



CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAMME
National Seminar and Workshop on
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS, EVIDENCE AND POLICY INFLUENCE

Report of the
National Seminar and Workshop on
Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence

24-25 July, 2005, BRAC Inn, Dhaka

Organised by
Unnayan Onneshan – The Innovators
and
Overseas Development Institute

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CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----------|
| Executive Summary | 3 |
| The Seminar | 4 |
| Inaugural Session | 4 |
| ODI Presentation | 4 |
| Bangladesh Case Study | 5 |
| Discussions | 6 |
| The Workshop | 7 |
| Bangladesh Case Study | 7 |
| ODI Presentation | 8 |
| Group Session | 8 |
| Presentation of Group 1 | 8 |
| Presentation of Group 2 | 9 |
| Presentation of Group 3 | 9 |
| Key Findings from Group Discussion | 9 |
| Way Forward | 10 |
| Conclusion | 11 |
| Annexes | |
| Annex A: List of Seminar Participants | 12 |
| Annex B: List of Workshop Participants | 13 |
| Annex C: Seminar Programme | 14 |
| Annex D: Workshop Programme | 15 |
| Annex E: ODI Seminar Presentation | 16 |
| Annex F: Bangladesh Case Study 1 | 20 |
| Annex G: ODI Workshop Presentation | 23 |
| Annex H: Bangladesh Case Study 2 | 31 |
| Annex I: Evaluation Form Results | 34 |

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Executive Summary

The second national seminar and workshop of the CSPP South Asia Regional Consultation was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 24th and 25th July 2005, in collaboration with Unnayan Onneshan – The Innovators, a centre for action and research for development. The two-day event included a half-day seminar followed by one and half day workshop.

Overseas Development Institute (ODI) has been looking at the links between research and policy for several years. It is now beginning a process of identifying, developing, distributing and delivering tools, research and training support that can help research providers access the policy process. The programme is designed to strengthen the capacity of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) through research base and other forms of evidence to promote pro-poor national and international development policies and practices.

The Unnayan Onneshan – The Innovators aims to contribute to innovation in development through research, advocacy, solidarity and action. It searches for solutions to endemic poverty, injustice, gender inequality and environmental degradation at the local, national and global level. The philosophy and models of the centre for research and action focus on plurality, participatory and sustainable development and seek to challenge the narrow theoretical and policy approaches derived from unitary models of development.

The objectives of the seminar and workshop were to provide a forum for representatives from research organisations and NGOs to discuss the opportunities and challenges for CSOs to use evidence to inform policies, learn about the world wide research and practice in this area, share experiences about on going activities and identify opportunities for collaborative work.

The seminar began with a welcome speech by Jakir Hossain from Unnayan Onneshan, then Major General Anwarul Kabir Talukder (Retd.) M.P., Minister of State, Ministries of Finance and Planning, Government of Bangladesh, presented the inaugural speech. John Young and Naved Chowdhury then gave a presentation on ODI, the Context, Evidence and Links (CEL) Framework, Tools for policy influence, and Implications for CSOs. A case study from Bangladesh was presented by Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, describing corrosion of small rice farmers in the context of price hikes and the experience in policy advocacy to protect the farmers. A discussion session followed the case study presentation.

In the following workshop Naved Chowdhury and John Young explained more comprehensively the RAPID Context, Evidence and Links (CEL) Framework and Tools for Policy Influence, and the Civil Society Partnership Programme (CSPP). Jakir Hossain presented the second case study from Bangladesh focusing on Poverty and Employment in Bangladesh PRSP at the workshop. This was followed by a presentation by Naved Chowdhury showing how the CEL framework can be used to analyse the political context, evidence and links. John Young explained how to influence policy using the RAPID framework and practical tools. Following this session participants were divided into three groups, who presented four case studies and analysed their case studies using CEL framework.

This report presents key points of presentations, group work and subsequent discussions.

THE SEMINAR

Inaugural Session

Jakir Hossain opened the seminar by briefly introducing the purpose of the meeting. In his welcome speech he introduced the Overseas Development Institute and Unnayan Onneshan. He spoke on the role and capacity of the CSOs in influencing policy and referred to the vital role that CSOs can play in influencing policies and programmes which have direct bearing on development in general and poverty reduction in particular, as innovators in service provision, as advocates with and for the poor and as builders of capacity. He highlighted the need for long cultivated connections with stakeholders such as public sector officials, politicians, business leaders, NGOs, trade unions, women's groups and educators to advance pro-poor agendas.

In his inaugural address Major General Anwarul Kabir Talukder (Retd.) M.P., Minister of State, Ministries of Finance and Planning, Government of Bangladesh, acknowledged the importance of participation of CSOs in the policy-making process. He mentioned how people's participation was ensured in the process of formulating a country's PRSP. He expressed the view that without relevant information, critical analysis and inputs, no one can take part and contribute to the policy process effectively.

