

ANNEX A: List of Seminar Participants

Name	Designation and Organisation
Kaniz Fatema	Chief Instructor, Academy for Planning and Development
Harun Or Rashid	Coordinator, GSS
Salma Choudhury	Senior Research Organiser, ASK
A. B. M Shamsul Arefin	Programme Officer, ALRD
M. Aminur Rahman	Deputy Director, TMSS
A H M Bazlur Rahman	Supro
Bulbul Ashraf	The Hunger Project
AKM Muksudul Alam	Unnayan Shamunnay
Obaidur Rahman	Programme Officer, SCSD
Binith Kumar Chakrabarty	Deputy Director, IDPAA, Proshika
MD. Rakibul Haque	Programme Officer, IUCN
Veena Khaleque	Country Director, ITDG
Mohammed Lutfar Rahman	Lecturer, ISRT, Dhaka University
Mohammed Mizanur Rahman	Documentation Officer, GSS
Rahela Rabbani	Assistant Coordinator, Karmajibi Nari
Modina Begum	Programme officer, Karmajibi Nari
Marshia Ahmed	Trainer, INCIDIN Bangladesh
Mizanur Rahman Bijoy	Asst coordinator, Nabolok
Rowshan Jahan	Women for Women
Ahmadullah Mia	Director, Research, Ahsania Mission
Sirazud dahar Khan	CEO, Interaction
Kh. Shkhawat Ali	Research fellow, PPRC
Syed Sultan Ahmed	BILS
Sufia Khanam	Socio-economist and Researcher, EPRC
Mahfuz Ullah	CFSD
Anil Tambay	CR, OXFAM GB
Polash K Das	OXFAM GB
Masud Hassan	D.Net, Programme Associate
MD. Shahidul Islam	Senior Research fellow, BIDS
Rafiqul Islam	Save the Children UK
M. M. Shykuluzzaman	Programme Officer, CAMPE
Mustafizur Rahman	Research Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, NUK
Dr.Mahbub Alam	Senior Lecturer, Independent University, Bangladesh
Ariful Kabir	Program Organiser, Nijera Kori
Minhazul Abedeen	Programme Officer, CFSD
B.A.Khan	The Hunger Project
Dilruba Haider	UNDP
John Young	ODI
Naved Choudhury	ODI
Alina Rocha Menocal	ODI
Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir	Unnayan Onneshan
Jakir Hossain	Unnayan Onneshan
Monower Mostafa	Unnayan Onneshan

ANNEX B: List of Workshop Participants

Name	Designation & Organisation
Kaniz Fatema	Chief Instructor, Academy for Planning and Development
Salma Choudhury	Senior Research Organiser, ASK
A. B. M Shamsul Arefin	Programme Officer, ALRD
M. Aminur Rahman	Deputy Director, TMSS
Aminur Rasul	Supro
Bulbul Ashraf	The Hunger Project
AKM Muksudul Alam	Unnayan Shamunnay
Obaidur Rahman	Programme Officer, SCSD
Binith Kumar Chakrabarty	Deputy Director, IDPAA, Proshika
MD. Rakibul Haque	Programme Officer, IUCN
Mohammed Lutfar Rahman	Lecturer, ISRT, Dhaka University
Mohammed Mizanur Rahman	Documentation Officer, GSS
Harun Or Rashid	Coordinator, CAG Project
Masud Hassan	D.Net, Programme Associate
Rafiqul Islam	Save the Children UK
M. M. Shykuluzzaman	Programme Officer, CAMPE
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Ariful Kabir	Program Organiser, Nijera Kori
Minhazul Abedeen	Programme Officer, CFSD
MD Mizanur Rahman	BIDS
Dilruba Haider	UNDP
Akhter Sobhan Khan	ED, Integrated Development & Research Foundation
Mizanur Rahman Bijoy	Asst coordinator, Nabolok
Sirajud dahar Khan	CEO, Interaction
Krstene Jppesen	Programme Manager, Save the Children Sweden Denmark
Nazma Yesmin	Project Officer, BILS
John Young	ODI
Naved Choudhury	ODI
Alina Rocha Menocal	ODI
Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir	Unnayan Onneshan
Jakir Hossain	Unnayan Onneshan
Monower Mostafa	Unnayan Onneshan

ANNEX C: CSOs, Evidence and Policy Influence Seminar Programme

09.00 – 09.30	Registration
09.30 – 09.35	Welcome Address <i>Jakir Hossain, Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators</i>
09.35 – 09.45	Inaugural Address by the Chief Guest <i>Major General Anwarul Kabir Talukder (Retd.) M.P.</i> <i>Minister of State, Ministries of Finance and Planning, Government of Bangladesh</i>
09.45 – 10.15	Presentation on Introduction to role of research-based evidence and CSOs in policy processes An introduction to ODI's Civil Society Organisation Partnership Programme Lessons Learnt from Asian and African Consultations <i>John Young and Naved Chowdhury</i> <i>Overseas Development Institute</i>
10.15 – 10.45	Evidence and Policy: Lessons Learnt, Opportunities and Constraints. A case study of Bangladesh <i>Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators</i>
10.45 – 11.00	<i>Tea/Coffee</i>
11.00 – 12.55	Discussion
12.55 – 13.00	Vote of Thanks Monower Mostafa, Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators
13.00 – 14.00	<i>Lunch</i>

ANNEX D: CSOs, Evidence and Policy Influence Workshop Programme

Day 1: 24 July 2005 (Sunday)

- 14.00 – 14.15 Opening, Introduction and Outline
Self Introductions by Participants
Expectation from the workshop
- 14.15 – 14.45 Introduction to ODI, the RAPID Context, Evidence and Links Framework, Tools
for Policy Influence, Implications for CSOs, The Civil Society Partnerships
Programme, Lessons Learnt from the Africa Consultations and Ethical Principle
of Partnership
Naved Chowdhury and John Young, Overseas Development Institute
- 14.45 – 15.15 Discussion
- 15.15 – 15.45 *Tea/Coffee Break*
- 15.45 – 16.05 Presentation of case study from Bangladesh
Poverty and Employment, Lost in the Queue, *Jakir Hossain*
- 16.05 – 16.30 Presentation of case study from Bangladesh
- 16.30 – 17.30 Discussion on Linkage between Research based Evidence and Policy based on
the Case Study
- 17.30 – 18.00 Conclusions of Day 1 and Introduction of Group Work for day 2

Day 2: 25 July 2005 (Monday)

- 09.00 – 09.30 Recap of day 1 and Introduction to Group Work
- 09.30 – 10.30 Group work: Each group choose a case you are familiar with and then: a)
Explain the approach you used to influence policy; and b) Identify the key factors
that influenced your approach.
- 10.30 – 11.00 *Tea/Coffee*
- 11.00 – 12.00 Feedback and Discussion
- 12.00 – 12.30 Policy tools and how to use the CEL Framework and examples: The PRSP story
- 12.30 – 13.30 Group work: use the CEL Framework approach to analyse the context for your
work (choose the same case study you worked on to: a) Identify the critical
factors influencing the ability of CSOs to influence policy in that context; b)
Assess the usefulness of the CEL framework
- 13.30 – 14.30 *Lunch*
- 14.30 – 15.30 Plenary and Discussion
- 15.30 – 16.00 Tea (During Tea, participants should write up suggestions for how ODI could help
CSOs to influence policy on cards and stick them up on the wall)
- 16.00 – 16.30 Review of suggestions and outline of next steps in the CSPP
- 16.30 – 16.45 Workshop Evaluation
- 16.45 – 17.00 Close
- 19.30 – *Workshop Dinner*

Annex E: ODI Seminar Presentation



Civil Society Partnerships Programme



উপস্থান অন্বেষণ
Overseas Development Institute
The Innovators
Centre for research and action on development

CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A National Seminar



Brac Inn, Dhaka
24th July 2005

Slide 1



Civil Society Partnerships Programme



উপস্থান অন্বেষণ
Overseas Development Institute
The Innovators
Centre for research and action on development

Seminar Objectives

To provide a forum to:

- discuss the opportunities and challenges for CSOs to use evidence to inform policy;
- learn about the latest worldwide research and practice in this area;
- share experiences about ongoing activities and what works;
- identify gaps for future work.

