

Accountability Session 5 – Commitment 6



6. Communities and people affected by crisis receive coordinated, complementary assistance.
Quality Criterion: Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary.

Time **75 - 90'**

LO **Understand how coordination and complementarity (partnerships) contribute to more efficient and timely programs**

- Output
- **Understand challenges to coordination**
 - **Identify coordination mechanisms which are working well**
 - **Identify potential impact of good coordination**

Source **Federico Tomasoni, 2021**

Task: Facilitating a plenary brainstorming and discussion session keeping in mind the key outcome: Coordination is key to quality and accountability, avoiding gaps and overlaps, minimize burden on communities and ensure greater access to aid

Facilitation of the session:

Timing	Methodology	Content
5'	Ask the group to reflect over the word "stakeholders" – who are our stakeholders? Participants can shout out words freely captured by the facilitator on a flip chart.	1 st phase Put all the stakeholders very quickly in one half of the flip chart This is a fast exercise, we want them to think very quickly so that we understand what is their understanding. Answers include: National and local NGO's, CBOs, FBOs, Communities Partners Authorities INGOs UN
5'	How do we involve these stakeholders? What can we improve?	2 nd phase Participants put on the second half how we involve different stakeholders (Consultations, work, participation, etc.) Very quick process again so that we have a snapshot of what is the knowledge of participants
15'	Split participants into small groups, or into pairs. Ask them to share their worst or best example of coordination: What are the underlying factors for success or failure? Write these factors on post-it notes (red for failure, green for success)	Start giving them some example (not all-keeping some for the game at the end) according to the area where you are working to let them understand better, interacting with them, asking questions if it is a failure/success (after they have to share their experiences), – asking if it was the right process and try to connect the different stakeholders with the process that for them is better for involve that stakeholder (could be that more than one process – back to the flip chart)
20'	Ask for voluntaries to share stories and put the different post-it notes on the wall.	Connect this part with the exercise before. Challenges include: Competition / retention of information / misunderstanding Lack of resources Ineffective meetings Lack of availability / Willingness of others Tokenistic approach towards other NGO's and partners Lack of meaningful participation, lack of consultation

		Lack of information sharing
15'	Facilitate a discussion with participants on examples of good practice for improved coordination	<p>Preparedness: Stakeholders mapping, assess who is first responder are; check the organization has the appropriate competency in regard to identified vulnerabilities</p> <p>Assessment: Joint / Coordinated needs assessment: use and share existing assessments; identify appropriate coordination structures (sector and geography)</p> <p>Design: checking complementarity of the proposed intervention with other organizations and authorities, checking sector specific standards, encourage collaborative interventions as well as cross-sector interventions; encourage participation of authorities and CBOs</p> <p>Implementation and Monitoring: Monitor the evolution of the response by local / national authorities and humanitarian organizations; Ensure proper information sharing; ensure coordinated accountability mechanisms</p> <p>Evaluation: Check the coordination and collaborative strategy relevance and effectiveness; coordinate evaluations (or joint evaluations)</p> <p>Closure: Communication – sharing of final project information, esp. organizations working in the same area.</p>
10'	The facilitator wraps up key learnings from this session based on the examples and content on flip charts	<p>Coordination is key to quality and accountability</p> <p>Coordination is linked to other important commitments such as information, participation, learning, staff management</p> <p>Coordination is everyone's responsibility starts with sharing basic information, aligning methodology and working collaboratively where possible</p>
20'	End Game (if time allows)	<p>Finishing the session with a 20' game where you give some cards with descriptions of the different stakeholders the examples given earlier as well as their involvement.</p> <p>Do not distribute all cards to every group and ask them to identify what is missing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing the collaboration of the community/Municipality/Stakeholder/Local NGO/etc... • Missing the assessment • Missing the monitoring • Missing the evaluation • Missing the mapping <p>Discuss in plenary on how they will improve the coordination on the examples in the game, with each group explaining their example – connected to the flip chart.</p>
		<p>Nota Bene</p> <p>If the group has little experience in humanitarian or development work, this might be a difficult exercise.</p> <p>To engage the group, you can use an example which is easier, closer to their own environment, for the group to understand, f.ex. lack coordination in emergency during/after natural hazards – get info before about the situation nearby the area of the intervention to be used as an example (or an example which has been in the news and is known).</p>