Referring to the UK and other democracies, where CSOs extend support to policy makers with critical inputs, he told the participants that Bangladesh needs to develop such a mutually beneficial culture to make Bangladesh's policy-making process more democratic and participatory. He spoke about the high value of ODI's partnership programme in facilitating the process of building capacity for the CSOs in Bangladesh, to enable them to extend support to policy-makers with critical inputs in the domain of policy-making. He regarded ODI's endeavour for partnerships as a valuable contribution to the overall process of democratisation and development in Bangladesh.

ODI Presentation

Following the inaugural addresses, John Young and Naved Chowdhury introduced ODI's Civil Society Partnership Programme (CSPP), and outlined the lessons learnt from the South East Asian and African consultations held recently under the CSPP. Naved Chowdhury began the ODI presentation by introducing the objectives of the seminar and stated that the seminar was intended to provide a forum where policy-makers, practitioners and civil society organisations can share, discuss and learn more about how civil society organisations use evidence in policy processes.

John Young continued the presentation by introducing ODI's Research and Policy in Development (RAPID) programme, which aims to improve the use of research and evidence in development policy and practice through research, advisory work and case studies. Highlighting the challenges in the process of policy influencing, he cited examples of the relevancy of policy research on African agriculture. He advised that although the linear logical model consists of some consecutive sequences such as identifying the problem, commissioning research, analysing results, choosing options and establishing and implementing policy; in reality the whole life of policy was a chaos of purpose and accidents – not at all a matter of the rational implementation of the so-called decisions through selected strategies. Declaring that research was more often regarded as the opposite of action rather than a response to ignorance by many policy-makers, he identified RAPID's analytical framework as effective in maximising the impact of research on policy and practice. He explained the framework's interrelated factors: political context, evidence and links along with external influences; highlighted some case studies, in particular the Animal Health Care in

Kenya case; and emphasised the need for CSOs to understand the political context, to carry out credible research, communicate effectively and develop a good network with other CSOs. Mentioning the SMEPOL project, he also presented some practical tools and showed the importance of using these tools in influencing policy.

Addressing the current state of CSO activism in Bangladesh as well other Southern parts of the world, Naved Chowdhury cited some opportunities and challenges for CSOs. For example, he presented how results of household disease surveys in Tanzania informed a process of health service reforms, which contributed to a dramatic reduction in infant mortality; he also presented how the HIV/AIDS crisis in Thailand and South Africa deepened because of the reluctance of the governments to implement an effective control programme, despite clear evidence of what causes the disease and how to prevent it spreading. The presentation also provided information on guiding principles for an equitable and participative partnership programme, based on a number of key lessons drawn from CSPP consultations across Africa and Asia. He informed the participants that the legitimacy and credibility of CSOs are continuously being challenged by the government and there remains a lack of trust between CSOs and government. Highlighting the need for authentic and up-to-date information, he opined that CSOs need to understand the policy process and the context of policy-making and that proposals put forward by CSOs should be feasible and practical to influence the policy-making process.

Bangladesh Case Study: Evidence and Policy – Lessons Learnt, Opportunities and Constraints

In sharing Bangladesh experience on evidence and policy, Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir made a presentation on an issue of importance for day-to-day lives in Bangladesh – small farmers and their vulnerability. Making a presentation on Undercutting Small Farmers: A Grassroots Insights of Rice Trade, Titumir said that the farmers lose at least Tk. 9166 crore every year in the domestic trading networks, which amounts to one fifth of the share of agriculture in the gross domestic product. He showed that a trader appropriates Tk. 5000 for the produce of one acre of Boro rice, while a farmer receives only Tk. 4500. He stated that the study showed 'for producing Boro rice in one acre of land, a farmer has to spend Tk. 10500, but by selling it on the local market he gets Tk. 15000, making a profit of Tk. 4500. But the consumer has to pay Tk. 15000 for the said quantity of rice, providing the middlemen a profit of Tk 5000'.

The case study showed that the middlemen played a key role in this price setup and that the high cost of inputs, fertiliser, irrigation and poor access to formal credit system are the reasons behind the price hike. As a result, farmers are being marginalized and losing their share in the national wealth, which in turn is leaving their livelihood asset and tenural security vulnerable and causing polarisation. In this regard, the government could take appropriate measures to maintain the stability of the market price of essentials, he said, and declare a fixed rate. In order to bring changes in the policy arena based on the evidence of price hikes and farmers share, the Unnayan Onneshan is advocating for a Rice Agreement which can offer rice farmers the opportunity to sell their whole crop of rice to licensed mills at a fixed price.