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ODI, and the role of research in policy

Slide 5



Civil Society Partnerships Programme



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Overseas Development Institute
The Innovators
Centre for research and action on development

RAPID Programme

- Research
 - Desk-based literature reviews
 - Bridging Research and Policy
 - Communications
 - Knowledge Management
 - GON project
 - 50 preliminary case studies
 - Phase II studies (25 projects)
 - ODI projects
 - 4 detailed case studies
 - HIV/AIDS
- Advisory work
- Workshops and seminars



www.odi.org.uk/rapid

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Opening Address

- Self Introduction by Participants

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Civil Society Partnerships Programme



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Overseas Development Institute
The Innovators
Centre for research and action on development

Seminar Outline

- Opening and Introductions
- Welcome Address
- ODI, Research and Policy processes, CSOs, and the ODI Civil Society Partnership Programme
- Tea/Coffee
- Evidence and Policy – A case study from Bangladesh
- Discussions
- Vote of thanks

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Civil Society Partnerships Programme



উপস্থান অন্বেষণ
Overseas Development Institute
The Innovators
Centre for research and action on development

Overseas Development Institute

- Britain's leading development Think Tank
- £8m, 60 researchers
- Research / Advice / Public Debate
- Rural / Humanitarian / Poverty & Aid / Economics (HIV, Human rights, Water)
- DFID, Parliament, WB, EC
- Civil Society



For more information see: www.odi.org.uk

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Civil Society Partnerships Programme



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The linear logical model...

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graph TD
    A[Identify the problem] --> B[Commission research]
    B --> C[Analyse the results]
    C --> D[Choose the best option]
    D --> E[Establish the policy]
    E --> F[Implement the policy]
    F --> G[Evaluate the results]
    
