. In total, 238 institutions and 501 participants participated in partner engagement or validation meetings and 244 institutions contributed to partner engagement reports. Table 1 summarizes partner engagement in both partner engagement meetings and partner engagement reports.

Uganda, where *The Motion Tracker* was developed and where Samasha is based, attracted the most partners to participate in both partner engagement meetings and partner engagement reports. Additionally, Uganda significantly engaged more government entities in partner engagement meetings as compared to the other three country settings, where at most four government entities participated during the entire project period.

<b>Table 1: Summary of Partners Involvement in <i>The Motion Tracker</i></b>						
<b>Partner Engagement Meetings</b>						
Country	Total	Government	National NGO	Private Sector	International NGO	Development Partner
Nigeria	<b>45 (19%)</b>	4 (2%)	20 (8%)	15 (6%)	4 (2%)	2 (1%)
Tanzania	<b>53 (22%)</b>	1 (0%)	33 (14%)	9 (4%)	9 (4%)	1 (0%)
Uganda	<b>107 (45%)</b>	17 (7%)	50 (21%)	10 (4%)	25 (11%)	5 (2%)
Zambia	<b>33 (14%)</b>	2 (1%)	17 (7%)	1 (0%)	13 (5%)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>238 (100%)</b>	<b>24 (10%)</b>	<b>120 (50%)</b>	<b>35 (15%)</b>	<b>51 (21%)</b>	<b>8 (3%)</b>
<b>Partner Engagement Reports</b>						
Country	Total	Government	National NGO	Private Sector	International NGO	Development Partner
Nigeria	<b>44 (18%)</b>	4 (2%)	27 (11%)	11 (5%)	2 (1%)	-
Tanzania	<b>39 (16%)</b>	2 (1%)	21 (9%)	-	14 (6%)	2 (1%)
Uganda	<b>88 (36%)</b>	20 (8%)	29 (12%)	7 (3%)	24 (10%)	8 (3%)
Zambia	<b>73 (30%)</b>	6 (2%)	29 (12%)	-	32 (13%)	6 (2%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>244 (100%)</b>	<b>32 (13%)</b>	<b>106 (43%)</b>	<b>18 (7%)</b>	<b>72 (30%)</b>	<b>16 (7%)</b>

In terms of partner contributions to commitments, partners contributed fewer actions to EWEC commitments as compared to FP2020 commitments. Of the 501 participants that engaged in partner meetings, only 33 participants were marked as contributing to EWEC while the remainder of partners focused on FP2020 commitments. This trend was additionally seen in partner engagement reports with only 12% of partners reporting contributions to EWEC commitments while the large majority reporting contributions to FP2020. The gap between commitment contributions can be explained by the previous focus of *The Motion Tracker* on FP2020 commitments only, the direct experience of Ugandan, Tanzanian, and Zambian national conveners working with the wider family planning network, and coupled with the extensive in-country coordination of FP2020 commitments across all four country settings.

Partners involved in *The Motion Tracker* reported being actively engaged in other reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) relevant platforms. In Uganda, Tanzania and Nigeria, 62% of surveyed respondents reported participating in the Global Financing Facility (GFF)/ reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, including nutrition

(RMNCAH+N) civil society organization platform meetings, while 77% reported participating in RMNCAH government-led working group meetings, and 46% reported participating in HIV working groups across all four country settings. All these forums allow for the continuous in-person engagement of partners for networking and eventual collaboration for RMNCAH activities.

Participation in the development of either an EWEC or FP2020 commitment among partners was reported among 40% of surveyed respondents. Partners that participated in the development of a commitment contributed by providing specific information to a request from the commitment-making coordinator or were consulted during a partner consultation meeting. Overall, those that participated in the process felt extremely involved in the commitment development process. All survey participants that did not participate in the development of a commitment expressed desire to participate with reasons clustered around three areas. First, the desire to improve service delivery at the community level to benefit the population the most, second, to ensure that the views and needs of young people were adequately addressed, and finally, to provide additional ownership, particularly among civil society organizations.

## 5.2. PARTNERS VIEWS ON COMMITMENT ACHIEVEMENT ROLES

### Role of the Partner

Partners reported their role in the EWEC and FP2020 commitments as primarily informing the public with the information needed to make thoughtful decisions about government commitments and policy, and to ensure accountability of actions at subnational and national levels. Additionally, partners viewed their role as to provide technical assistance to government for implementation of activities and share knowledge and experiences that can assist with planning and implementation. The continued importance of supporting government was stressed numerous times, particularly resource mobilization for activities tailored to EWEC and FP2020 commitments.

### Role of Civil Society

Partners overwhelmingly agreed on the importance of including civil society in both the development and tracking of government-made EWEC and FP2020 commitments. Civil society was described as a key accountability mechanism for government actions, while additionally being the best conduit for societal engagement at the community level and therefore most aware of the on-the-ground needs of the community and what RMNCAH activities or actions were ultimately working or not working. More importantly, the three government officials interviewed for this evaluation stressed the vital role that civil society plays in both the development and accountability of government-made commitments.

*“The civil society organizations are the ones who knows the real picture that are priorities of the communities. Civil society organizations have the power of enhancing transparency on the needs of the communities and pushing those needs to be taken into consideration by the government. Civil society organizations are also capable of pointing out the areas of poor performance by the government and can help in advising the government on the right strategies to be taken for improvement.” – Tanzanian Partner*

## 6. EVALUATION FINDINGS

### 6.1 COMMITMENT ACHIEVEMENT

*“The Motion Tracker is assisting us to do our work (towards the commitments) as it shows us what we are currently doing and how we are progressing. It's like the recipe for what you need to cook, providing you the exact details.” – Zambian government official*

#### SUMMARY OF EVALUATION FINDINGS

##### COMMITMENT ACHIEVEMENT

- All EWEC and FP2020 commitments were deconstructed apart from the EWEC commitment in Zambia.
- A total of 44 prioritized barriers were identified during the project period in Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia with an overall completion rate of 18% among prioritized barriers selected in the first two periods as determined from project records.
- Of the total 167 indicators established at baseline for the seven commitments across the four countries, 12 (7%) indicators were achieved, 118 (71%) on track, and 37 (22%) not on track.

##### CONCLUSION

*The Motion Tracker* achieved moderate success towards commitment achievement as 78% indicators across the seven commitments were consider either on track or achieved at the end of the evaluation.

### Commitment Deconstruction

The deconstruction of a commitment is the critical first step towards commitment action under *The Motion Tracker*. The process allows partners to establish a shared understanding of the commitment components with the establishment of indicators that allow for the tracking of progress and encourage participants to take action towards indicators. Table 2 summarizes the overall timelines needed to deconstruct commitments.

Commitment	Country	Deconstruction Start Date	Deconstruction End Date	Current Status of Deconstruction
EWEC	Nigeria	September 2018	December 2018	Completed
	Tanzania	October 2017	May 2018	Completed
	Uganda	Dec. 2017	April 2018	Completed
	Zambia	October 2017	---	Ongoing
FP2020	Nigeria	September 2018	September 2018	Completed
	Tanzania	October 2017	December 2017	Completed
	Uganda	Dec 2017	April 2018	Completed
	Zambia	September 2016	September 2016	Completed

Across the four country settings, all EWEC and FP2020 commitments were deconstructed apart from the EWEC commitment in Zambia. The deconstruction of EWEC commitments in Uganda and Tanzania and FP2020 commitments in Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia had occurred prior to the start of the project as a result from a previous project.

Nigeria, the newest country setting to implement *The Motion Tracker*, was able to successfully deconstruct both EWEC and FP2020 commitments during the project implementation period. Zambia experienced extensive challenges in deconstructing its EWEC commitments. These challenges were attributed to the loss of institutional knowledge regarding the commitment as a result of government turnover coupled with difficulties in locating previous government officials that had participated in its development. By the end of the project, the commitment could not be deconstructed. For commitments that were deconstructed, the process lasted on average two and half months for either an EWEC or FP2020 commitment, with the fastest deconstruction occurring in one month and the longest taking close to four months.

**Actions Towards Prioritized Barriers**

In addition to action towards commitment indicators, *The Motion Tracker* encourages actions towards prioritized barriers at each partner engagement meeting. Prioritized barriers are identified challenges toward completing specific commitment performance indicators that national conveners preliminarily identify from partner engagement reports and present to partners at Partner Engagement Meetings. Partners then select a limited number of prioritized barriers that can be tackled within the reporting period, or longer if decided, and given the resources among participating partners. If a prioritized barrier was not completed within the original reporting period for which it was selected, partners could agree to either drop the prioritized barrier or continue focusing on it in the subsequent reporting period.