Rashed Titumir also drew attention to the government support to agriculture, which is less than two percent of the total output in agriculture, although the permissible amount is 10 percent under WTO rules. This is creating a difference between importing and exporting countries trade, with exporting countries enjoying a higher amount of government support. The difference would be 25 to 40 percent, considering the exporting countries output in relative comparison, he cited. He showed how India was dumping their products in the Bangladesh market by utilising their export policies. Based on this evidence, he proposed

another policy option to fund the Net Food Importing LDCs to provide financial support, at least to the de minimis level under the WTO mechanism. Unnayan Onneshan is advocating internationally to establish a compensatory fund for food importing for least developed countries.

Discussions

Following the presentations, a lively discussion took place which highlighted a number of issues. While some participants expressed that the quality of research and information was important for policy-making, a good number were of the view that whether evidence will be used or not by policy-makers depends on a number of interrelated factors such as credibility of research, settings of policy-making and internal and external influences. Some participants talked about the unavailability of reliable information to be used for policy making and policy change. Several participants were of the view that in many instances the government mistrusts the CSOs and sometimes treat them as subcontractors instead of equal partners in shaping the country's policies; as such they are not very willing to use researchers and information provided by the CSOs. The Government has also questioned the legitimacy of the CSOs in providing critical analysis and information.

Some participants called for strong linkages and continuous communication between diverse stakeholders to bridge the perceived knowledge gap between researchers and policy-makers in order to influence the policy process. The issue of policy literacy was also raised. While there is a lack of capacity of CSOs to undertake credible research and provide practical solutions, the political context makes evidence based policy influencing more difficult. The importance of CSOs in knowing how policy is prioritised and monitored in the policy making process was stated.

Many participants talked about the political context under which policies are shaped and modified. It was stressed that in spite of some demand for research and information from different government departments, the information provided by the CSOs is not used as the culture of collaboration and cooperation has yet to be developed. In addition, participants opined that it is not always possible to publish research reports despite availability of credible research because the result of the report may lead to problems for the government. Participants voiced their concern about the PRS process where the government, in the name of participation and country ownership, had only used induced participation through thinly spread consultation with select stakeholders. The case of the policy on women being modified recently without any consultation with any stakeholders was cited as an example of policy-making divorce of any evidence. The government adopted the policy in 1997 in line with Beijing Platform for Action with substantial contributions from different women's groups, while the recent shift of position in the policy has been a step backward in terms of women's empowerment.

The issue of external influences was also raised, in particular, the role of international financial institutions and the WTO in shaping not only the macro-economic policy but also the sectoral policies in Bangladesh. Many of the participants felt that the linkages for policy uptake were much more dependent on a variety of factors including interests groups and connections with policymakers through other means, including business connections.

THE WORKSHOP

The Workshop on 'Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence' began on the later half of the day following the seminar and was attended by participants from different civil society organisations including NGOs, CSOs, trade union organisations, and research organisations (see Annex B for the list of participants). After the participants self introductions John Young and Naved Chowdhury introduced the RAPID Context, Evidence and Links Framework, Tools for Policy Influence and Implications for CSOs. To explain the political context John Young focused on strengths of resistance, the policy-making process and opportunities and timing for input into the formal process.

Bangladesh Case Study : Poverty and Employment, Lost in the Queue

A second case study entitled 'Bangladesh: Poverty and Employment, Lost in the Queue' was presented by Jakir Hossain. While the Bangladesh economy has been exposed in a good many positive characterisations, the case study showed that the indicators of economic and social progress were falling short of the verdicts of the enthusiastic commentators. While there had been a modest decline in poverty, there had also been increments in inequality. The study showed that while the poverty reduction rate has been one percentage point a year since the early 1990s, the overall Gini index of inequality increased from 0.259 to 0.306 during the same period. The rate of unemployment and under-employment has increased due to insufficient job creation and the young educated workforce are being victimised with the process. Mentioning formal economy increases and informal economy decreases with the development of an economy, he showed that in Bangladesh this system has not been working. Figures show the labour force to be 18.82 percent in the formal sector and 80.82 percent in the informal sector. The study showed that the poor lag behind in employment in both farm and non-farm sectors, and at the same time, the right to work, the right to just and favourable conditions of work and the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living are missing in current policy.

Jakir explained the ideology and policies underpinned the PRSP as external influence to current policy regime. He mentioned that from mid-1980s Bangladesh's economy had taken a different route following the dictates of the Bank and the Fund that includes liberalisation, deregulation, public expenditure cuts aiming at boosting up the economy and integrating into the global economic circuit. Explaining the reflection and continuation of those in the PRSP, he was of the view that PRSP did not discuss investment clearly because of the belief that the open market strategy would be followed. So he argued that if anyone would like to define her/his role in influencing policy and forwarding pro-poor agenda, s/he has to comprehend the reality from the perspective of existing policies and strategies propagated and imposed by the International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

The case study showed that existing government policies are not adequate to address the issues, and some alternative directions were proposed including an employment guarantee act for evidence led poverty reduction strategy. Jakir mentioned that the Unnayan Onneshan was engaged in influencing for policy uptake in favour of an employment guarantee act for establishing workers rights and ensuring their economic security through: (a) constituency building with women organisations and trade union movements; (b) input to specialised agencies in the form of advisories and research output; (c) networking with the international organisations for changes in the meta narratives; and (d) working with the media through dissemination of information and monthly sharing meetings.