```

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...in reality...

- "The whole life of policy is a chaos of purposes and accidents. It is not at all a matter of the rational implementation of the so-called decisions through selected strategies"¹
- "Most policy research on African agriculture is irrelevant to agricultural and overall economic policy in Africa"²
- "Research is more often regarded as the opposite of action rather than a response to ignorance"³

¹ - Clay & Schaffer (1964), Room for Manoeuvre, An Exploration of Public Policy in Agricultural and Rural Development, Heinemann Educational Books, London
² - Oromo (2001), Policy Research on African Agriculture: Trends, Gaps, and Challenges, International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) Research Report No 24
³ - Carr (2005), DFID Research Review

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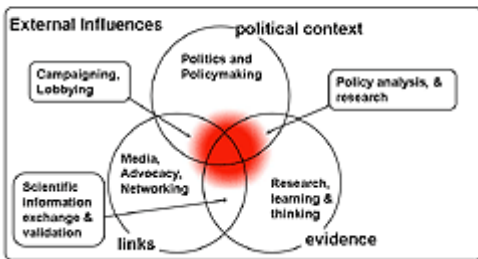
Case Studies

- Sustainable Livelihoods: The Evolution of DFID Policy
- The PRSP Initiative: Research in Multilateral Policy Change
- The adoption of Ethical Principles in Humanitarian Aid post Rwanda
- Animal Health Care in Kenya: Evidence fails to influence Policy
- 50 GDN Case Studies: Examples where evidence has or hasn't influenced policy



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A Practical Framework



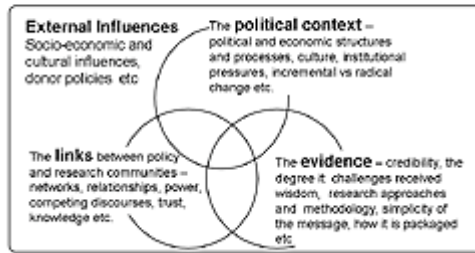
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What researchers need to do

What researchers need to know	What researchers need to do	How to do it
Political Context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who are the policymakers? Is there demand for ideas? What is the policy process? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get to know the policymakers. Identify friends and foes. Prepare for policy opportunities. Look out for policy windows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with them – seek commissions Strategic opportunism – prepare for known events + resources for others
Evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the current theory? What are the narratives? How divergent is it? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish credibility Provide practical solutions Establish legitimacy Present clear options Use familiar narratives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a reputation Action research Pilot projects to generate legitimacy Good communication
Links <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who are the stakeholders? What networks exist? Who are the connectors, movers and shakers? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get to know the others Work through existing networks Build coalitions Build new policy networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build partnerships Identify key networkers, movers and shakers Use informal contacts

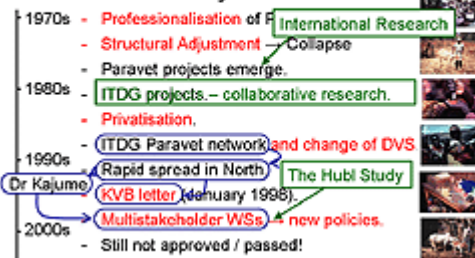
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The Analytical Framework



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Paravets in Kenya



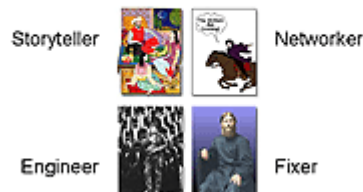
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Using the framework

- The external environment: Who are the key actors? What is their agenda? How do they influence the political context?
- The political context: Is there political interest in change? Is there room for manoeuvre? How do they perceive the problem?
- The evidence: Is it there? Is it relevant? Is it practically useful? Are the concepts familiar or new? Does it need re-packaging?
- Links: Who are the key individuals? Are there existing networks to use? How best to transfer the information? The media? Campaigns?

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Policy Entrepreneur Skills



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Practical Tools

- Overarching Tools**
 - The RAPID Framework
 - Using the Framework
 - The Entrepreneurship Questionnaire
 - Communication Tools**
 - Communications Strategy
 - SWOT analysis
 - Message Design
 - Making use of the media
 - Policy Influence Tools**
 - Influence Mapping & Power Mapping
 - Lobbying and Advocacy
 - Campaigning: A Simple Guide
 - Competency self-assessment
- 

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The potential...

"The results of household disease surveys informed processes of health service reform which contributed to a 43 and 46 per cent reduction in infant mortality between 2000 and 2003 in two districts in rural Tanzania."

TEHIP Project, Tanzania

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CSOs: Definitions and Functions

- Definition: "organizations that work in an arena between the household, the private sector and the state to negotiate matters of public concern".
- Functions:
 - representation
 - technical inputs and advocacy
 - capacity-building
 - service-delivery
 - social functions
 - Policy engagement

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SMEPOL Project Egypt

- Policy Process Mapping
- RAPID Framework
- Stakeholder Analysis
- Force-Field Analysis
- SWOT
- Action Planning



For more info: http://www.odi.org.uk/RAPID/Meetings/SMEPOL_Egypt/index.html

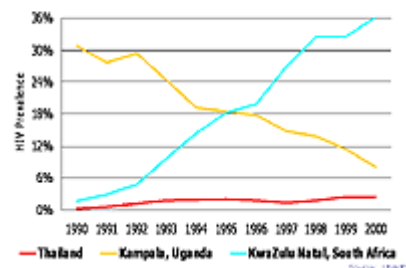
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CSOs and Policy Processes

- CSOs increasingly being involved in policy processes (from service delivery).
- Move from challenging state / overall governance to policy engagement.
- But, engagement often doesn't do justice to the breadth of evidence.
- Southern research capacity has been denuded.
- The credibility and legitimacy of CSO involvement is questioned.
- CSOs, researchers and policymakers seem to live in parallel universes.

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HIV Prevalence 1990-2000



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ODI's CSPP

Aim:
Strengthened role of southern civil society organisations in development policy processes

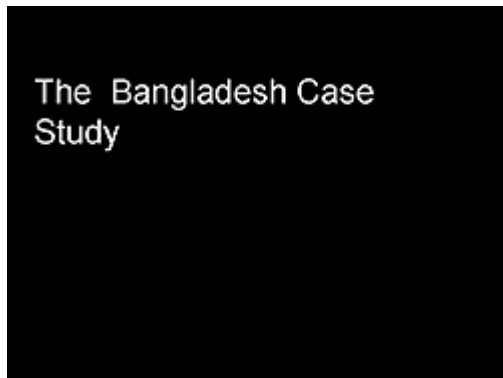
- Through:**
- Improved understanding how CSOs use research-based evidence
 - Strengthened regional capacity to support CSOs
 - Improved information from ODI
 - Global collaboration

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Activities

- Mapping of CSO's and organisations that support them
- Small-scale collaborations (internal)
- Regional Workshops
- Small-scale collaborations (external)
- Identification of long-term partners
- Support (and capacity-building)
- Collaboration on global projects

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Key Lessons

- Legitimacy and credibility of CSOs are challenged by the government
- Proposals by CSOs should be feasible and practical
- Lack of trust between CSOs and government
- CSOs need to understand policy process/context of policy making
- Authentic and up to date information is crucial

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CSPP Programme – www.odi.org.uk/cspp
RAPID Programme - www.odi.org.uk/rapid



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Annex F: Bangladesh Case Study 1



Undercutting Small Farmers: A Grassroots Insights of Rice Trade in Bangladesh

Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir

Presented at the Seminar on
Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence
Dhaka, July 24, 2005

Pages from Press: Price of Essentials

(in Taka)

Commodity	Market rate in 2001	Current rate	Growth rate
Rice	17.07	26.31	54.13 %
Pulse	35.10	44.50	26.78 %
Edible oil	57.00	70.00	22.80 %
Salt	10.00	12.00	20.00 %
Sugar	34.00	36.00	5.88 %
Egg	12.75	16.00	25.49 %

Source: Compiled from various Newspapers; 19-07-2005

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Prices at Farm and Floor

(in taka)

Commodity (per 5 kg)	What farmers get	Wholesale price	Retail price in Dhaka
Green chillies	50	80	250
Charabhatonoi / Zingga	35	40-45	80-100
Cianga	35	40-45	80-100
Konola	75-80	75-80	125-150
Kidney beans / Borboh	40	45-50	100-120
Cucumber	60	60-70	120-140
Lemon (20 Poo)	10-12	20	30
Egg (1 dozen)	40-42	42-45	55

Source: Daily Prothom Alo, 13-07-2005

Slide 2

Share of Poor in National Wealth

Household	% Change		
	All	Poor	Non-poor
National	10.18	-3.56	13.36
Urban	8.45	-5.34	7.96
Rural	0.49	-7.32	3.23
Per capita	% Change		
	All	Poor	Non-poor
National	17.51	4.82	19.38
Urban	14.60	2.22	11.54
Rural	6.91	0.54	7.97

Source: Poverty Monitoring Survey Report, 2004. BBS

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Analytical Category



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Production- Land

Distribution of Farm Holdings according to Size, 1960-1996 (as percentage)

Size classification holdings	1960		1983-84		1996	
