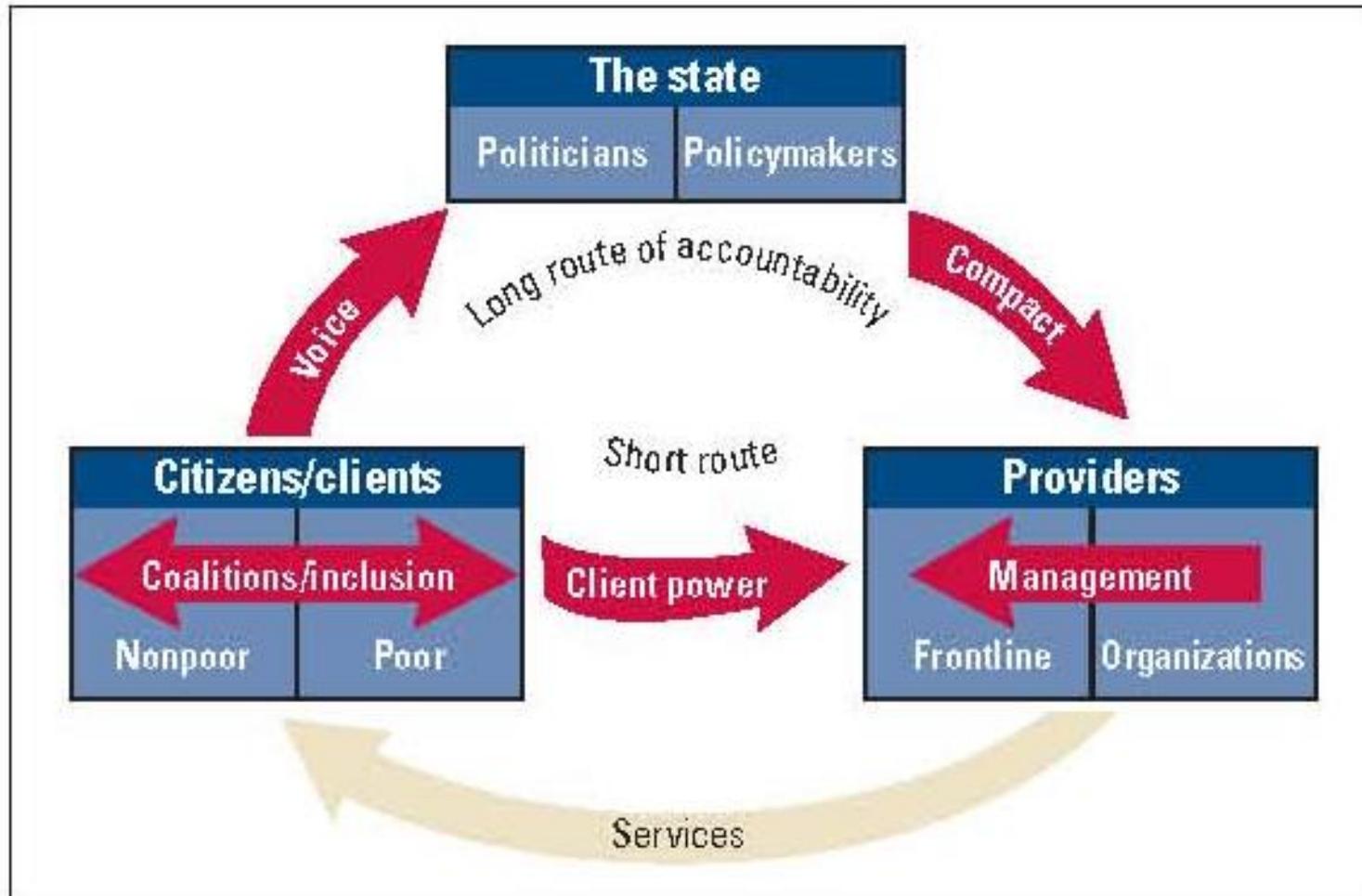


Conceptual framework: summary from literature and participants' responses to questionnaire