ODI Presentation

The second day of the workshop started with a review of day 1 by John Young. This was followed by a presentation by Naved Chowdhury showing how the CEL framework can be used to analyse the political context, evidence and links that contributed to the evaluation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Approach during the late 1990s. He showed that awareness of a problem with the international development policy in late 1990s, failure of SAPs, mounting public pressure for debt relief, diverging agendas for instances in UK for poverty and in USA for governance acted as political context around PRSP. Evidence used to advocate for PRSP included long term academic research, applied policy research and Uganda's PEAP. Based on this evidence, the World Bank, IMF in line with SPA, Bilaterals and different NGOs were able to establish the idea of PRSP in September 1999. John Young then explained how to use RAPID's framework and other practical tools including force field analysis, stakeholder analysis and SWOT Analysis. Mentioning the Indonesia experience in livestock services, he explained communication strategy and network mapping outcomes.

Group Session

Participants were asked to select case studies from the Bangladesh context and use the framework to analyse them in groups. The participants divided into three groups and presented four case studies, then the groups were asked to analyse the respective case studies using the CEL framework, to identify key factors that enabled the CSOs to influence policy and provide input to the CEL framework. Four case studies were: 1) Bilkuralia Case: Establishing Rights over Khas land for landless; 2) Ensuring 50 competency in primary education after grade V; 3) Plan of Action for children: Incorporate children voice; 4) PRSP: Disaster Risk Management.

Presentation of Group 1

Group 1 presented a successful movement of civil society in Bilkuralia, Pabna, where a CSO in partnership with local people and local political elites were able to recover Khas land from the land grabber and distribute it to the landless people by registering the land in their names according to the land policy of the government. Local awareness of the issue, support by the local political elites and the presence of a champion named Rana Master helped to influence the political context against powerful elites and vested interest groups of government who occupied the land. People had the information on the land, i.e., they were able to recognise the land as Khas land and they also had information that a case was filed on that piece of land in 1960. Existing laws on Khas land also acted as evidence in favour of the issue. In addition, it was mentioned that a successful experience of another area – Ghugudaho, Pabna, inspired the movement for establishing land rights for the landless.

Based on this evidence, Group 1 presented how local people, with the help of a CSO, successfully solved the problem. It was explained that the farmers union first raised the issue in 1993 and in 1994, a CSO named ALRD was involved with the movement. ALRD mobilised local people, other local and national level NGOs and lobbied with the government. Some leftist parties also supported the movement. As a result, they were able to put a memorandum to the government. On the basis of this, the government investigated the matter and published a report, which strengthened the people's voice and subsequently, the government announced the land as Khas land by enlisting the land in the land policy.

Presentation of Group 2

Group 2 presented a case of advocating for a policy to ensure 50 competencies for all children after grade V in order to achieve quality primary education. Using the CEL framework they identified the context as: low performance of teachers; lack of monitoring and supervision; lack of a systematic approach in primary education, thus students were not doing better in secondary and tertiary levels of education. They found evidence of best practice in NGOs and community based schools in different reports by different organisations (DFID, CAMPE etc.). The practice at Shibram School in Gaibandha was highlighted as a successful model of a community based school. Based on this evidence, they proposed how to carry out best practice in all primary schools, especially government schools in the community, in Union Parishad Standing Committee and at the national level. They focused on the importance of a School Management Committee (SMC) and emphasised the need for increased resource allocation through PRSP, National Plan of Action and the Second Primary Education Development Programme.

Presentation of Group 3

Group 3 presented two cases: the first case was Plan of Action for children: Incorporating children's voice; and the second case was PRSP: Disaster Risk Management.

Group 3 firstly described the context of the issue of incorporating children's voice in the national plan for action. The group reported that the grounds for promoting children's right were: ratification of a UN convention on the rights of children in 1991; ILO convention 182 to eliminate the worst form of child labour, 2001; and international pressure for a National Plan for Action for children. At the same time, constitutional rights for children, Children Policy 1994, a national consensus on the issue of children, the threat of child labour and child trafficking acted as a domestic issue to raise the concerns over incorporating children's voice in the National Plan for Action. The group mentioned the statistics on children by BBS and research reports on issues around children by various organisations and media which were used as evidence to advocate for the issue. Based on this evidence, memorandum were submitted to the parliament by the CSOs. To advocate for the issue CSOs had built networks nationally and internationally with various NGOs and development partners. They arranged children's forums and organised a children's parliament to raise the children's voice. Media also worked to spread the message and CSOs lobbied with the ministries of Women and Children Affairs formally and informally. In addition, they had been able to mobilise grassroots people. As a result, government incorporated children's concerns (insecurity in the family, in school, child education, their protection) into the national policy.