	of total farms	of total areas	of total farms	of total areas	of total farms	of total areas
Marginal (owning between 0.05 to 0.99 areas)	24.3	3.2	40.4	7.8	49.1	12.8
Small (owning between 1.00 to 2.49 areas)	27.3	13.0	29.9	21.2	30.8	28.2
Medium (owning between 2.50 to 7.49 areas)	37.7	45.7	24.7	45.1	17.6	41.6
Large (owning 7.50+ areas)	10.7	38.0	4.9	25.9	2.5	17.4

Source: Agricultural Census Reports, 1960, 1983-84, 1996; BBS

Slide 5

Production- Land

Distribution of Farm Holdings according to Types of Tenancies, 1960-1996

Year	Owner farms		Owner cum Tenants		Tenants	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1960	60.8	53.6	37.0	45.2	1.6	1.1
1983-84	62.5	58.5	36.0	40.9	1.5	0.6
1996	61.6	58.5	34.9	39.6	3.5	1.9

Source: Agricultural Census Reports, 1960, 1983-84, 1996; BBS

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Production - Land



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Production- Labour

Sources of Employment: Changes in Sectoral Distribution

	Agriculture	Industry (manufacturing)	Services
1982	58.80	11.00	24.20
1983	57.70	11.50	26.00
1984	57.10	12.50(9.51)	26.50
1985	57.1	12.5(9.30)	26.5
1988	65.00	15.40	14.80
1989	65.10	15.60(14.00)	19.30
1990-91	65.90	12.90(13.0)	21.20
1995-96	63.20	9.50(7.5)	27.30

Source: Mujala (2005), based on World Development Indicators (WDI)/CD-ROM 2002; WorldBank, (Rahni) (2002), p.4. M 2001/02

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Production-Water

"Cost of irrigation forced me to sale paddy in lower price".

Mohammad Masud of Dakshin village of Bogra

The average cost for water is 1800-2000Tk per acre of Boro production.

Source: Globalisation and Vulnerability of Small Farmers: A Case Study on Rice Trade of Bangladesh. Unnayan Onneshan, 2005

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Production-Fertiliser

Price of TSP hiked Tk 3-4 per Kg between 2003 and 2004. Urea maintains a stable price but farmer sometimes have to pay additionally 5-10 Tk per bag (50 Kgs) in the sowing season.

"The rise in price and adulteration of fertiliser are on a rat race"

Quzar Rahman, a farmer from Bogra

Source: Globalisation and Vulnerability of Small Farmers: A Case Study on Rice Trade of Bangladesh. Unnayan Onneshan, 2005

Slide 13

Exchange

1. Domestic Trading Network of Rice in the Advanced Area

2. Domestic Trading Network of Rice in the Backward Area

3. Appropriation by Different Agents

Slide 15

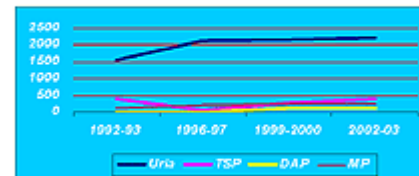
Production - Labour



Slide 10

Production-Fertiliser

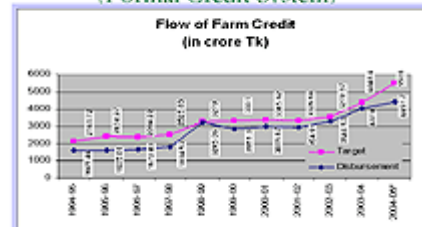
Use of Fertiliser



Source: Ministry of agriculture

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Production-Credit (Formal Credit System)



Source: Bangladesh Bank

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Farmers lost income in the domestic trading networks

Farmers at least loose 91665 Mn BDT per year. It is more than 1/4 share of the crop and horticulture sector GDP (375620 Mn Taka) and amounts to 1/5 of the total share of agriculture to the GDP (509910 Mn Taka).

Estimation

-It is estimated for Boro rice as the price differential between farm gate and the retail market.
- the difference in the price is inferred to the total production of rice of 2003-2004

Source: Globalisation and Vulnerability of Small Farmers: A Case Study on Rice Trade of Bangladesh. Unnayan Onneshan, 2005

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Traders' Surplus

A trader appropriates TK 5000 from a produce of one acre of Boro rice while a farmer receives TK 4500. If her own labour is estimated, she is on a regular debt.

Estimation

Producers surplus = total value of output produced - total input cost
Trading surplus = price in retail market - farm gate price

Recent rise in subsidy is also appropriated by fertiliser traders and government machineries

Source: Globalisation and Vulnerability of Small Farmers: A Case Study on Rice Trade of Bangladesh, Unnayan Cheshma, 2003

Balance sheet

Taka per acre of Boro production

Inputs	Farmers cost for production	Farmers income from market	Income of Middlemen in the market
1. Fertiliser	2000	15000	5000
2. Water	2500		
3. Labour (excluding own labour)	3000		
4. Seed + pesticides	500		
5. Ploughing	1000		
6. Others	1500		
Total	10800	15000	5000
Farmers net income = 15000 - 10800 = 4500 Tk			

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International Trade

Domestic support

- Permissible amount of support termed *de minimus level* under WTO is 10% of total output in agriculture
- Bangladesh provides less than 2 percent
- The exporting countries enjoy at least 25 – 40 per cent advantage, leaving the Bangladeshi farmers at bay.

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International Trade

Export competition: Policies of Neighbouring Exporting countries

1. EXIM policy of India

- Scraped the policy of canalisation of rice and other cereals.
- Reserved their imports only for state trading agencies.
- Has increased the import duty of 80 percent on husked and 70 percent for milled rice

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International Trade

2. Export Support

In order to push rice export, the government of India took a decision to release stocks from the food corporations of India to private exporters at almost half of their economic prices which allowed the private exporters in India to dump their products in Bangladeshi market

- The Indian government proposes for the first time to give direct subsidies to exporters of all agricultural commodities disadvantaged in world markets because of minimum support prices (MSPs).

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Exchange

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High costs of inputs seed, fertilizer, irrigation Withdrawal of agricultural subsidy Inaccessible institutional credit High priced usury capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predatory trading networks Biased and ineffective public procurement/ storage/ distribution system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheaper subsidised agricultural imports (AoA – domestic support/export competition) Depression of agricultural commodity prices non-tariff barriers
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Distress Sale – Indebtedness – Depeasantisation
(falling crops - rising input costs - falling profitability)

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Policy Option-1

Traditional argument/ policy prescription

- Large scale farming or contract farming
- Evidence does not support concentration rather increase in marginal farm holdings

Preferred option

The Rice Agreement

Offer rice farmers the opportunity to sell their whole crop of rice to licensed mills at fixed price

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Policy Option-2

Compensatory Fund for Food Security for NFILDCs

To fund the NFILDCs to provide financial support at least to the *De minimus level* under the WTO mechanism

what CSOs can do?

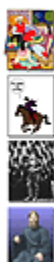
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Slide 24

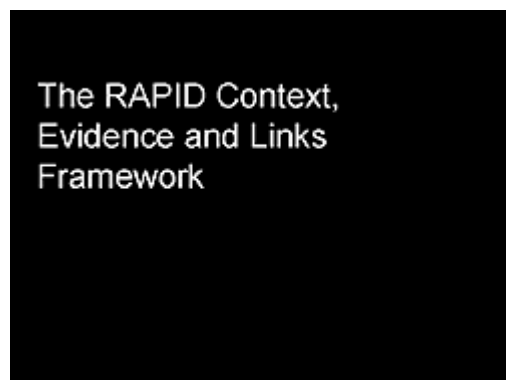
Annex G: ODI Workshop Presentation

CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A National Workshop

Brac Inn, Dhaka
24th-25th July 2005



Slide 1



Slide 3

The linear logical model...



Slide 5

The Analytical Framework



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Outline of the Workshop

- Opening addresses and Introductions
- Presentation & discussion on the RAPID Framework and the Civil Society Partnership Programme (CSPP)
- Evidence and Policy – A case study from Bangladesh
- Discussions – linkage between Evidence and Policy in Bangladesh
- Group work: sharing experiences
- Presentation – Tools for Policy Influence and How to use the RAPID Framework
- Group work: using the RAPID Framework
- Suggestions on possible collaboration with Bangladesh CSOs
- What next in CSPP?
- Workshop evaluation.

Slide 2

Definitions

- Research: "any systematic effort to increase the stock of knowledge"
- Policy: a "purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors"
 - Agendas / policy horizons
 - Official statements documents
 - Patterns of spending
 - Implementation processes
 - Activities on the ground

Slide 4

...in reality...

- "The whole life of policy is a chaos of purposes and accidents. It is not at all a matter of the rational implementation of the so-called decisions through selected strategies"¹
- "Most policy research on African agriculture is irrelevant to agricultural and overall economic policy in Africa"²
- "Research is more often regarded as the opposite of action rather than a response to ignorance"³

