

Appendix 11 – Political context questionnaire results

Below we highlight some of the aggregate results from the questionnaire. (NB: these are for indicative purposes only). We received 10 completed questionnaires – from a range of sectors. Even though this is not a rigorous survey, it suggests that the political context provides major challenges regarding the uptake of research into policy in the MENA region – see Tables below. (NG: The numbers in the table reflect the number of people who gave that rating out of a total of 10.)

Table 1: Main barriers to uptake of research

<i>Barrier to Uptake</i>	<i>Extent of Barrier</i>				
	<i>Very large 1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Very small 5</i>
Governance failures	5	1	2	1	1
Specific policy process is not open	5		2	2	1
Other specific process failures	5	1	1	1	2
Implementation problems	5	2	1		2
Individual failures	4	3	1	1	2
Research failure	2	2	3	1	2

Table 2: Ratings on Broad Political Context

<i>Political Context Issue</i>	<i>Extent</i>		
	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>
Extent of Political Freedom	1	2	7
Extent of Academic Freedom	3	5	2
Extent of Press Freedom	1	4	5
Extent of development commitment of ruling elite	2	3	5
Extent civil society groups input into policy making	1	2	7

Table 3: Whose interests are policy-makers influenced by?

<i>Interests</i>	<i>Extent of Influence</i>		
	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>
Public Interests	1	3	6
Personal Interests	5	4	1
Special Interests	6	1	3

Table 4: Characteristics of policy implementation

<i>Characteristics of Implementation</i>	<i>Extent</i>		
	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>
Transparency	1	4	5
Accountability	1	2	7
Participation	1	5	4
Flexibility	1	4	5
Corruption	5	2	3