The additional case described the incorporation of the disaster management issue into PRSP. Though Bangladesh is affected by various disasters every year, some activists with the support of donors had carried out some research work on the issue. They submitted the report to the Economic Relation Division and convinced the government to incorporate the issues of concern for disaster risk management in the PRSP.

Key Findings from Group Discussion

- Civic activism in Bangladesh has increased in recent years. The activism is however to be armed with apparatus and instruments for change-oriented engagements, especially making inroads into the authority of policy elites and power brokers. Evidence originating from CSOs is often challenged or not taken seriously due to its qualitative focus. While there is a need to find innovative qualitative research methodology for robustness of information, there is a lack of analytical capacity, particularly in quantitative research

methodology. There is a lack of capacity of the CSOs in terms of providing practical solutions to a problem. Capacity building of CSOs in terms of research and information gathering, methodology and communication are required.

- In a partnership programme with government, NGOs are always treated in a subcontracting manner rather than as equal partners because of prevailing mistrust between NGOs and government. Civil society is fragmented, reflecting the confrontational political culture of Bangladesh. Steps have to be taken to build up trust between NGOs and government through long term collaboration and sharing of ideas and concerns.
- Attitudes and approaches of the people towards the government machinery have to be changed to influence the government in shaping policies and programmes. The CSOs and government tend to think as opponents. It is essential to initiate processes for engagement by civil society on policy design, implementation and outcome, which are to be independent of the donors as well as the government. Such exercises will provide the basis for encouraging civil society as a stakeholder to identify policy alternatives and to build support for particular policy options. Such processes will serve to establish a degree of *ownership* over the policy agenda.
- The development experiences in Bangladesh demonstrate that unless policy changes originate from domestic discourse and are designed with stakeholder participation, it is hardly possible to ensure successful implementation of the policies. CSOs need to be more transparent and accountable to people, not to donors. The shifting of focus of their work to be in line with the donor agendas jeopardises their credibility. CSO's participation in any work should be prioritised according to the country context and people's concerns rather than the donor's concerns, otherwise it will not be possible to raise peoples' voice to influence public policy.
- Research reports should be available for the general people and reports need to be published in easier language and reader friendly formats. There is a need for a systematic exercise to identify potential supporters and opponents for any particular policy changes sought. The packaging of information and effective communication are important for bridging between grassroots, researchers and policy makers.
- Policy literacy is important for CSOs; at the same time the capacity enhancement of the government to grasp the information provided by the CSOs in order to translate it to policy is required. Absence of informed discussion on important public issues severely jeopardises the credibility of public policies, limits their acceptability and undermines their efficacy. In order for policies to be sustainable, it is important to recognise the need for making the process of policy formulation more inclusive and democratic.
- The continuous link between people-researcher and policy makers is essential for any policy uptake. For any evidence to be considered for changes in policy, all stakeholders' participation needs to be ensured.
- There is a need to cross-check information before putting forward evidence to policy makers, especially if there are two institutions conducting a survey in the same area, using same tool and achieving with different results.

Way Forward

At the end of the workshop, participants provided some recommendations on how ODI can support CSOs:

- Providing financial and technical support for research initiatives by CSOs on a long term basis and on a basis of equal partnership;
- Organising training for building capacity of various stakeholders involved with policy and advocacy. ODI can initiate capacity building through long term collaboration with local

CSOs for in-depth training programmes and workshops on policy analysis and tools, research methodologies and communication strategy;

- There is a need for the exchange of information and knowledge through not only electronic media but also in other forms of communication. ODI in partnership with local organisations can organise more similar workshops in different regions in Bangladesh;
- There is a need to strengthen existing networks among institutions working to influence policy and ODI can facilitate such process;
- Organising staff exchange programmes with CSOs in Bangladesh;
- Conducting research in collaboration with the CSOs in Bangladesh.

Conclusion

Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir thanked the participants for their valuable participation in the seminar and workshop, and expressed gratitude to them for their presentations in the group sessions, for taking part in the discussion and for their valuable recommendations. He hoped that the suggestions of the participants would enrich the experience of the Civil Society Partnership Programme and would show the way forward. He encouraged the participants to get in touch with the organisers so that they could move together to articulate and change towards a pro-poor agenda in development policy and praxis.

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 |
| Mustafizur Rahman | Research Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, NUK |
| 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

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|---------------|--|
| 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. 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 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.