¹ - Clay & Schaffer (1994), Room for Manoeuvr: An Exploration of Public Policy in Agricultural and Rural Development, Heineman Educational Books, London
² - Oromo (2002), Policy Research in African Agriculture: Trends, Gaps, and Challenges, International Centre for National Agricultural Research (ICNAR) Research Report No 21
³ - Durr (2005), DFID Research Review

Slide 6

Case Studies

- Sustainable Livelihoods: The Evolution of DFID Policy
- The PRSP Initiative: Research in Multilateral Policy Change
- The adoption of Ethical Principles in Humanitarian Aid post Rwanda
- Animal Health Care in Kenya: Evidence fails to influence Policy
- 50 GDN Case Studies: Examples where evidence has or hasn't influenced policy



Slide 8

Political Context: Key Areas

- The macro political context (democracy, governance, media freedom; academic freedom)
- The sector / issue process (Policy uptake = demand – contestation) [NB Demand: political and societal. Power.]
- How policymakers think (narratives & policy streams)
- Policy implementation and practice (bureaucracies, incentives, street level, room for manoeuvre, participatory approaches)
- Decisive moments in the policy process (policy processes, votes, policy windows and crises)
- Context is crucial, but you can maximize your chances

Slide 9

Links: Feedback and Networks

- Feedback processes often prominent in successful cases.
- Trust & legitimacy
- Networks:
 - Epistemic communities
 - Policy networks
 - Advocacy coalitions
- The role of individuals: connectors, mavens and salesmen, champions.

Slide 11

A Practical Framework



Slide 13

What researchers need to do

What researchers need to know	What researchers need to do	How to do it
Political Context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the policymakers? • Is there demand for ideas? • What is the policy process? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get to know the policymakers. • Identify friends and foes. • Prepare for policy opportunities. • Look out for policy windows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with them – seek commission • Strategic opportunism – prepare for known events + resources for others
Evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the current theory? • What are the narratives? • How divergent is it? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish credibility • Provide practical solutions • Establish legitimacy • Present clear options • Use familiar narratives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a reputation • Actionresearch • Pilot projects to generate legitimacy • Good communication
Links: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the stakeholders? • What networks exist? • Who are the connectors, mavens and salesmen? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get to know the others • Work through existing networks • Build coalitions • Build new policy networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build partnerships • Identify key networkers, mavens and salesmen • Use informal contacts

Slide 15

Evidence: Relevance and credibility

- Key factor – did it provide a solution to a problem?
- Relevance:
 - Topical relevance – What to do?
 - Operational usefulness – How to do it? :
- Credibility:
 - Research approach
 - Of researcher > of evidence itself
- Strenuous advocacy efforts are often needed
- Communication

Slide 10

External Influence

- Big "incentives" can spur evidence-based policy – e.g. EU accession, PRSP processes.
- And some interesting examples of donors trying new things re. supporting research
- But, we really don't know whether and how donors can best promote use of evidence in policymaking (credibility vs backlash)

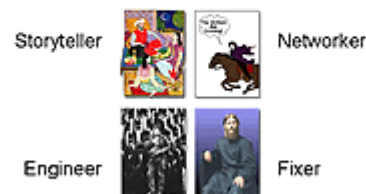
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Using the framework

- **The external environment:** Who are the key actors? What is their agenda? How do they influence the political context?
- **The political context:** Is there political interest in change? Is there room for manoeuvre? How do they perceive the problem?
- **The evidence:** Is it there? Is it relevant? Is it practically useful? Are the concepts familiar or new? Does it need re-packaging?
- **Links:** Who are the key individuals? Are there existing networks to use? How best to transfer the information? The media? Campaigns?

Slide 14

Policy Entrepreneur Skills



Slide 16

Practical Tools



Slide 17

ODI's CSPP

Aim:

Strengthened role of southern civil society organisations in development policy processes

Through:

- Improved understanding how CSOs use research-based evidence
- Strengthened regional capacity to support CSOs
- Improved information from ODI
- Global collaboration

Slide 19

Activities

- Mapping of CSO's and organisations that support them
- Small-scale collaborations (internal)
- Regional Workshops
- Small-scale collaborations (external)
- Identification of long-term partners
- Support (and capacity-building)
- Collaboration on global projects

Slide 21

Africa Consultation

- Workshops held in Southern, Eastern and West Africa
- Organized in partnership with local CSOs
- Case studies on various issues: Budget Monitoring(Zambia), Community Participation in Waste Management (Ghana), etc.
- Strong diversity in engagement
- Policies strongly driven by internal and external politics

Slide 23



Slide 18

Ethical Principles

- Partners will share a vision of the value of the partnership.
- Partners will respond to each other's needs and the needs of their beneficiaries.
- Partners will promote transparency by sharing information in an open and timely fashion.
- Partners will share outputs fairly; partners' contribution will be recognised.
- The partnership will adapt to changing circumstances.
- ODI's relationship with a partner will not result in a loss of either partners' independent character

Slide 20

Other work

- Research
 - How CSOs use evidence
 - CSOs in the health sector
 - Networks
- Information
 - Information user survey
 - Intranet and web site redesign
 - Materials development
- Joint Action
 - Aid Architecture
 - Foed Security in Sub-Saharan Africa
 - ACP-EU Relationships

Slide 22

Key Lessons

- Legitimacy and credibility of CSOs are challenged by the government
- Proposals by CSOs should be feasible and practical
- Lack of trust between CSOs and government
- CSOs need to understand policy process/context of policy making
- Authentic and up to date information is crucial

Slide 24

Implications for CSOs

- Need to be able to:
 - Understand the political context
 - Do credible research
 - Communicate effectively
 - Work with others
- Need organisational capacity
 - Staff
 - Internal processes
 - Funds

Slide 25



Discussion on Case Study

Linkage between Research based Evidence and Policy

Slide 27

Recap...

- Minister's Welcome Address
- ODI, RAPID & CEL Framework
- Case Study: Rice Trade (Titumir)
- Case Study: Poverty and Employment (Jakir)
- Discussions

Slide 29

Suggestions for the CSPP

- Training on research methodology, policy analysis, communication and advocacy.
- Staff exchanges or secondments, collaboration, networking.
- Institutional support: HR, financial management, partnership, negotiation skills and fundraising.
- Support to southern networks to share information and analysis
- Funds for collaborative projects and programmes in evidence based policy.

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Bangladesh Case Study

Slide 26

CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A National Workshop

Day 2

Brac Inn, Dhaka
24th-25th July 2005

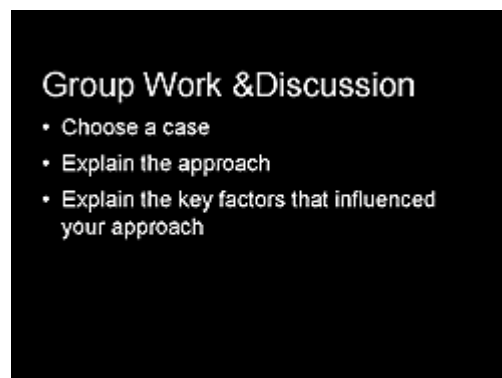


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Programme, Day 2

- Group Work: How to influence policy in Bangladesh
- Policy Influence Tools
- The PRSP Story
- Group Work: using the CEL Framework
- How ODI could help
- Next Steps

Slide 30



Group Work & Discussion

- Choose a case
- Explain the approach
- Explain the key factors that influenced your approach

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Using the Tools for Policy Influence and RAPID Framework

Slide 33

PRSPs – Political Context

- Widespread awareness of a "problem" with international development policy in late 90s
- Failure of SAPs (and Asian financial crisis)
- Mounting public pressure for debt relief
- Stagnation of Comprehensive Development Framework idea
- Diverging agendas (UK – Poverty, US – Governance)
- WB/IMF Annual General Meeting, Sept 1999

Slide 35

PRSPs – Links

- WB, IMF, SPA, Bilaterals, NGOs all involved
- Formal and informal networks
- *"None of the players was more than two handshakes away from any of the others"*

Slide 37

Practical Tools

- Overarching Tools**
 - The RAPID Framework
 - Using the Framework