Across the three of the country settings (Nigeria excluded given that prioritized barriers were not identified in their first partner engagement meeting held in April 2019), a total of 44 prioritized barriers were identified during the project period. Of these prioritized barriers, six were specific to EWEC and the remainder to FP2020 commitments. All EWEC prioritized barriers were identified in Uganda. The focus of prioritized barriers for EWEC commitments were exclusively under the Service Delivery focus area while those for FP2020 were predominately towards finance, followed by leadership and governance.

Among prioritized barriers reported in the first two reporting periods (n=33) in the three countries, six of the barriers were addressed for a completion rate of 18% across both EWEC and FP2020 commitments. The completion rate was calculated taking the prioritized barriers reported being achieved in one period divided by the number of prioritized in the previous period. The calculation for the completion of prioritized barriers in the third period could not be completed given that reported actions are captured in the subsequent reporting period. Government entities completed all the accomplished prioritized barriers apart from those reported in Tanzania, where both government entities and non-governmental organizations were noted as collaborating for the accomplishment of the prioritized barrier. Table 3 summarizes actions taken towards prioritized barriers during the project implementation period.

<b>Table 3: Summary of Prioritized Barriers Identified and Achieved</b>				
<b>EWEC</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>No. of Prioritized Barriers</b>	<b>Period 1 Oct 2017-Dec 2017</b>	<b>Period 2 Jan 2017-Jun 2018</b>	<b>Period 3 Jul-Dec 2018</b>
Tanzania	Established	-	0	0
	Achieved	-	0 (0%)	-
Uganda	Established	-	4	2
	Achieved	-	1 (25%)	-
<b>FP2020</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>No. of Prioritized Barriers</b>	<b>Period 1 Oct 2017-Dec 2017</b>	<b>Period 2 Jan 2017-Jun 2018</b>	<b>Period 3 Jul-Dec 2018</b>
Tanzania	Established	5	6	5

	Achieved	2 (40%)	1 (17%)	-
Uganda	Established	4	3	2
	Achieved	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	-
Zambia	Established	5	6	2
	Achieved	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	-

## Commitment Indicator Achievement

*“The Motion Tracker is a process that allows government and civil society organizations to work together as it is not a process in which the CSOs are trying to blame government, but instead work with them.” – Nigerian Government Official*

After commitment deconstruction, the achievement and progress of indicators is centered around actions reported from participating partners in partner engagement reports. It is this information that is ultimately presented to all participants at partner engagement meetings.

In relation of the project timeframe, *The Motion Tracker* achieved moderate progress towards commitment achievement with 12 (7%) indicator reported at achieved and 118 (71%) indicators reported as on track (at least one reported action towards the indicator) in the last reporting period, between July-December 2018 as compared to baseline indicators established. It is important to note that for the first partner engagement meeting that this evaluation covers, only Uganda report actions towards EWEC commitments while Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia reported actions towards FP2020 commitments. At the third meeting, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda reported actions towards EWEC commitments while all reported actions towards FP2020 commitments.

Table 4 summarizes this progress by commitment and focus area. Overall FP2020 commitments contained a greater number of indicators as compared to EWEC commitments given that renewed 2017 FP2020 commitments included greater detail on required commitment actions. Commitment indicator achievement tables are annexed for reference under annex 3.

TABLE 4: Commitment Indicator Achievement by Commitment and Focus Area				
OVERALL				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track <sup>3</sup>	Not on Track <sup>4</sup>
Finance	41 (25%)	7 (4%)	26 (16%)	8 (20%)
Leadership and Governance	32 (19%)	1 (1%)	21 (13%)	10 (31%)
Service Delivery	63 (38%)	3 (2%)	49 (29%)	11 (17%)
Access to Essential Medicines	15 (9%)	0 (0%)	9 (5%)	6 (40%)
Human Resources for Health	13 (8%)	1 (1%)	11 (7%)	1 (7%)
Health Information Systems	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	1 (33%)
Total	167 (100%)	12 (7%)	118 (71%)	37 (22%)
EWEC				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	9 (15%)	1 (2%)	5 (8%)	3 (5%)
Leadership and Governance	15 (24%)	1 (2%)	8 (13%)	6 (10%)
Service Delivery	29 (47%)	1 (2%)	23 (37%)	5 (8%)
Access to Essential Medicines	-	-	-	-
Human Resources for Health	6 (10%)	1 (2%)	4 (6%)	1 (2%)

<sup>3</sup> For an indicator to be consider “on track”, at least one institution reports implementing activities towards that indicator during the specific reporting period.

<sup>4</sup> For an indicator to be consider “not on tracked”, no institution reports implementing activities towards that indicator during the specific reporting period.



Health Information Systems	3 (5%)	0 (0%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)
Total	62 (100%)	4 (6%)	42 (68%)	16 (26%)
<b>FP2020</b>				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	32 (30%)	6 (6%)	21 (20%)	5 (5%)
Leadership and Governance	17 (16%)	0 (0%)	13 (12%)	4 (4%)
Service Delivery	34 (33%)	2 (2%)	26 (25%)	6 (6%)
Access to Essential Medicines	15 (14%)	0 (0%)	9 (9%)	6 (6%)
Human Resources for Health	7(7%)	0 (0%)	7 (7%)	0 (0%)
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
Total	105 (100%)	8 (8%)	76 (72%)	21 (20%)

From the seven commitments tracked through partner engagement reports and meetings, only 12 indicators were achieved of which seven were focused on finance. The greater accomplishment towards finance is interesting given that financial indicators only represents 25% of the total number of indicators established for both commitments during the project. However, this may be due to financial commitments being easier to accomplish as compared to commitments made under other focus areas in relation to the short project timeframe. Table 5 details the specific commitment performance indicators that were achieved during the reporting period by commitment and focus area.

<b>Table 5: Details on Commitment Indicators Achieved</b>			
<b>EWEC</b>			
Focus Area	Number Achieved	Indicator(s) Achieved	Country
Finance	1	Resource mapping conducted for implementation of One Plan II	Tanzania
Leadership and Governance	1	Semi-annual and annual review meetings held to track performance of One Plan II	Tanzania
Service Delivery	1	Incentive scheme for retention of health workers in hard-to-reach and underserved areas developed	Uganda
Human Resources for Health	1	Operational Manual for the implementation of the Basic Health Care Provision Fund for Maternal and Child Health	Nigeria
<b>FP2020</b>			
Focus Area	Number Achieved	Indicator(s) Achieved	Country
Finance	6	Funding gaps addressed by donors from old FP2020	Uganda
		Family planning/reproductive health supplies procured, stored, and distributed	Uganda
		Reproductive health sub-account operational from old FP2020	Uganda
		Quarterly funds released from MoFPED from old FP2020	Uganda
		Ministry of Health allocates 50% of the annual contribution towards contraceptives commodities	Zambia
		Ministry of Health purchases contraceptive commodities	Zambia
Service Delivery	2	Evidence on current coverage as a baseline to increase coverage	Uganda

		Framework to guide districts and advocacy to interest districts in The Challenge Initiative	Uganda
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## 6.2 PARTNER REPORTED ACTIONS

### SUMMARY OF SECTION FINDINGS

#### INDIVIDUAL PARTNER ACTIONS

- Partners reported using knowledge gained from participating in *The Motion Tracker* in individual institution advocacy and communication strategies, for internal reporting purposes, and the development of funding applications aimed at further addressing commitment achievements.
- Partners that had participated in prioritized barriers, reported value in their participation to barriers.

#### ESTABLISHED COLLABORATIONS

- 218 unique collaborations were reported on with an average of five collaborations per reporting institution.
- Partners reported collaborations that primarily focused on improving service delivery, followed by leadership and governance, finance, health information systems, access to medicines and finally human resources.
- Partners reported primarily engaging with previously known institutions

#### CONCLUSION

*The Motion Tracker* result in partners implementing individual actions for commitments and established collaborations that may or may not directly contribute to commitments.

### Individual Partner Actions

Partners reported using knowledge gained from participating in *The Motion Tracker*, either through attending meetings or obtained from engagement reports, in individual institution advocacy and communication strategies, for internal reporting purposes, and the development of funding applications aimed at further addressing commitment achievements.