Slide 3

ODI, and the role of research in policy

Slide 5



Civil Society Partnerships Programme



উপস্থান অন্বেষণ
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
 - GDN project
 - 50 preliminary case studies
 - Phase II studies (25 projects)
 - ODI projects
 - 4 detailed case studies
 - HIWAIDS
- Advisory work
- Workshops and seminars



www.odi.org.uk/rapid

Slide 7

Opening Address

- Self Introduction by Participants

Slide 2



Civil Society Partnerships Programme



উপস্থান অন্বেষণ
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

Slide 4



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

Slide 6

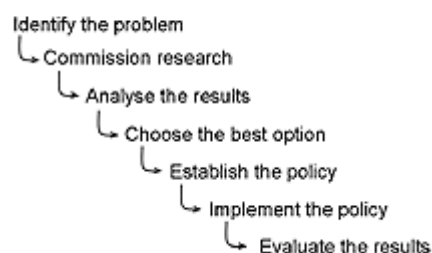


Civil Society Partnerships Programme



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

The linear logical model...



Slide 8

...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

Slide 9

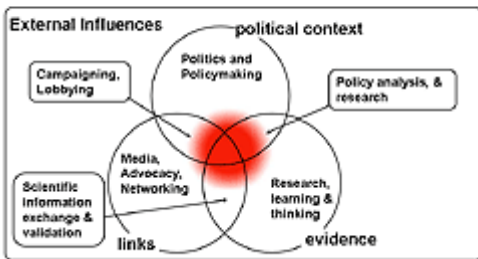
Case Studies

- 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 11

A Practical Framework



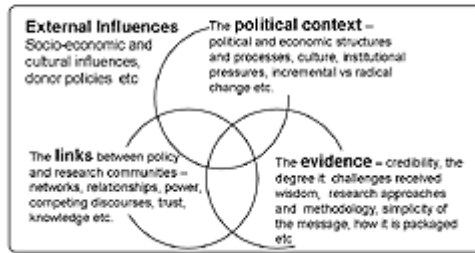
Slide 13

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 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 |

Slide 15

The Analytical Framework



Slide 10

Paravets in Kenya

Slide 12

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

- 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 17



Slide 19

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

Slide 21

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

Slide 23

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

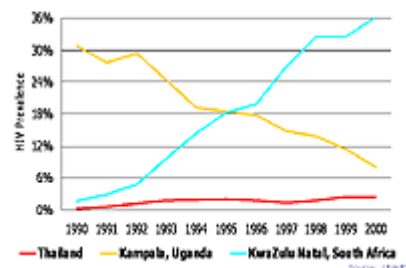
Slide 18

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.

Slide 20

HIV Prevalence 1990-2000



Slide 22

ODI's CSPP

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

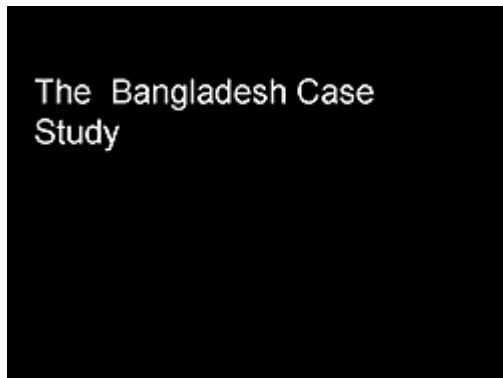
- Through:**
- Improved understanding how CSOs use research-based evidence
 - Strengthened regional capacity to support CSOs
 - Improved information from ODI
 - Global collaboration

Slide 24

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 25



Slide 27

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 26

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John Young – j.young@odi.org.uk

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



Slide 28

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

Slide 1

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 |
| Carabidaceous / Zingia | 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

Slide 3

Analytical Category



Slide 4

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

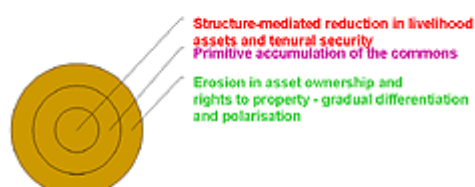
Distribution of Farm Holdings according to Types of Tenancies, 1960-1996

| 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

Slide 6

Production - Land



Slide 7

Slide 8

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

Slide 9

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

Slide 11

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

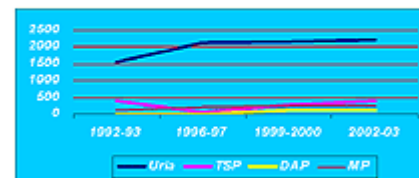
Production - Labour



Slide 10

Production-Fertiliser

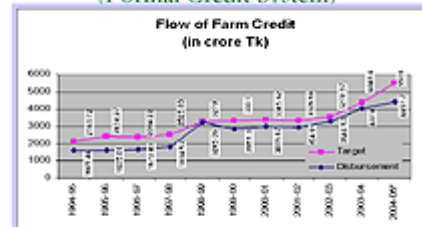
Use of Fertiliser



Source: Ministry of agriculture

Slide 12

Production-Credit (Formal Credit System)



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Slide 14

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

Slide 16

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 | 10500 | 15000 | 5000 |
| Farmers net income = 15000 - 10500 = 4500 Tk | | | |

Slide 17

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.