 - The Entrepreneurship Questionnaire
 - Communication Tools**
 - Communications Strategy
 - SWOT analysis
 - Message Design
 - Making use of the media
 - Policy Influence Tools**
 - Influence Mapping & Power Mapping
 - Lobbying and Advocacy
 - Campaigning: A Simple Guide
 - Competency self-assessment
- 

Slide 39

The Analytical Framework



Slide 34

PRSPs – Evidence

- Long-term academic research informing new focus on poverty, participation, ownership, aid effectiveness etc
- Applied policy research:
 - ESAF reviews
 - HIPC review
 - SPA Working Groups
 - NGO research on debt
- Uganda's PEAP

Slide 36

Using the Framework



Slide 38

Policy Process Mapping

- General Context issues – domestic and international.
- Specific Policy Issues (i.e. the policy cycle)
- Who are the Stakeholders? (Stakeholder analysis)
 - Arena: government, parliament, civil society, judiciary, private sector.
 - Level: local, national, international
- What is their Interest and Influence?
- Process matrix + political matrix
- Political and administrative feasibility assessment

[Sources: M. Grindle / J. Court]

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Political Context Assessment Tool

- The macro political context
- The sector / issue process
- Policy implementation and practice
- Decisive moments in the policy process
- How policymakers think

(e.g. from Middle East) Interests	Extent of Interests of Policymakers		
	High	Medium	Low
Public Interests	1	3	6
Personal Interests	5	4	1
Special Interests	6	1	3

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Forcefield Analysis

- Identify what you want to achieve
- Identify forces for and against change
- Identify which are most important
- Develop strategies to reinforce those for and overcome those against



Slide 43

SMEPOL Project Egypt

- Policy Process Mapping
- RAPID Framework
- Stakeholder Analysis
- Force-Field Analysis
- SWOT
- Action Planning



Slide 45

Log Frame Approach

- Goal
- Purpose
- Stakeholders
- Outputs
- Assumptions
- Indicators / MoVs

Slide 47

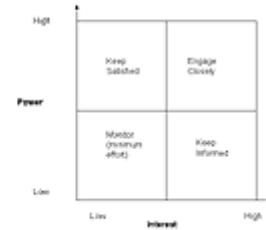
Stakeholder Analysis

Why:

- To understand who gains or lose from a policy or project.
- To help Build Consensus.

Steps:

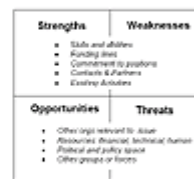
1. Identify Stakeholders
2. Analysis Workshop
3. Develop Strategies



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SWOT Analysis

- To identify what your organisation does well and not so well.
- To identify opportunities to do other things, or do things better.
- To identify capacity and weaknesses.
- To identify things that can get in the way.



Slide 44

Communications strategy

- Identify the audience(s)
- Identify the message(s)
- Promotion
- Evaluate impact and change as necessary
- Clear Strategy
 - Interactive
 - Multiple formats



The DELIVER Project:

- Information Strategy / Leaflet
- Materials

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Outcome Mapping

- Focuses on:
 - changes in behaviour
 - how programs "facilitate" rather than "cause" change
- Recognizes the complexity of development processes
- Looks at "logical links" between interventions and outcomes
- Locates programme goals within the broader development context
- Encourages innovation and risk-taking
- Involves program staff and partners throughout



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Outcome Mapping: SMEPol



Slide 49

Goals

- Sustainable increases in wealth and self-reliance of small-scale and resource-poor farmers.
- Improved institutional arrangements for the delivery of sustainable and accessible rural services in place throughout Indonesia.



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Log frame

Written in 1994, modified in 1996, 1997 and 1998 to reflect progress and changes in the context

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Communication Outputs



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The DELIVERI Project

A 5-year DFID-funded public service reform project in Indonesia which



"achieved a remarkable degree of impact in a very short time"

¹DELIVERI end of project evaluation, DFID, 2001
For more information see: www.deliveri.org/default.htm

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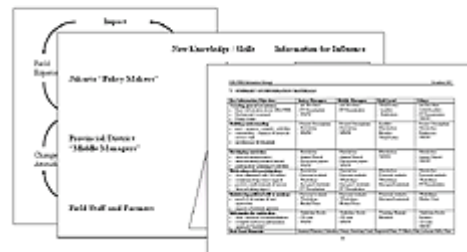
Outputs

1. Client-focused livestock services piloted in project locales.
2. Participatory, managerial, technical and extension skills improved..
3. Recommendations produced on improving the institutional and policy framework.
4. Methods of assuring quality of service evaluated by government livestock services
5. Programme experience understood by GoI policy planners.



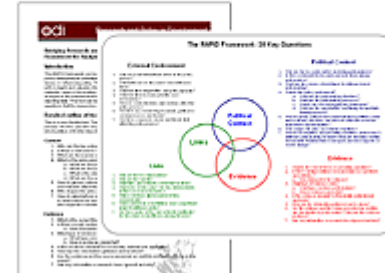
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Communication Strategy



Slide 54

Using the Framework



Slide 56

Group Work

- Use the CEL Framework
- Choose a case Study
- Identify the critical factors
- Assess the usefulness of the framework

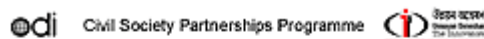
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Next steps in the CSPP

- Research on how CSOs use evidence, networks etc.
- Workshops in Argentina and Bolivia.
- Small-scale collaborative projects.
- The "Big Think" (November 2005).
- Information, networking and collaborative projects with Southern CSOs (starting in April 2006).

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RAPID Programme – www.odi.org.uk/rapid



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How can ODI help?

- Think of up to three practical ways that ODI could help CSOs to influence policy in Bangladesh
- Write each on a card and stick it up on the wall

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Further Information / Resources

- ODI Working Papers
- Bridging Research and Policy Book
- Meeting series Monograph
- Tools for Policy Impact
- RAPID Briefing Paper
- RAPID CDROM
- www.odi.org.uk/rapid



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Annex H: Bangladesh Case Study 2



Bangladesh: Poverty and Employment, Lost in the Queue

Jakir Hossain

Presented at the Workshop on Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence Dhaka, July 24, 2005

Slide 1

External Influences

- Bangladesh has been exposed to a plethora of advice and assistance from its development partners.
- The current policy regime has its roots in the Bank sponsored structural adjustment reforms (SAR) or "Washington Consensus," which is grounded in the "neo-liberal market framework".
- The Washington consensus had emerged as the neo-liberal counterpart for developing economies - an ideology of reliance upon market forces and the reduction of state intervention and expenditure to a minimum.
- The Bretton Woods twins announced a new policy instrument - the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) tailored to contain country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs.
- They are supposed to be developed in a participatory way, drawing on consultations with people living in poverty, and involving a range of organisations actively engaged in poverty reduction and development action.

Slide 3

Evidence

Growth, but lacking investment

- The economy has expanded over the last two decades at an average rate of four per cent. The overall GDP growth has been modest, the per capita GDP has risen from 1.7 per cent in 1980s to nearly 3 per cent during 1990s. Investment and growth have been inadequate.

Modest decline in poverty, but increments in inequality

Modest decline in poverty

- the country has witnessed a modest poverty reduction rate of around one percentage point a year since the early nineteen nineties.

Continuous unabated increase in inequality

- Bangladesh has entered the stage of relatively high income inequality. The Gini coefficient for urban areas has shot up from 0.33 in 1991/92 to 0.44 in 2000. Similarly, the rural Gini has increased from 0.27 to 0.36 during the same period. Overall, the Gini index of inequality increased from 0.293 to 0.306 during this period.

Proportion of poorest increased

- the proportion of the poorest as a sub-category (defined through a lower poverty line) remains worryingly high.

Slide 5

Participation of labour - a miss-match between sectoral growth and absorption

- Change in the country's sectoral distribution of GDP - agriculture's share has declined from 42 to 25 per cent, with industry contributing to 24 from 16 per cent, with largest input originating from the service sector (more than 50 per cent).
- The share of agriculture in employment, instead of declining, has increased from 59 to 63 per cent. The share of industrial employment has declined, with manufacturing employment accounting for only 7.5 per cent. Service sector employment shows not so much of dynamism as the employment has risen to 27 per cent from 24 per cent.