Walter Flores

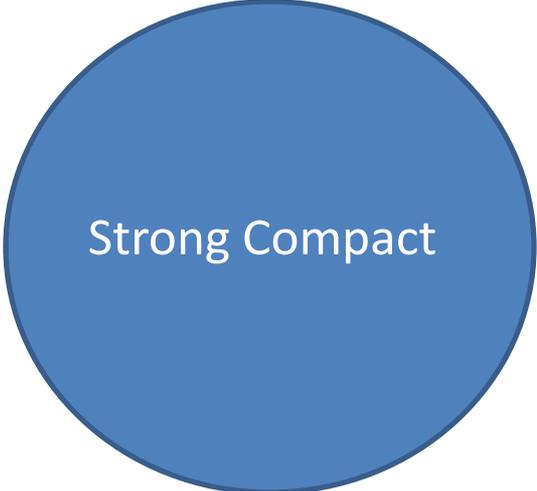
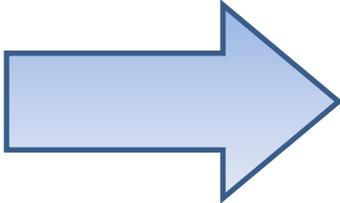
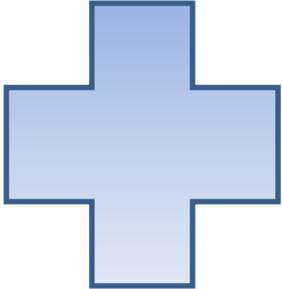
Long and short route of Public Accountability (World Bank)



World Bank Framework

- Strengths:
 - Recognizing poor population demands
 - Need to have mechanisms to enforce response from providers and authorities and politicians
- Limitations:
 - No analysis of contextual factors
 - May generate technocratic responses to complex political, social and economic issues
 - Over-emphasis on supervision and demands on frontline providers-might be disempowered to respond to demands

Generic Framework Social Accountability

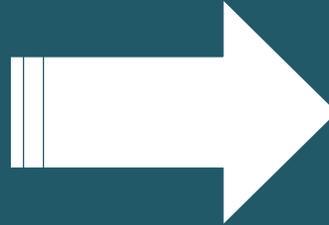


Generic Framework Social Accountability

- Strengths
 - Very practical
 - Identified preconditions for strong voice
- Limitations
 - Over-emphasis on voice without addressing the complexities of voice for poor or marginalized population groups

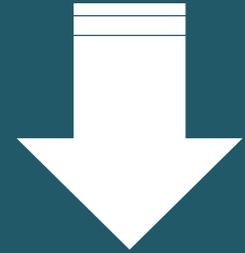
Step 1

Government ensures the incorporation and implementation of accountability processes into all health policy.



Step 2

Continuous monitoring by government and civil society to find out what is working, what is not and what needs to change



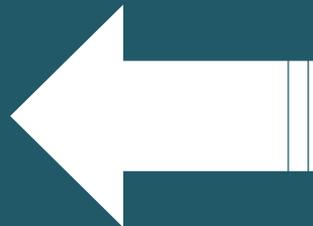
Step 3

Mechanisms to assess the data; allow explanation and justification of deficiencies; and encourage better performance. these can be formal (for example, NHRIs) or informal (for example, public hearings).