*“Information gained from the (partner engagement) meeting improves (our) advocacy knowledge towards the availability of RMNCAH services.” – Zambian Partner Participant*

The few partners that had participated in prioritized barriers identified at partner engagement meetings found value in their participation. One Tanzanian partner stated that the process provided a clear direction as to what could be achieved as a group. While another Ugandan partner stated that participating towards a prioritized barrier provided a spotlight on their institution and work as the prioritized barrier was in an area they were already engaged in and made it easier to get the attention of government entities. The primary reported reasons for not being able to participate were having recently joined and insufficient resources to tackle the prioritized barrier.

### Established Collaborations

Partners reported forming collaborations, of which the majority are still ongoing, as a direct result of their participation in *The Motion Tracker*. Collaboration was defined as engaging at least one other person from a different institution with the objective of engaging in work towards RMNCH activities. Overall, half of surveyed respondents, and predominately from national non-governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations, reported a

collaboration with an institution that has participated in *The Motion Tracker*. In total, 218 unique collaborations were reported on with an average of five collaborations per reporting institution. Tanzania reported on the most collaborations (82 total), followed in descending order by Uganda, Zambia and Nigeria. Table 7 summarizes reported collaborations by country.

At the individual level, reported collaborations were formed with a wide range of partners. However, the majority reported being formed with were non-governmental organizations and government entities, followed in descending order by international non-governmental organizations, development partners, and private sector entities. Tanzania, especially compared to Uganda and Zambia, reported a lesser percentage of collaboration with government entities and the difference may highlight the challenges that partners face in engaging government entities in Tanzania due to the government’s move to Dodoma from Dar es Salaam and negative comments to the use of family planning made by the country’s president John Magufuli, in September 2018<sup>5</sup>. However, at the writing of this report, the national convener reported that the operational situation within the country working towards family planning had improve.

<b>Table 7. Number of Reported Collaborations by Country and Number of Partners</b>			
<b>Nigeria (reporting partners=7)</b>			
<b>1-3 collaborations</b>	<b>4-6 collaborations</b>	<b>7 collaborations</b>	<b>-10 collaborations</b>
2	5	-	28
<b>Tanzania (reporting partners=12)</b>			
<b>1-3 collaborations</b>	<b>4-6 collaborations</b>	<b>7 collaborations</b>	<b>-10 collaborations</b>
3	2	7	82
<b>Zambia (reporting partners=12)</b>			
<b>1-3 collaborations</b>	<b>4-6 collaborations</b>	<b>7 collaborations</b>	<b>-10 collaborations</b>
9	1	2	43
<b>Uganda (reporting partners=13)</b>			
<b>1-3 collaborations</b>	<b>4-6 collaborations</b>	<b>7 collaborations</b>	<b>-10 collaborations</b>
5	4	4	65
<b>Total Number of Collaborations</b>			
<b>1-3 collaborations</b>	<b>4-6 collaborations</b>	<b>7 collaborations</b>	<b>-10 collaborations</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>218</b>

Partners reported collaborations that primarily focused on improving service delivery, followed by leadership and governance, finance, health information systems, access to medicines and finally human resources. There was minimal variation with collaborations by focus areas across the four country settings. The only notable difference in any of the focus areas asked upon was in Zambia were a greater number of collaboration activities were reported under leadership and governance.

Partners were not asked if collaborations established as a result of their participation in partner engagement meetings were focused on components of *The Motion Tracker*, but it can be assumed that collaborations occurred outside the scope of both EWEC and FP2020 commitments given the number of reported collaborations reported under health information systems and access to medicine as compared to the focus given to these areas from established commitment indicators. For example, there are no indicators established under health information systems, but 25 (11%) collaborations reported by survey respondents under that area.

<sup>5</sup> <https://edition.cnn.com/2018/09/11/africa/tanzania-birth-control-magufuli-intl/index.html>

Partner motivations for establishing a collaboration were to share information and coordinate efforts, followed by developing a joint programming or strategic alliance, and to apply for project funding or develop a cost-sharing alliance. Overall, 80% of partners felt that their institutions expectations for the collaboration were met and the overwhelming majority that had completed a collaboration stated that they would collaborate with the institution again.

Partners reported primarily engaging with previously known institutions. This again highlights the importance of networks and perhaps why partners listed partner engagement meetings and government coordination meetings as the most important mechanisms for establishing a collaboration as the in-person contact assists partners to expand their network. In terms of effectiveness of collaboration engagement channels, all respondents reported the engagement channels as either extremely useful or somewhat useful for establishing the connection.

### 6.3 OUTREACH ACTIVITES

**SUMMARY OF EVALUATION FINDINGS**

**OUTREACH ACTIONS**

- The development of *The Motion Tracker* website with country-specific interactive websites, key platforms for outreach, were not completed by the end of the project.
- The development of country specific media engagement strategies was accomplished in all four country settings, but require further tailoring based on country context.
- All four countries engaged in traditional media, while Nigeria and Uganda additionally focused on the use of social media. A total of 38 actions were recorded under traditional media while a total of 59,527 mentions, 184,911 views, and 146,601 interactions (number of likes and shares) were recorded under social media outlets.
- 36 members of the media attended meetings across the four country settings during the project implementation period.

**CONCLUSION**

*The Motion Tracker* achieved mixed success with regards to outreach actions.

In addition to the direct engagement of partners in *The Motion Tracker*, Samasha and individual national conveners focused on extending their advocacy of EWEC and FP2020 commitments, and progress to both potential new partners and the general public, through outreach actions. For the evaluation, outreach actions were measured in terms of the establishment of country specific interactive websites and media engagement strategies, as well as the total number of media engagements that occurred during the project implementation period.

*The Motion Tracker* achieved mixed results with regards to media engagement. The development of *The Motion Tracker* website with country-specific interactive pages, key platforms for outreach, were not completed by the end of the project. The website is intended to provide the necessary information on commitment details and progress towards achievement to engaged partners, potential partners and finally the general public. Delays were attributed to challenges to establish set website layout and specifications and a switch in IT consultation firms used to develop the website during the process. At the close of the project, it was reported that the work towards developing a website would continue under the PAI grant.

The development of country specific media engagement strategies was accomplished across the four country settings. However, several of the national conveners expressed that the strategies could be further improved based on the country context. In accordance to country-specific media strategies, all four country settings engaged in traditional media, while Nigeria and Uganda additionally focused on the use of social media. Within traditional media, a total of 38 actions were

recorded, with half of them initiated by Samasha and national conveners and the other half initiated by the media itself or in response to a Samasha- or national convener-initiated traditional media action. Example of media engagements included radio interviews, press releases, and reactive statements. Nigeria and Uganda national conveners focused on Twitter and Facebook as social media platforms to target. For both EWEC and FP2002 focused engagements, a total of 59,527 mentions, 184,911 views, and 146,601 interactions (number of likes and shares) were recorded. Table 8 summarizes media actions recorded during the project period for both commitments.

<b>Table 8: Summary of Media Actions Implemented</b>			
<b>Traditional Media</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Proactive Media (Initiated by Samasha or a National Convener)</b>	<b>Reactive Media (Initiated by media or other)</b>	
Nigeria	5	10	
Tanzania	6	10	
Uganda	3	-	
Zambia	8	2	
<b>Social Media</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of Mentions (No of comments)</b>	<b>Number of engagements (No of likes and shares)</b>	<b>Number of impressions (No of views)</b>
Nigeria		1,311	2,115
Uganda	59,527	145,290	182,796

Finally, it is important to note that partner engagement meetings attracted members of the media, primarily from radio and newspaper. In total 36 members attended meetings across the four country settings with the most participants reported in Nigeria (15 institutions) while the least reported in Zambia (1 institution).

## 6.4 PARTNERS ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE

### SUMMARY OF SECTION FINDINGS

#### COMMITMENT KNOWLEDGE

- Prior to their involvement in *The Motion Tracker*, about half of partners were aware of both EWEC and FP2020 commitments.
- As a result of their involvement in *The Motion Tracker*, 89% of surveyed respondents stated that their knowledge and understanding of commitment components and barriers for commitment achievement had improved.

#### NETWORK KNOWLEDGE

- All partners reported networking opportunities and increased exposure as key benefits to participating in *The Motion Tracker*.

#### CONCLUSION

*The Motion Tracker* improved commitment knowledge and networking opportunities among participating stakeholders.

### Commitment Knowledge

About half of partners were aware of the existence of both EWEC and FP2020 commitments prior to their involvement in *The Motion Tracker*. Among those that were only aware of one commitment, there was a greater awareness of the FP2020 commitment as compared to the EWEC commitment (33% compared to 5%) and again, this difference can probably be attributed to the direct on-the-ground presence that the FP2020 commitment has. Finally, the Abuja declaration and the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) commitment were other relevant commitments known by participating partners.