- While there has been a much-placed complacency of the growth of the economy due to expansion in agriculture (more than 4.5 per cent annually during the past few years), the average productivity in the sector remains relatively low.
- The sector which has witnessed a modest rise in wage is agriculture, but by only 7 per cent of its 1989-70 level. What is critically peculiar is the decline of ratio of agricultural to manufacturing wages.

Slide 7

Introduction

- The Bangladesh economy has been exposed a good many characterisation:
 - from the bottom at the least development country (LDC) league to the role of "champion performer among the LDCs"
 - from "the margin of history to the whirlpool of the history"
 - the "quiet transition" to the stage of sustained and higher growth
 - with progressive phase of social development
 - the graduation from "test case to medium human development league"
- The indicators of economic and social progress, nevertheless, falls short of the verdicts of the enthusiastic commentators:
- Nearly two fifths of the populations still live below the poverty threshold, and its per capita income is still among the lowest in the world.
- The development goals and "ends", remain a distant dream.
- This has called into question whether the instruments and policy "means", currently in practice, are truly adequate in achieving those goals

Slide 2

Local Context

- An assertion of the PRSP is country ownership and participation, broad-based participation by CSOs, the stakeholders and the poor in the design and implementation of poverty reduction programmes.
- Government appears to interpret 'participation' as virtually synonymous with 'consultation'.
- As in many other countries, in Bangladesh too, national development plans and sector strategy plans involve very limited or no participation of people in its preparation. Thus, preparation of PRSP without consulting people is not much of a deviation from prevalent practices.
- The conventional macroeconomic policy measures have been incorporated in the PRSP with the belief that macroeconomic stability is essential for growth.
- In various parts of the country, poor people suggested that altering access to resources and services (land, rivers, forests, credit, education, health, housing etc.), enhancing employment opportunities and wage level, reducing vulnerability to floods and other disasters, eliminating corruption in gaining access to government services and provisions will have greater potential for eliminating poverty.

Slide 4

Increase in joblessness

- The rate of unemployment has increased due to insufficient job creation, formal sector employment has hardly shown any increase.
- Unemployment rate cross-tabulated by age shows high unemployment rate among the young workforce. A rising trend of unemployment among educated persons.
- Between 1995-96 and 1999-2000 unemployment rate among young male labour force declined while that among girls of young age increased manifold.
- the poor lag behind in self-employment in both farm and non-farm sectors. Only 0.7 per cent of the poor households' workforce has salaried jobs in the non-farm sector, as compared with 14.4 per cent among the non-poor.
- In terms of employment structure, the most important difference between poor and non-poor is in the extent of involvement in casual employment (47 and 24 per cent respectively).

Slide 6

Table - 1: Sectoral Contribution to GDP

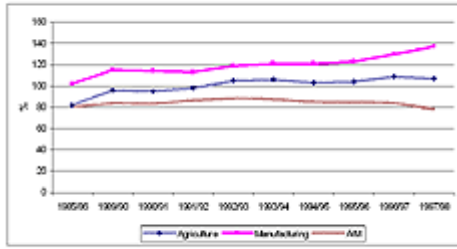
	Agriculture	Industry (manufacturing)	Service
1980-85	42.16	18.50 (19.73)	41.34
1986-90	37.31	18.33 (9.86)	48.38
1991-95	26.65	22.56 (14.06)	50.79
1996-2000	24.87	24.42 (13.08)	50.71

Table - 2: Sources of Employment: Changes in Sectoral Distribution

	Agriculture	Industry (manufacturing)	Services
1982	58.80	11.00	24.20
1983	57.29	11.50	26.00
1984	57.10	12.50(9.51)	26.50
1985	57.1	12.5(9.30)	26.5
1988	65.00	15.40	14.80
1989	65.10	15.60(14.00)	19.30
1990-91	65.80	12.90(13.00)	21.20
1994-96	63.20	14.00(7.3)	22.20

Slide 8

Figure - 1: Trend in Agriculture and Manufacturing Wage Rates



Source: Mujlada (2003), based on Rashid (2002)

Table 3 Economically Active Population, 1989 – 2007 (in Million)

	10+LFS					10+Projection					15+LFS					15+Projection									
	1989	90-91	95-99	00-04	05-07	1989	90-91	95-99	00-04	05-07	1989	90-91	95-99	00-04	05-07	1989	90-91	95-99	00-04	05-07					
Total	56.7	51.2	56.0	60.3	65.5	66.4	67.4	66.5	65.4	60.3	53.5	56.9	57.7	58.4	56.7	51.2	56.0	60.3	65.5	66.4	67.4	66.5	65.4		
Male	29.7	31.1	34.7	37.5	42.6	42.7	43.5	42.2	41.3	37.2	31.3	33.4	36.6	37.2	37.8	31.1	34.7	37.5	42.6	42.7	43.5	42.2	41.3		
Female	21.9	20.1	21.3	22.8	22.9	23.7	23.9	24.3	24.1	23.1	22.2	23.5	24.1	24.2	23.6	20.2	21.3	22.8	22.9	23.8	23.9	24.2	24.1	24.1	
Urban																									
Total	5.7	4.7	10.2	11.2	12.9	13.4	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.2	10.8	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.7	5.7	4.7	10.2	11.2	12.9	13.4	13.8	13.4	13.1	
Male	4.2	6.6	7.4	7.8	8.8	9.9	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.2	6.8	7.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	4.2	6.6	7.4	7.8	8.8	9.9	10.1	10.0	9.8	
Female	1.5	2.94	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.0	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.5	2.94	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	
Rural																									
Total	45.8	42.5	45.8	49.1	51.4	51.8	52.3	51.1	50.3	48.1	42.6	43.5	44.4	44.9	45.6	45.8	42.5	45.8	49.1	51.4	51.8	52.3	51.1	50.3	
Male	25.5	24.5	27.3	29.8	31.3	31.8	32.2	32.2	31.1	24.5	26.3	27.4	27.8	28.2	28.2	25.5	24.5	27.3	29.8	31.3	31.8	32.2	32.2	31.1	
Female	19.5	18.0	18.5	19.4	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.2	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	19.5	18.0	18.5	19.4	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.2	19.2	

Slide 9

Table 4 Employed Population, 1989 – 2007 (Million)

	10+LFS					10+Projection					15+LFS					15+Projection									
	1989	90-91	95-99	00-04	05-07	1989	90-91	95-99	00-04	05-07	1989	90-91	95-99	00-04	05-07	1989	90-91	95-99	00-04	05-07					
Total	58.1	59.2	58.6	58.1	62.4	63.2	64.0	64.1	63.1	61.8	55.7	56.3	56.9	57.4	58.1	58.1	59.2	58.6	58.1	62.4	63.2	64.0	64.1	63.1	
Male	29.4	30.5	33.8	36.1	38.4	39.1	39.7	37.0	37.0	36.4	35.9	36.4	36.9	37.4	38.1	29.4	30.5	33.8	36.1	38.4	39.1	39.7	37.0	37.0	
Female	28.7	28.7	24.8	22.0	24.0	24.1	24.3	27.1	26.1	25.4	20.8	20.9	20.0	20.0	20.7	28.7	28.7	24.8	22.0	24.0	24.1	24.3	27.1	26.1	
Urban																									
Total	5.5	8.5	9.7	10.6	12.3	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	5.5	8.5	9.7	10.6	12.3	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.7	
Male	4.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	4.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.9	
Female	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.2	
Rural																									
Total	44.6	41.3	44.9	41.5	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.3	44.3	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	44.6	41.3	44.9	41.5	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.3	44.3	
Male	25.3	24.0	26.7	28.7	29.6	30.0	30.4	30.0	30.0	29.6	29.6	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	25.3	24.0	26.7	28.7	29.6	30.0	30.4	30.0	30.0	
Female	19.3	17.3	18.2	18.8	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.3	17.3	18.2	18.8	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	

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Table 6 : Underemployed Labour Force (10 years and above) (<35 hour of work per week) (in Thousand)

Year		Both Sex	Male	Female
1999-2000	National	8273	2418	4855
	Rural	6888	2891	3977
	Urban	1405	527	878
1995-96	National	11638	6842	4795
	Rural	9185	5743	3442
	Urban	1853	1099	753
1984-85	National	1050	815	595
	Rural	927	753	574
	Urban	83	62	21
1982-84	National	1276	1263	569
	Rural	1280	1127	553
	Urban	96	76	55

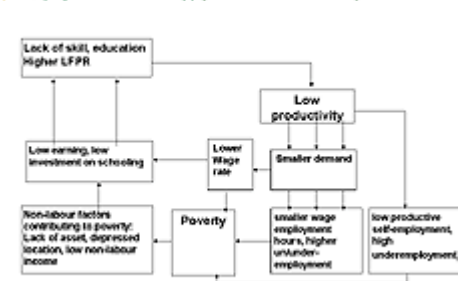
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Form of Security	Policy examples	Current Status
Income security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum wage Wage bargaining rights Rules on forms of payment Entitlement to employment contingency benefits (e.g. sickness and maternity) Unemployment benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present but not obeyed by the employers Absent exists but not followed limited opportunity Absent
Representation security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom of association rights Existence and protection of bargaining mechanism Social group (e.g. disabled, unemployed minorities) representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only in public sector not in private sector Absent Limited