Step 4

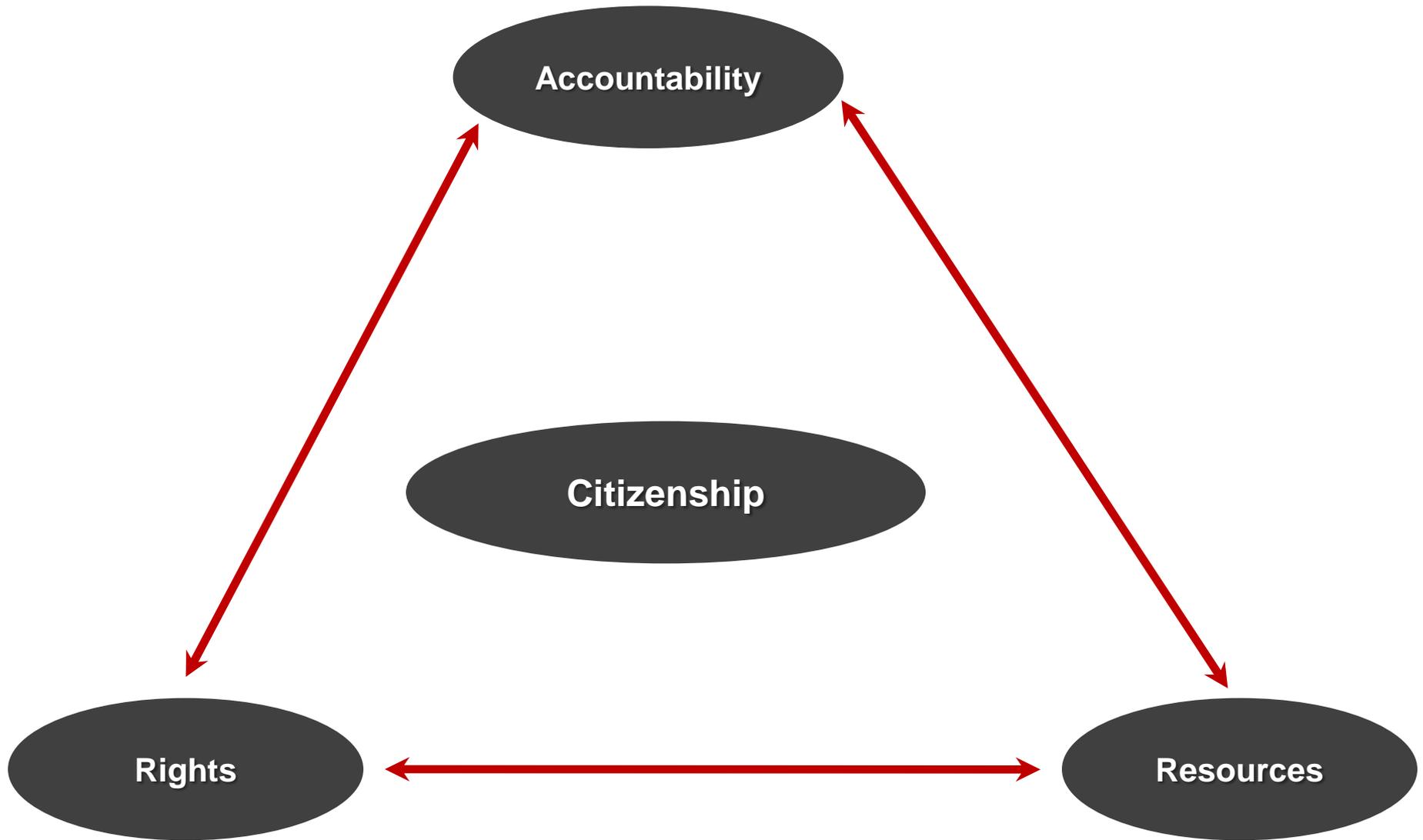
Remedies if required: Restitution, rehabilitation, compensation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition.



Right to health accountability process

Right to health accountability framework

- Strengths:
 - Relevance of monitoring mechanisms, remedies and participation
- Limitations:
 - over-emphasis on legal mechanisms. In many context, legal provisions are not sufficient to generate a responsive state



Relationship between rights, resources, accountability and citizenship

- Strengths:
 - Challenges simple framework for highly complex issues
 - Makes explicit power relations as the key issue around accountability, access to resources and rights
 - Citizenship at the center of rights, resources and accountability
- Limitations:
 - Analytical rather than implementing framework
 - Not specific for community monitoring

Information from questionnaires

- Most organizations responded not to have developed or adapted a specific framework
- Two organizations use already available/adapted frameworks for citizen participation and participatory priority-setting
- Some other makes references to principles and concepts in other known frameworks (popular education, rights based approaches, PAR, etc.)
- Other presents the statements in organizations/project purposes/objectives/goals/outcomes as their conceptual framework

Key questions

- Do we need a specific framework for community monitoring?
- If so, what would be the key characteristics of such framework?