Slide 18

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

Slide 19

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).

Slide 20

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 |
|---|---|---|

Distress Sale – Indebtedness – Depeasantisation
 (falling crops - rising input costs - falling profitability)

Slide 21

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

Slide 22

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?

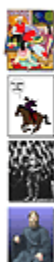
Slide 23

Slide 24

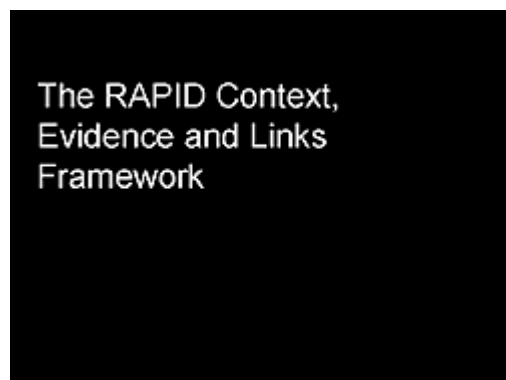
Annex G: ODI Workshop Presentation

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



Slide 7

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
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³ - Durr (2005), DFID Research Review

Slide 6

Case Studies

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- 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

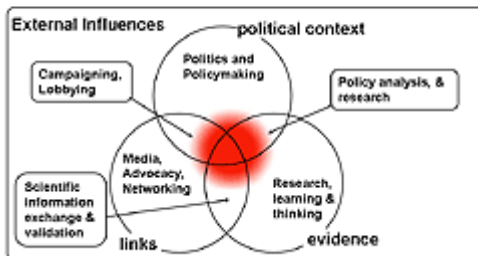
Slide 9

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. 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, 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)

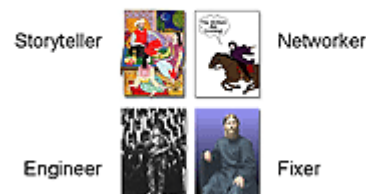
Slide 12

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



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.

Slide 31



Slide 26

CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A National Workshop

Day 2

Brac Inn, Dhaka
24th-25th July 2005

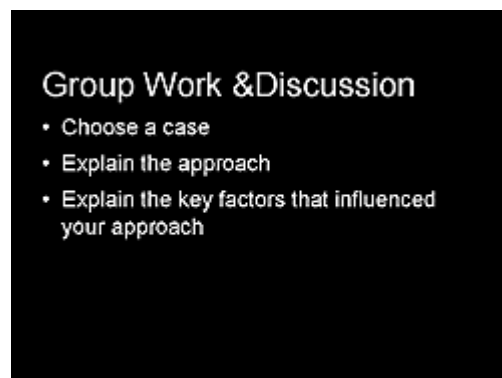


Slide 28

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



Slide 32

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

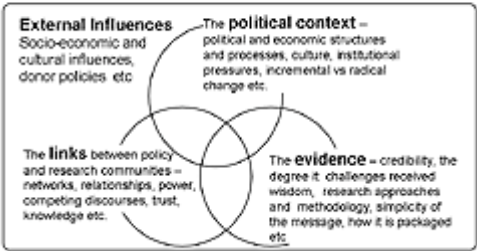
- Influence Mapping & Power Mapping
- Lobbying and Advocacy
- Campaigning: A Simple Guide
- Competency self-assessment

Other Tools

- Text Mapping
- Policy Process Mapping
- Stakeholder Analysis
- Focus Group Discussion

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]

Slide 40

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 |

Slide 41

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

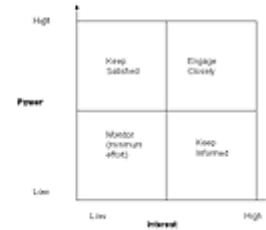
Stakeholder Analysis

Why:

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

Steps:

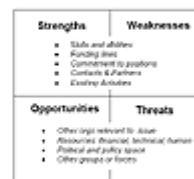
1. Identify Stakeholders
2. Analysis Workshop
3. Develop Strategies



Slide 42

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

Slide 46

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



Slide 48

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.



Slide 51

Log frame



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

Slide 53

Communication Outputs



Slide 55

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

Slide 50

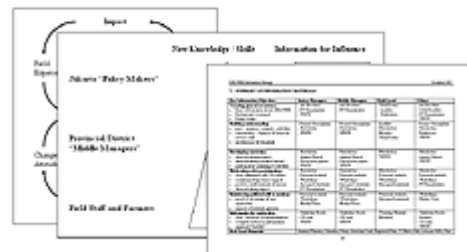
Outputs

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.