*The Motion Tracker* enabled civil society, international non-governmental organizations, government, and development partners to gain a better understanding of EWEC and FP2020 commitment components, barriers, and gaps. Of participating survey respondents, 89% stated that both their knowledge and understanding of commitment components and barriers for commitment achievement improved as a direct result of their participation in *The Motion Tracker*. There were, however, a few key recommendations on how information shared could be improved. Specifically, recommendations were made to simplify the presentation of the bulk data, increase involvement of government officials through law makers and health government agencies, and the inclusion of more on-the-ground evidence of the issues.

Survey results identified meetings, both *The Motion Tracker* partner engagement meetings and government-led working group meetings, as the most important mechanisms for obtaining knowledge on EWEC and FP2020 commitments, as compared to partner engagement progress reports and national convener websites. Meetings were highlighted as valuable in that they allowed for the shared understanding of commitment components, barriers, and gaps. More specifically, meetings summarized progress, ensured universal understanding of commitments through purposeful dialogue among partners, harmonized efforts toward actions by harnessing the collective power of involved partners, and fostered engagement and ownership to address bottlenecks. Several participants stated that the meetings created a forum for open dialogue for all participants to share their views, experiences, and questions with regards to the commitments. This is perhaps why participants overall reported high participation across several different RMNCAH focused meetings and overall meetings were rated as being key conduits for commitment action.

## Networking Knowledge

Finally, partners stated networking opportunities and increased exposure as benefits to participating in *The Motion Tracker*. This sentiment was captured well by a Zambian participant that noted that partner meetings gave important information on who the key players are involved, or can potentially be involved, in the commitment for both collaboration and accountability purposes.

## 6.5 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

### SUMMARY OF SECTION FINDINGS

#### Overall Project Implementation

- Project implementation was good with all planned activities completed with the exception of Samasha, the project overseer and the national convener in Uganda, being unable to complete *The Motion Tracker* website with country-specific interactive pages by the end of the project, and Zambia unable to deconstruct the EWEC commitment.

#### Shared Successes and Challenges

- The following shared successes were identified among national conveners: (1) engaging in advocacy by leveraging individual networks and other in-country initiatives, (2) engaging civil society organizations from across the country, and (3) periodically reviewing established commitment indicators.
- The following shared challenges were identified among national conveners: (1) the lack of knowledge concerning commitments and their development, (2) political context changes, (3) the need to better capture sub-national activities, (4) inconsistent attendance of stakeholders, (5) completion of identified barriers and (6) data collection.

#### Conclusion

- Overall project implementation led by Samasha and the national conveners was good, but there remain several opportunities for improving the capacity of conveners and overall effectiveness in implementing *The Motion Tracker*.

### Overall Project Implementation

Project implementation was good with all planned activities completed with the exception of Samasha, the project overseer and the national convener in Uganda, being unable to complete *The Motion Tracker* website with country-specific interactive pages by the end of the project, and Zambia unable to deconstruct the EWEC commitment. Project completion was determined by comparing project workplans to deliverables produced (desk review) and reported actions discussed in interviews conducted with all national convener staff (both the head of the project and project officer)

In terms of usefulness of the workplan for implementing project activities, all national conveners stated the workplan was extremely useful for implementing *The Motion Tracker* activities. No changes to the tool were suggested by any of the national convener staff even when probed further. The usefulness of the tool was summarized by one program officer who stated, “What’s nice about the workplan is that it fits directly to the framework of *The Motion Tracker* so there is little room for it to deviate for the framework (to implement activities).”

Communication strategies utilized between individual national conveners to Samasha and amongst the group of national conveners were also assessed. All national conveners reported being satisfied with both the communication channels utilized, and the frequency of

communication. Communication was described as extremely fluid with Samasha always being available and overall useful to discuss ongoing activities, implementation challenges, and assistance on deliverables. Email and WhatsApp were identified as the primary channels for communication utilized with WhatsApp consistently mentioned as the most important of the channels as quicker responses were received. In terms of frequency, there was no set frequency for engagement except for weekly check-ins, initiated by Samasha with each national convener via WhatsApp, and the submission of deliverables. When questioned if the communication process needed formalization, all national conveners stated that it was unnecessary and in fact, flexibility in communication was the most important.

*“The motion tracker is a living tool that you work with all the time (as it’s focused on progress) and this helps the stakeholders to work on the Motion Tracker. This is a key difference between The Motion Tracker and other tools, (which are) focused on impact/outcome only.” – Zambian national convener*

### Shared Success Strategies

In the evaluation, the national conveners identified three shared successes that should be scaled to all national conveners or supported with additional resources: (1) engaging in advocacy by leveraging individual networks and other in-country initiatives, (2) engaging civil society organizations from across the country, and (3) periodically reviewing established commitment indicators.

Advocacy was highlighted by all national conveners to be critical for the work of *The Motion Tracker* because without it, none of the partners would be onboard with the process. Continuous advocacy was stated to create ownership in both tracking and working towards accomplishing EWEK and FP2020 commitments. National conveners particularly highlighted the initial hurdle of obtaining government buy-in, commitment deconstruction, and data collection as key implementation points where advocating on the importance and benefits of *The Motion Tracker* were necessary for the project’s success.

Leveraging individual national convener networks and other in-country initiatives to push forward the agenda of *The Motion Tracker* were highlighted as important success factors for advocacy. In terms of leveraging individual networks, the government and media were highlighted as critical partners to get on board for the success of the project. Government were critical as without their buy-in, the implementation of *The Motion Tracker* would not be possible. Meanwhile the media ensured that the agenda of *The Motion Tracker* and commitments stayed at the forefront of partner priorities.

*“Whenever there is an opportunity to sell one project that align to another, we do both.” – Tanzanian national convener*

Leveraging other in-country initiatives was described as advantageous given that the agendas of other initiatives often overlap with the objectives of *The Motion Tracker* or the commitments. Speaking at these events, or to specific individuals in attendance, assisted in keeping *The Motion Tracker* at the forefront of partners agendas and to attract potential new partners. A good example of combining the above success factors comes from the Nigerian national convener who obtained government buy-in for *The Motion Tracker* by meeting the Minister of Health at another meeting. In leveraging individual networks at related initiatives, the convener was successfully able to advocate for the implementation of *The Motion Tracker* with Nigeria.

The engagement of civil society organizations from across the country was highlighted as an important success factor as *The Motion Tracker* is predominately a national-level focused accountability mechanism. To obtain better national representation, the Tanzanian and Nigerian national conveners sampled civil society organizations at sub-national levels to increase their participation in *The Motion Tracker*. This was described as being critical to improving national representation of civil society organizations, who provided significant contributions to discussions



at stakeholder engagement meetings while ensuring a diversity of viewpoints from across the country.

Finally, periodic review of established commitment performance indicators was highlighted by several of the national conveners as being an important implementation success factor as it allowed the process and commitments to be relevant to the current national context. For example, the Tanzanian national convener during the implementation of the PMNCH grant, reassessed the indicators used to track FP2020 commitments. This process was initiated as it became clear that the current commitment performance indicators used to track the commitments no longer made sense in relation to the current implementation environment of Tanzania. Additionally, in the review process it was decided to focus on a select few indicators to ensure targeted implementation.

## Shared Challenges

The national conveners identified five primary shared challenges: (1) the lack of knowledge concerning commitments and their development, (2) political context changes, (3) the need to better capture sub-national activities, (4) inconsistent attendance of stakeholders, (5) completion of identified barriers and (6) data collection.

Lack of knowledge concerning commitments and their development, particularly from government officials, was reported as a shared challenge. This was the result of partners that had participated in the development of a commitment moving to different positions within government or to different institutions, and most acute for EWEC commitments. It was stated that even when some of the partners that had participated in the development of a commitment were included in the deconstruction process, they often had varying viewpoints with regards to the appropriate interpretation of individual commitment components. It was suggested that additional efforts were needed to reach out to all those that had participated in the commitment development to ensure greater consensus in commitment component interpretation. For national conveners that achieved commitment deconstruction, no issues were reported in tracking the commitment and particularly between EWEC and FP2020 commitments.