Labour Market security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to raise employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not effective measures
Employment security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent arbitrary lay-offs Minimum age of employment protection Personable age regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absent Absent Present
Job security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures facilitating skill mobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absent
Work security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limits on working time Occupational safety provisions Leave entitlement including sick leave, annual leave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absent Absent Limited
Skill reproduction security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives to on-the-job training and retraining Regulations on equal opportunities for training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Absent

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Interplay Demand and Supply of Labour with Poverty



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**EMPLOYMENT GENERATING POVERTY REDUCTION:
Evidence led Strategy**

- From disequalising jobless-growth to social transformation
- From fiscal conservatism to social budgeting
- Basic steps for social budgeting, augmenting economic security
 - mapping of needs and capacity for social protection identifying the needs of all population groups in urban and rural areas, including wage workers, workers in the informal economy, and vulnerable groups
 - developing a phased strategy to introduce national social security (social insurance and social assistance) coverage of selected contingencies, starting at a minimum level as a basis for extension to the widest feasible coverage.
 - The Workers Insurance Fund for the workers can be constituted by equity participation of employers, government and development partners.
- From labour market flexibilisation to right to work

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Rights	Assessment	Objectives	Output indicators
1. The Right to Work	Lack of adequate provisioning and barriers to access to employment	To provide access to employment opportunities, which are fair and equal without discrimination and that workers know their rights under the law	Increased investment to enhance productive capacity, Social security Reform of domestic laws that are obstacles to realizing the Right to Work, Organizations strengthened, carry out legal, awareness, and education campaigns.
1.1. Right to just and favourable conditions of work	Unhealthy, and unsafe working conditions precludes working even if discrimination was not applied	To work with local / national businesses to promote just and favourable conditions of work, to ensure sanitary, healthy and safe working conditions for all workers	Reform of labour laws, Active advocacy through trade unions, Establishment and enforcement of regulatory systems, Access to health facilities on site, enforcement of punitive laws for violators
1.2 Right of everyone to an adequate standard of living	Lack of standardized wages or discriminatory practices in hiring, lack of equal pay for work of equal value, no effective system for delivery of social security	To ensure that non-discrimination is taking place in terms of hiring and of wages, to enable job creation as needed with equal access to employment, to develop a social security delivery system	Reform of labour laws concerning hiring practices, equal pay, minimum wages etc. In training schemes, available to re-skill workers National policies that support labor intensives industrial development, social security available for the unemployed

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Annex I: Evaluation Form Results

1. What two things you have heard about in this workshop will most help your organisation? (Please be as specific as possible)

- CLE (in formal way)
- Tools for policy impact and some important cases which provided good lessons
- Policy implication
- The RAPID framework and the CEL framework
- CEL framework
- As a coalition of NGO, CAMPE liaison and coordinate with CSP for influencing policy, so the workshop is useful to our organisation
- RAPID Framework and using media
- Influencing policy makers to change and initiate policies through evidence based research; doing credible research
- Civil Society Partnership Programme and people centred research
- CEL framework
- CEL framework may be useful in analysis; lessons learnt about CSO intervention
- The policies and the way to contact by the CSOs to the policy makers
- Policy process; tools that can be used
- RAPID and CEF
- CSOs can help more people orientated policy; CSOs works can change society rapidly

2. Please rate the following aspects of the workshop/seminar

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
Objectives defined and achieved	8	12	1		
Concepts explained clearly	7	10	4		
Time allocated for the workshop/seminar	3	12	6		
Relevance to my work	11	9	1		
Well-organized	12	9			
Overall quality of the Workshop/seminar	7	14			

3. Please comment on the overall workshop/seminar quality and value:

- The workshop organised is timely. It achieved its objectives
- It's really well organised and well designed task
- Well organised and well designed
- Workshops and seminar quality were excellent. Quality of these are fine. It will be much valuable for our future work and research
- The topics of the workshop are really interesting and important. The papers presented by the expatriate was valuable and informative
- It was an excellent workshop
- Very interesting
- During present context It is important to influence in policy level by all stakeholders. Here CSOs can play a vital role so it is very much time for big steps
- Good
- Good
- Relevant and well organised
- It was a useful workshop
- The overall workshop and seminar was good in terms of resource persons and their discussions
- It was well organised in respect of man and material
- Excellent
- Excellent

- Good
- Just excellent and contributed a lot to enrich my mind and understanding about the tools and approaches

4. Do you have any additional comments or suggestions for future workshops like this?

- For sensitization of the CBOs ODI could organise this type of sharing meeting for greater perspectives
- A little bit of more time may be provided
- Time line provided
- Most of the participants are young which is very much enthusiastic for us. Much time should be allocated for the discussion
- If this workshop is residential then it would be more useful. Participants need to contribute lot pay more attention, concentration
- Duration of the workshop should be increased to at least 3 days
- More practical examples
- Organise this type of workshop in district level
- You should provide the detail presented paper
- Some of the presentations were not communicative for the participants
- To inform the participants early about the topics in detail so that they can interactively take part in discussion
- To arrange this type of seminars/workshops after regular interval
- Whether time mentioning is easy for discuss that will be fine
- No
- Organising this type of workshops need
- Look forward to joining in future

5. What follow-up support would be most useful for your work?

- Provide materials
- Exchange sharing meeting
- Participant can meet further. Organisers make take more initiatives to get involve new people to know the things.
- Further intensive training is important for me to carry forward this experience
- To organize training on research methodology
- Capacity building on policy formulation process and analysis
- Regular communication
- Providing research tools (e.g. research reports, articles, journals etc)
- Methodological support, like this seminar
- Any intervention (joint) – at the moment I can think of training for the CSOs here
- ODI may supply their publications, may provide training and create linkage with my organization
- As mentioned in PT 5
- Monitoring from you
- Civil society partnership and regular communication

6. In your country, to what extent do: (Score between 0 = none and 5 = always)

a) Policymakers use research-based evidence to be important in policy making? Scores:2,2,3,3,3,-,2,3,2,2,1,1,1,2,2,-,3,2,1,2,2 Average score:2.05	
b) CSOs contribute to policy making? Scores:2,4,5,2,3,5,2,2,4,2,2,2,4,1,3,-,3,3,2,2,2 Average score:2.75	
c) CSO's use research-based evidence to inform their work? Scores:2,4,5,3,2,5,2,1,2,2,1,2,4,3,1,-,3,2,1,2,2 Average score:2.45	