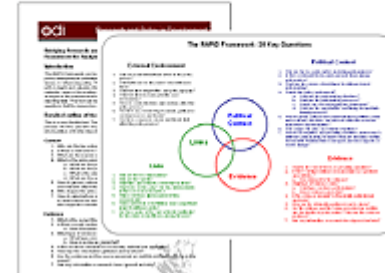
Slide 52

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

Slide 57

odi Civil Society Partnerships Programme 

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).

Slide 59

odi Civil Society Partnerships Programme 

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Web:

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




Slide 61

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

Slide 58

odi Civil Society Partnerships Programme 

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



Slide 60

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

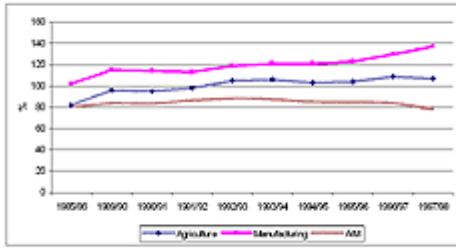
| | Agriculture | Industry (manufacturing) | Service |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1980-85 | 42.16 | 18.50 (19.73) | 41.34 |
| 1986-90 | 37.31 | 18.33 (9.86) | 48.38 |
| 1991-95 | 26.65 | 22.56 (14.06) | 50.79 |
| 1996-2000 | 24.87 | 24.42 (13.08) | 50.71 |

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 | 95-96 | 00-01 | 04-05 | 05-06 | 06-07 | 1989 | 90-91 | 95-96 | 00-01 | 04-05 | 05-06 | 06-07 | 1989 | 90-91 | 95-96 | 00-01 | 04-05 | 05-06 | 06-07 |
| Total | 56.7 | 51.2 | 56.0 | 60.3 | 65.5 | 66.4 | 67.4 | 66.5 | 65.4 | 66.3 | 65.3 | 65.9 | 67.7 | 68.4 | 69.1 | 69.9 | 70.7 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 73.1 | 73.9 |
| Male | 29.7 | 31.1 | 34.7 | 37.5 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 43.5 | 42.6 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 43.9 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 45.4 | 45.9 | 46.4 | 46.9 |
| Female | 21.9 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 24.1 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 24.6 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 27.0 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5.7 | 4.7 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| Male | 4.2 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| Female | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 45.8 | 42.5 | 45.8 | 49.1 | 51.4 | 51.8 | 52.3 | 51.1 | 51.3 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 |
| Male | 25.5 | 24.5 | 27.3 | 29.7 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 32.2 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 |
| Female | 19.5 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 |

Slide 9

Table 4 Employed Population, 1989 – 2007 (Million)

| | 10+LFS | | | | | 10+Projection | | | | | 15+LFS | | | | | 15+Projection | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1989 | 90-91 | 95-96 | 00-01 | 04-05 | 05-06 | 06-07 | 1989 | 90-91 | 95-96 | 00-01 | 04-05 | 05-06 | 06-07 | 1989 | 90-91 | 95-96 | 00-01 | 04-05 | 05-06 | 06-07 |
| Total | 58.1 | 59.2 | 58.6 | 58.1 | 62.4 | 63.2 | 64.0 | 61.1 | 61.7 | 63.1 | 63.8 | 64.4 | 65.7 | 66.3 | 67.0 | 67.7 | 68.4 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 70.5 | 71.2 |
| Male | 29.4 | 30.5 | 33.8 | 36.1 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 42.4 | 43.1 | 43.8 | 44.5 | 45.2 | 45.9 | 46.6 |
| Female | 28.7 | 28.7 | 24.8 | 22.0 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5.5 | 4.5 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| Male | 4.1 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Female | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 44.6 | 41.3 | 44.9 | 41.5 | 44.1 | 43.5 | 44.9 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 |
| Male | 25.3 | 24.0 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 30.4 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 |
| Female | 19.3 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 14.8 | | | 17.8 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 |

Slide 11

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 | 2091 | 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 |

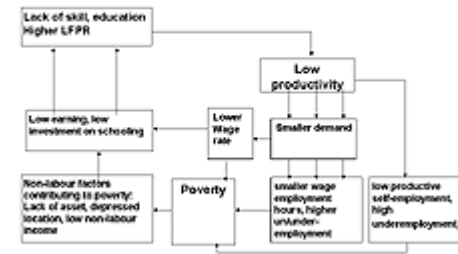
Slide 13

| 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 |

Slide 15

Slide 14

Interplay Demand and Supply of Labour with Poverty



Slide 16

**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

17

Slide 17

| 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 |

18

Slide 18

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 | |