Political context change was another reported shared challenge. In Nigeria, the transition to a new government impacted the work of the national convener as it caused delays in engaging government officials with *The Motion Tracker* as government officials were unsure whether they would continue in their position or not after the elections. The national convener also reported that the new government could potentially impact the relevance of indicators that had previously been selected in the deconstruction of commitments. In Tanzania, government operations moved to Dodoma, the capital, while most non-government organizations remained in Dar es Salaam. This shift resulted in logistical challenges for coordinating meetings and collaborating with both parties, but more so with government officials. While comments from President John Magufuli against family planning in September 2018 created ambiguity in national family planning policy and resulted in an environment where the operational level was unchanged, but with challenges existing at the political level. Specifically, officials were unsure how to engage with *The Motion Tracker*, civil society organizations were less willing to share data during data collection, and new civil society organizations were unsure whether to participate in *The Motion Tracker* at all.

The need to better capture sub-national activities in *The Motion Tracker* was reported as a challenge by all national conveners. Although some national conveners obtained some success by improving the national representations of civil society organizations at national meetings, these national conveners stressed that a better solution was still needed to get *The Motion Tracker* down to the sub-national level. This action was deemed as important given that for many of the commitment indicators, engagement with the community level is key for accomplishment. Civil society organizations at the frontline, although not the only necessary partner, helped ensure the agenda was not forgotten.

The inconsistent attendance of partners at partner engagement meetings was highlighted as another challenge to implementing *The Motion Tracker*. Partners that attend one meeting may not attend another one for several meetings and meetings are held every three or six months. The inconsistency in attendance is primarily driven by the fact that partners are working on multiple activities and depending on their schedules and the set date for the partner engagement meeting, may not be able to attend the meeting or several in a row. This then necessitates the need to explain the process of *The Motion Tracker*, the commitments and their components, and overall progress at every meeting. Given that meetings are only half-day, this leaves little time for other activities. Given that the schedules of partners cannot be changed, other solutions will need to be found to mitigate these necessary actions.

The completion of identified barriers from partner engagement meetings was identified as a shared challenge. Two of the national conveners stated that it was easy to identify and discuss what needed to be done towards commitment achievement, but there remain challenges in taking the next step to appropriately address those identified barriers. This observation is supported by the low completion rate (18%) for identified barriers reported in section 6.1 of this evaluation. It was stated that a significant portion of the problem derived from actions needing to be completed by very specific partners that either cannot or are not part of *The Motion Tracker* process.

Finally, all national conveners highlighted data collection as a challenge to implementing *The Motion Tracker*. All stated that the process was time consuming with additional resources needed to ensure that it was comprehensive. Several national conveners suggested hiring an additional staff member to focus solely on data collection while others suggested that resources be allocated to streamline the collection of data into an online tool/questionnaire where people submit on a regular basis to reduce the cost and time associated with data collection.

### Strategies for Risk Management and Sustainability

Tracking the political environment was the most cited risk for which national conveners implemented risk management tools. The Nigerian national convener used extensive landscape mapping of potential government partners that are currently in power and up-and-coming to cope with continuous political shifts in the country. This process allows for the national convener to start working with government officials when they are younger or less senior to get them onboard for future initiatives. The Zambian national convener utilized a risk assessment that focused on possible policy, finance, and decision-making challenges. Both tools utilized by the national conveners were tools specifically derived by the national convener and not directed by Samasha.

In terms of promoting sustainability, a longer project timeline, fostering ownership among partners and improving data collection were all actions identified by national conveners to making *The Motion Tracker* sustainable. With regards to the project timeline, it was stated, “for anything to be sustained it needs to be implemented for a longer period of time for which this grant (as well those in the past) does not allow this to happen.” A longer project period will allow people to think about sustainability and to find funding to continue working. Additionally, the lack of periodic funding to no funding will translate into people not trusting *The Motion Tracker* which according to one national convener had occurred in the past with partners less willing to reengage with the process and share data once the project restarts. Three of the four national conveners identified fostering ownership among partners to ensure sustainability of *The Motion Tracker*. Specifically, it was suggested that with time, partners could take on responsibilities of hosting or contributing to the costs of partner engagement meetings.

## 8. FINAL EVALUATION CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation demonstrates *The Motion Tracker's* ability to improve EWEC and FP2020 commitment knowledge in terms of commitment existence, commitment components and gaps, and barriers to achievement among participating partners. Additionally, the evaluation demonstrates the ability of *The Motion Tracker* to create a forum in which a wide range of partners can engage in dialogue and further strengthen their RMNCAH networks for action. The evaluation also demonstrates moderate success towards commitment achievement, however, given the short project implementation period of ten months, the addition of a new country setting, and the long-term nature of civil society accountability work, it is difficult to truly quantify implementation success. Finally, the evaluation demonstrates that although networking for establishing collaborations is important for partner participation in partner engagement meetings, collaborations established may not directly be aligned with commitment achievement, but certainly to the broader RMNCAH arena given the type of partners that *The Motion Tracker* engages from the start.

In terms of key recommendations, the evaluation found the following:

- 1. Periodic review of commitment performance indicators should be formalized into *The Motion Tracker* framework.** Although EWEC and FP2020 commitments have fixed implementation periods and statements, indicators to track commitment components are selected during commitment deconstruction. From in-depth interviews conducted, several of the national conveners stated the need to periodically review indicators selected under commitment deconstruction to ensure that they appropriately reflect current government policy and action. Furthermore, the evaluation found that this action was already implemented by some of the national conveners. Therefore, this step should be incorporated into *The Motion Tracker* framework so it can be formally implemented by all national conveners.
- 2. Current data collection processes should be evaluated for improvement.** All national conveners expressed challenges in collecting data to track commitment progress. Specifically, this data is used to create the partner engagement report that is presented at the partner engagement meeting. It is also this data that national conveners use to select prioritized barriers. In order to ensure that data is sufficiently comprehensive for *The Motion Tracker*, Samasha should explore either augmenting resources aimed at data collection or explore how to streamline the process, so that it reduces work for program officers without compromising quality of data obtained.
- 3. Further strengthen in-country mechanisms for the implementation of EWEC commitments.** Although FP2020 commitments contribute directly to the EWEC Global Strategy, focus or actions taken outside the sexual reproductive health and rights focus area were limited as noted by partners' actions recorded from project records, self-reported responses from participants surveyed, and government officials interviewed. This is most likely due to *The Motion Tracker* previously being focused on FP2020 commitments (thus having a greater awareness of networks focused on FP2020) and the on-the-ground presence of FP2020 entities. In order to ensure the achievement of EWEC commitments, in-country champions and networks need to be established to ensure the continuous visibility of EWEC commitments at the national level.
- 4. Maximize partner engagement meetings.** Participating partners highlighted the importance of in-person meetings as crucial to their understanding of the EWEC and FP2020 commitments. Given that these occur on a quarterly or semesterly basis, efforts need to be made to streamline data collection processes and development of the partner engagement report, so this information is accessible prior to the meeting and summarized in the most efficient manner possible. Partner engagement meetings should also be extended from a half-day to full day with a stronger focus on generating actions from partners to commitments. A clear

area for initial focus is the presentation and follow-up of prioritized barriers given their low achievement. Only 18% of identified barriers at partner engagement meetings were reported as being addressed in the following period despite specifically selected for their “quick win” ability.

5. **Develop in-country strategies to further leverage government and other RMNCAH meetings.** The evaluation highlighted that partners not only found value in *The Motion Tracker* meetings, but additionally in other government and RMNCAH meetings to learn about the EWEC and FP2020 commitments. This was additionally highlighted as a key strategy among national conveners to advocate on *The Motion Tracker* and commitments. With overall high participation rates in these other meetings by partners, Samasha and the national conveners should capitalize on these opportunities as consistent partner attendance at partner engagement meetings was found to be poor. Samasha, in consultation with the national conveners, should develop country-specific meeting engagement strategies to improve engagement of relevant partners to *The Motion Tracker*.
6. **Strengthen capacity of national conveners for media engagement and continue to improve media engagement strategies.** Although individual country media strategies had been developed during the grant implementation period, several national conveners expressed that the strategies needed further improvements. Specifically, it was mentioned that the strategies could be further customized to the context of the given country. In addition, it was stated that the capacity to engage with media partners was uneven among the national conveners. Therefore, Samasha should further work to tailor the media engagement strategies and additionally capacitate national conveners that need further support, based on best practices utilized from national conveners that engage with the media successfully. This recommendation is derived from in-depth interviews held with national convener staff, including Samasha.
7. **Expand the scope of *The Motion Tracker* in terms of geographic focus and partner profile.** In order to strengthen commitment achievement, the coverage of *The Motion Tracker* should be expanded to the sub-national level, either in terms of implementing *The Motion Tracker* or better highlighting work at this level. In fact, the evaluation found that several of the national conveners had made attempts to improve representation of civil society organizations from the sub-national level. Given the associated costs of implementing *The Motion Tracker* at the sub-national level, Samasha should explore how to better highlight work from the sub-national level in *The Motion Tracker* process while taking into account the country context in which it is implemented. Additionally, efforts should be made to incorporate service delivery providers and government officials from this level to gain further perspectives to inform and assist progress towards commitment achievement. This recommendation was highlighted in both the survey responses and in in-depth interviews conducted with national convener staff and government officials.
8. **Need for a larger evaluation to determine the long-term impact of *The Motion Tracker* to achievement of government-made commitments.** Due to a limited project timeframe this evaluation focused, commitment achievement was focused in terms of commitment deconstruction, actions towards prioritized barriers, and indicator achievement. Longer-term outcomes, such as policy changes, were not consider as these endpoints would need a timeframe longer than the project’s timeframe to be accomplished. However, in order to appropriately answer whether *The Motion Tracker* has an impact on commitment achievement and RMNCH policy, a larger evaluation focused on a longer-term project is required. Therefore, if the opportunity of a longer-term project is to arise, they type of evaluation should be implemented.

## ANNEX 1

### IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR SAMASHA AND NATIONAL CONVENERS

Name of Person Interviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_

---

#### INTRODUCTION

Hi, I am representing the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) and as you may know, PMNCH has commissioned an evaluation to assess the implementation of *The Motion Tracker* and its effect to build capacity among relevant stakeholders (e.g. governments, development partners, non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector) towards achieving established government FP2020 and EWEC commitments. As part of this evaluation, I would like to ask you some questions regarding the implementation of *The Motion Tracker* during the duration of the grant, from August 2018 to April 2019.

This interview should take approximately 45 minutes to an hour. Although I will be taking some notes, I will additionally be taping the session so I do not miss any of your input. So with this in mind, please be sure to speak up so the recorder can capture your voice. Finally, all responses will be kept confidential and you do not have to talk about anything you do not want to and you may end the interview at any time.

Do you have any questions about what I have just explained? Are you willing to participate in this interview?

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

---

#### SECTION A. IMPLEMENTATION

1. What activities and outputs did your organization implement in the past nine months, from August 2018 to April 2019?

- Please list.

2. Which of these activities and outputs do you consider to be key elements for *The Motion Tracker*?

- Please explain.
- Elaborate which of these were easy to complete and which of these were a challenge to complete.

3. How do completed activities and outputs compare to planned activities and outputs established in the workplan?

- Please list any activity or output that you completed, but is missing from the workplan.
- Please list any activity or output that you were not able to complete.

4. What strategies or tools did your organization used to complete activities and outputs?

- Highlight which of these were successful and which of these were not.
- Highlight which of these were recommended from samasha/external source or derived from the organization itself.

5. What strategies or tools would you recommend to be sustained or scaled up to the other conveners?

- Please elaborate on your reasons.

6. What strategies or tools should be discontinued?

- Please elaborate on your reasons.

## **SECTION B. COMMUNICATION**

7. How do you communicate with Samasha and the other national conveners?

- Please elaborate on all formal and informal channels.

8. What topics or issues do you communicate with Samasha and the other national conveners?

- Please list.

9. What prompts you to use these communication channels?

- Please highlight whether it is a formal or informal process.

10. Are there any communication strategies that should be sustained or scaled up to other conveners?

- Please elaborate on your reasons.

11. Are there any that should be discontinued?

- Please elaborate on your reasons.

## **SECTION C. RISK MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY**

12. What were some challenges (internal or external), if any, that you encountered during implementation?

- Please list.

13. How did your organization overcome these challenges (if possible)?

- Detail the process while highlighting if formal or informal process.

14. What other potential risks (internal or external) may impact your organization's work?

- List by area.

15. What strategies or tools does your organization use, if any, to deal with potential risks?

- Highlight whether it is a formal or informal process.

16. What strategies can be implemented to ensure sustainability of *The Motion Tracker* in your country?

- Please list.

17. Beyond financing, what elements/dimension are important to consider when thinking of sustainability?

- Please list.

#### SECTION D. IMPACT

18. What impact do you feel *The Motion Tracker* has had on achieving government commitments?

19. If you could change anything with *The Motion Tracker* process, what would you do differently?

- Please elaborate why/how.

---

#### CONCLUSION

20. Is there anything more you would like to add before we close?

A big thank you for your time. I will analyze the information you and others have provided and include this information into the PMNCH evaluation that should be available sometime in the Fall of 2019.

#### IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR GOVT. VIEWS ON COMMITMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

Name of Person Interviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_

---

#### INTRODUCTION

Hi, I am representing the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) who has commissioned an evaluation to assess the implementation of *The Motion Tracker* and its effect to build capacity among relevant stakeholders (e.g. governments, development partners, non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector) towards achieving established government FP2020 and EWEC commitments. As part of this evaluation, I would like to ask you some questions regarding your views on commitment accountability and specifically on *The Motion Tracker* as an accountability mechanism.

This interview should take approximately 45 minutes to an hour. Although I will be taking some notes, I will additionally be taping the session so I do not miss any of your input. So with this in mind, please be sure to speak up so the recorder can capture your voice. Finally, all responses will

be kept confidential and you do not have to talk about anything you do not want to and you may end the interview at any time.

Do you have any questions about what I have just explained? Are you willing to participate in this interview?

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

---

## **SECTION A. OVERALL EXPERIENCE WITH COMMITMENTS**

1. Tell me about your overall experience with EWEC and FP2020 commitments?

- When did you first learn about these government commitments?
- In what role and capacity do you engage/use them?

2. Were you involved in the development of either (EWEC/FP2020) of these commitments?

- If you were involved, can you please describe the overall process for its development or your role towards it development?
- If you happened to be involved in the development of two commitments, please describe any differences within the processes?

3. How does the government commitment fit with national/global strategies/initiatives for women, adolescents and children health?

## **SECTION B. VIEWS ON ACCOUNTABILITY IN GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS**

4. How would you define accountability?

- What does it mean to you?

5. Who should drive implementation of government commitment?

- Is it just government or other implementers?

6. What should be the primary goal/aim for accountability in government commitments?

7. Who should drive accountability towards government commitments?

- What type of stakeholders and in what capacity?

## **SECTION C. EXPERIENCE WITH *THE MOTION TRACKER* AND OTHER PLATFORMS**

8. Tell me about your overall experience with the Motion Tracker?

- When did you first participate, for how long, and in what capacity?

9. How would you describe the purpose/aim of the Motion Tracker?



10. From your experience, how well does *The Motion Tracker* process facilitate 1) deconstructing commitments, 2) encouraging collaborations and 3) taking action towards commitments 4) validation of actions taken towards commitments?

11. Has your involvement in *The Motion Tracker* established/strengthened a collaboration with any of the stakeholders involved?

- If yes, please describe your experience with this collaboration. With who did you collaborate? What worked and what did not work?
- If not, please elaborate why not and if you would potentially like to establish a collaboration within this platform.

12. Do you participate in any other national platforms that focus on women, adolescents and children health?

- In what role and what capacity do you engage in these platforms?
- Do any of these platforms focus/ever discuss government commitments directly? How do these compare to *The Motion Tracker*?
- Do you see any possible synergies/duplications across these different platforms?
- Do similar/different stakeholders/actors work across these platforms?

13. Among all the national platforms that you know that focus on accountability towards government commitments, which do you believe is most ideal for the role and why?

14. What roles do you think civil society play and should within government commitments?

- Within development of commitment?
- Towards contribution of commitment?
- Within accountability of commitment?

## **SECTION D. CONCLUSION**

15. Is there anything else you would like to add/say?

A big thank you for your time. I will analyze the information you and others have provided and draft a report and corresponding PowerPoint presentation in the Fall of 2019. I will be sure that this information reaches you once complete.

## ANNEX 2

### STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES ON *THE MOTION TRACKER* QUESTIONNAIRE

#### BACKGROUND

The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) has commissioned an evaluation to understand the impact that *The Motion Tracker* has on building capacity and collaboration among relevant national stakeholders towards achieving Every Women Every Child (EWEC) and Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) government established commitments. This work is being undertaken to strengthen accountability towards government commitments made towards EWEC and is co-financed with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in Uganda, Zambia, and Tanzania.

The information your institution provides in this questionnaire will directly contribute to this evaluation and ultimately improve *The Motion Tracker* processes for building capacity and collaboration among stakeholders, including government, involved in achieving government commitments.

The questionnaire should take no more than 25 minutes and your responses will be kept confidential with any potential identifiers removed for the final report produced. The survey questions will cover the following sections:

- Participants details
- Prior knowledge and engagement of government commitments
- Connections and collaborations established
- Acquired knowledge and resulting actions

Your institution can at any time save a draft or edit its responses until the survey closes on XXXX, 2019 by selecting the save button at the end of this questionnaire.

For any questions on completing the questionnaire, please contact Rocio Enriquez, PMNCH M&E Consultant at renriqu1@gmail.com.

Thank you in advance for your institution's time and contribution for this evaluation!

#### SECTION A: PARTICIPANT DETAILS

**1. Contact details:** Please fill in your contact details below.

Name:	
Position:	
Organization:	

**2. Country.** Please mark the country in which your institution participates in *The Motion Tracker*.

- Uganda                       Tanzania                       Nigeria                       Zambia

**3. Institution type:** Please mark the category that best describes your institution.

- Government                       Development Partner                       International NGO  
 National NGO                       Private Sector                       Faith-based Organization  
 Media                       Adolescent and Youth                       Parliamentarian

Other

**4. Thematic areas:** Please **mark all** the thematic areas in which your institution works in.

**Early Childhood Development:** Activities that support the cognitive, physical, language, socio-emotional and motor development of children from conception to eight years of age.

**Adolescent Health and Well-being:** Activities that support the physical, cognitive, social and emotional development of adolescents between the ages of 10-24.

**Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights:** Activities that focus on creating an enabling environment and/or strengthening services and programs for either sexual health, sexual rights, reproductive health or reproductive rights.

**Quality, Equity and Dignity in Services:** Activities that focus on ensuring better quality of health services that are more equitably available, and provided in a way that safeguards the dignity of those who receive them.

**Empowerment of Women, Girls and Communities:** Activities that focus on improving gender norms and reducing discriminatory values, practices and laws for the enjoyment of health rights by women, children and adolescents.

**Humanitarian and Fragile Settings:** Activities that focus on improving the health, well-being, and rights of women, children and adolescents in humanitarian or fragile settings.

**Other:** (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Focus area:** Please **mark all** the focus areas in which your institution engages within *The Motion Tracker*.

Finance

Leadership and Governance

Service Delivery

Access to Medicines

Human Resource for Health

Health Information Systems

Other

**6. Participation level.** Please **mark all** *The Motion Tracker* stakeholder meetings your institution has participated in.

April or May 2018 Meeting

November or December 2018 Meeting

April or May 2019 Meeting

## SECTION B. PRIOR KNOWLEDGE AND ENGAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS

**1. Commitment knowledge.** Please **mark all** the government commitments that your institution was familiar with PRIOR to their involvement in *The Motion Tracker*.

Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) Global Strategy

Family Planning 2020 (FP2020)

Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**2a. Commitment development participation.** Did your institution participate in the development of either an Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) Global Strategy or Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) government commitment?

Yes  No  Unsure

**2b. Commitment development role.** What role and at which level did your institution play in the development of the commitment/s?

- Coordinator/Leader
  - Extremely Involved  Somewhat Involved  Not very Involved
- Contributor (specific information/input requested for the commitment from coordinator)
  - Extremely Involved  Somewhat Involved  Not very Involved
- Consulted (information/input requested during a stakeholder consultation meeting or meetings)
  - Extremely Involved  Somewhat Involved  Not very Involved

**2c. Commitment development participation.** Would your institution liked to have been involved in the development of either an Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) Global Strategy or Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) government commitment?

Yes  No  Unknown

In the textbox below, please describe why or why not your intuition would have like to participate.

**3. GFF participation.** Does your institution participate or has participated in the Global Financing Facility(GFF)/RMNCAH+N CSO platform meetings?

Yes  No  Unsure

In the textbox below please state whether or not your institution sees any opportunities or synergies in *The Motion Tracker* collaborating with the Global Financing Facility (GFF)/ RMNCAH+N CSO platform.

**4A. Working group participation.** Does your institution participate in government coordination meetings (e.g. family planning, adolescent health, maternal and child health/safe motherhood, and etc.)?

Yes  No  Unknown

**4B. Working group level of participation.** Please rate your institution's level of participation in the government coordinated meetings?

Extremely Involved  Somewhat Involved  Not very Involved

**5A. National HIV coordinating body participation.** Does your institution participate in national HIV coordinating bodies/mechanisms?

Yes

No

Unknown

**5B. Working group level of participation.** Please rate your institution's level of participation in national HIV coordinating bodies/mechanisms?

Extremely Involved

Somewhat Involved

Not very Involved

**6. Role of civil society.** In the textbox below, please describe the role, if any, that you believe civil society (NGOs, faith-based organizations and private sector) should play in the development of government commitments.

**7. Initial knowledge.** Please **mark all** the mechanisms in which your institution learn about *The Motion Tracker*?

Contacted by National Convener (*The Motion Tracker Organizer*)

Social Media Platform (e.g. Twitter, Facebook)

Organization/Colleague Referral

Website

Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Participation benefits.** Please **mark all** the benefits your institution sees in participating in *The Motion Tracker*.

Additional Networking/Collaboration Opportunities

Credibility

Exposure

Learning Opportunities

Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Role of stakeholder.** In the textbox below, please describe the role your institution believes it should play in the fulfillment of government commitments.

## SECTION C. STAKEHOLDER CONNECTIONS AND COLLABORATIONS

**1 Stakeholder connections.** Please fill in the table below regarding your institution’s connections to other institutions participating in *The Motion Tracker*. Connection meaning that your institutions at a minimum knows someone from that organization.

Stakeholder type	Known prior <i>PRIOR to your involvement in The Motion Tracker, how many intuitions per stakeholder type did your institution have a connection with?</i>	Known prior and connection has improved <i>SINCE your involvement in The Motion Tracker, how many previously known intuitions per stakeholder type did your institution strengthened a connection with?</i>	New connection <i>SINCE your involvement in The Motion Tracker, how many intuitions per stakeholder type has your institution made a new connection with?</i>
Government			
Development Partner			
International NGO			
National NGO			
Private Sector			
Faith-based Organization			

**2A Stakeholder collaborations.** How many of these previously known or new institutions has your institution collaborated with as a direct result of your institution’s participation in *The Motion Tracker*?

**2B Collaboration details.** For each previously known or new institution that your institution has collaborated with, please describe the relationship of that collaboration.

Org #	Stakeholder Type	Connection Status	Collaboration Status	Focus Area
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Development Partner <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> National NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Previously Known connection <input type="checkbox"/> New Connection	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently collaborating <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in the past and would do so again <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in the past, but unlikely to do so again	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Leadership and Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Service Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Medicines <input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources for Health <input type="checkbox"/> Health Information Systems

**3. Collaboration channel.** What *The Motion Tracker* specific collaboration mechanism, if any, promoted your institution to collaborate with previously known or new institution/s? (Select all that apply)

- The Motion Tracker* and/or National Convener Websites
- Quarter or Semester Activity Reports
- Participation in Government Coordination Meetings
- Participation in Stakeholder Meetings
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Not Applicable, outside *The Motion Tracker* communication channel utilized

**4. Collaboration channel effectiveness.** How useful would you rate collaboration channels within *The Motion Tracker* for finding institutions for collaboration?

- Extremely Useful       Somewhat Useful       Not Very Useful       Not at All Useful

**5. Collaboration motivation.** What was your institution's motivation/s for engaging with the previously known or new institution/s? (Select all that apply)

- To share information and coordination efforts
- To develop joint programming/strategic alliance (more formal than the above)
- To form a funding alliance (e.g. applying jointly to a grant)
- To form a cost-sharing alliance (e.g. share resources, including financing)
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Collaboration expectations.** Were your institution's expectations for the collaboration/s met?

- Yes, Very Much       Yes, Somewhat       Yes, But Limited       No, Not at All

**7. Civil society collaboration.** Do you believe that participation in *The Motion Tracker* has led to greater collaboration between government and civil society (NGOs, faith-based organizations and private sector)?

- Yes, Very Much       Yes, Somewhat       Yes, but Limited       No, Not at All

#### SECTION D. STAKEHOLDER ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND ACTIONS

**1. Commitment knowledge improved.** Has participation in *The Motion Tracker* improved your institution's knowledge of government commitments?

- Yes, Very Much     Yes, Somewhat     Yes, but Limited     No, Not at All     Unsure

**2. Barriers knowledge improved.** Has participation in *The Motion Tracker* improved your institution's knowledge of barriers and gaps that need to be addressed to reach government commitments?

- Yes, Very Much     Yes, Somewhat     Yes, but Limited     No, Not at All     Unsure

**3. Channels for knowledge.** Please **mark all** *The Motion Tracker* communication channels in which your institution obtained knowledge of overall commitments and/or commitment barriers and gaps?

- The Motion Tracker* and/or National Convener Websites
- Quarter or Semester Activity Reports
- Participation in Government Coordination Meetings
- Participation in Stakeholder Meetings

- Not Applicable, no new knowledge gained
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Knowledge improvement.** In the textbox below, please describe how the national convener (*The Motion Tracker* organizer) has either facilitated or could improve in disseminating knowledge of government commitments and/or barriers and gaps.

**5. MT information use.** Please **mark all** the areas in which your institution has used information obtained from *The Motion Tracker* in its work.

- For Internal Reporting Purposes
- For Communication/Advocacy Strategies or Products
- For Proposal Development or Grant Applications
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- No Information Utilized

**6A. Action towards barriers.** Has participation in *The Motion Tracker* resulted in your institution to work towards prioritized barriers for achieving government commitments?

- Yes                                       No                                       Unsure

**6B. BP participants.** If yes, please describe in the textbox below the value your institution sees in working towards prioritized barriers. Additionally list any barriers or facilitators that you feel are important to highlight for others to learn from.

**6C. Non-BP participants.** If no or unsure, please describe in the textbox below the reason why your institution has not participated and whether it would like to in the future. Additionally, list the barriers or facilitators that you feel are important if participation in the future is something desired.

**7. Accountability Strengthened.** Does your institution believe that *The Motion Tracker* has improved accountability in achieving government commitments?

- Yes, Very Much     Yes, Somewhat     Yes, but Limited     No, Not at All     Unsure



## **THANK YOU**

Thank you very much for your institution's contribution with this questionnaire. Your input is greatly valued!

The evaluation report for which this survey will facilitate will be available on the PMNCH website in the Fall of 2019.

Please remember that your institution can at any time save a draft or edit its responses until the survey closes on April 30, 2019 by selecting save draft button below.

## ANNEX 3

Nigeria Commitment Indicator Achievement by Commitment and Focus Area				
OVERALL				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track <sup>6</sup>	Not on Track <sup>7</sup>
Finance	10 (%)	0 (0%)	6 (17%)	4 (11%)
Leadership and Governance	8 (%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	6 (17%)
Service Delivery	9 (%)	0 (0%)	4 (11%)	5 (14%)
Access to Essential Medicines	3 (%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	2 (6%)
Human Resources for Health	3 (%)	1 (2%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)
Health Information Systems	3 (%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	1 (2%)
Total	36 (%)	1 (2%)	17 (48%)	18 (50%)
EWEC				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	2 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	1 (7%)
Leadership and Governance	5 (37%)	0 (0%)	2 (15%)	3 (22%)
Service Delivery	2 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	1 (7%)
Access to Essential Medicines	-	-	-	-
Human Resources for Health	2 (14%)	1 (7%)	1 (7%)	0 (0%)
Health Information Systems	3 (21%)	0 (%)	2 (15%)	1 (7%)
Total	14 (100%)	1 (7%)	7 (50%)	6 (43%)
FP2020				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	8 (36%)	0 (0%)	5 (23%)	3 (14%)
Leadership and Governance	3 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (14%)
Service Delivery	7 (32%)	0 (0%)	3 (14%)	4 (18%)
Access to Essential Medicines	3 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	2 (9%)
Human Resources for Health	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
Total	22 (100%)	0 (0%)	10 (45%)	12 (55%)

Tanzania Commitment Indicator Achievement by Commitment and Focus Area				
OVERALL				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	9 (29%)	1 (3%)	6 (19%)	2 (6%)
Leadership and Governance	8 (26%)	1 (3%)	4 (13%)	3 (10%)
Service Delivery	10 (32%)	0 (0%)	7 (23%)	3 (10%)
Access to Essential Medicines	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)
Human Resources for Health	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
Total	31 (100%)	2 (6%)	18 (58%)	11 (35%)
EWEC				
Focus Area		Endline Achievement		

<sup>6</sup> For an indicator to be consider “on track”, at least one institution reports implementing activities towards that indicator during the specific reporting period.

<sup>7</sup> For an indicator to be consider “not on tracked”, no institution reports implementing activities towards that indicator during the specific reporting period.

	Baseline Indicators	Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	6 (38%)	1 (6%)	3 (19%)	2 (13%)
Leadership and Governance	6 (38%)	1 (6%)	3 (19%)	2 (13%)
Service Delivery	2 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (13%)
Access to Essential Medicines	-	-	-	-
Human Resources for Health	2 (13%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 (100%)</b>	<b>2 (12%)</b>	<b>7 (44%)</b>	<b>7 (44%)</b>
<b>FP2020</b>				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	3 (20%)	0 (0%)	3 (20%)	0 (0%)
Leadership and Governance	2 (13%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	1 (7%)
Service Delivery	8 (53%)	0 (0%)	7 (47%)	1 (7%)
Access to Essential Medicines	2 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (13%)
Human Resources for Health	-	-	-	-
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 (100%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>11 (73%)</b>	<b>4 (27%)</b>

<b>Uganda Commitment Indicator Achievement by Commitment and Focus Area</b>				
<b>OVERALL</b>				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	16 (20%)	4 (5%)	10 (12%)	2 (2%)
Leadership and Governance	10 (12%)	0 (0%)	9 (11%)	1 (1%)
Service Delivery	35 (43%)	2 (2%)	30 (37%)	3 (4%)
Access to Essential Medicines	12 (15%)	0 (0%)	10 (12%)	2 (2%)
Human Resources for Health	8 (10%)	0 (0%)	8 (10%)	0 (0%)
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>81 (100%)</b>	<b>6 (7%)</b>	<b>67 (83%)</b>	<b>8 (10%)</b>
<b>EWEC</b>				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Leadership and Governance	4 (12%)	0 (0%)	3 (6%)	1 (3%)
Service Delivery	25 (74%)	1 (3%)	22 (65%)	2 (6%)
Access to Essential Medicines	-	-	-	-
Human Resources for Health	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>34 (100%)</b>	<b>1 (3%)</b>	<b>30 (%)</b>	<b>3 (%)</b>
<b>FP2020</b>				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	15 (32%)	4 (9%)	9 (19%)	2 (4%)
Leadership and Governance	6 (13%)	0 (0%)	6 (13%)	0 (0%)
Service Delivery	10 (21%)	1 (2%)	8 (17%)	1 (2%)
Access to Essential Medicines	10 (21%)	0 (0%)	8 (17%)	2 (4%)
Human Resources for Health	6 (13%)	0 (0%)	6 (13%)	0 (0%)
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 (100%)</b>	<b>5 (11%)</b>	<b>37 (79%)</b>	<b>5 (11%)</b>

<b>Zambia Commitment Indicator Achievement by Commitment and Focus Area</b>				
<b>OVERALL</b>				

Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	6 (29%)	2 (10%)	4 (19%)	0 (0%)
Leadership and Governance	6 (29%)	0 (0%)	6 (29%)	0 (0%)
Service Delivery	9 (43%)	0 (0%)	9 (43%)	0 (0%)
Access to Essential Medicines	-	-	-	-
Human Resources for Health	-	-	-	-
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 (29%)</b>	<b>2 (10%)</b>	<b>4 (19%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>
<b>EWEC</b>				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	-	-	-	-
Leadership and Governance	-	-	-	-
Service Delivery	-	-	-	-
Access to Essential Medicines	-	-	-	-
Human Resources for Health	-	-	-	-
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>FP2020</b>				
Focus Area	Baseline Indicators	Endline Achievement		
		Achieved	On Track	Not on Track
Finance	6 (29%)	2 (10%)	4 (19%)	0 (0%)
Leadership and Governance	6 (29%)	0 (0%)	6 (29%)	0 (0%)
Service Delivery	9 (43%)	0 (0%)	9 (43%)	0 (0%)
Access to Essential Medicines	-	-	-	-
Human Resources for Health	-	-	-	-
Health Information Systems	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 (100%)</b>	<b>2 (10%)</b>	<b>19 (90%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>