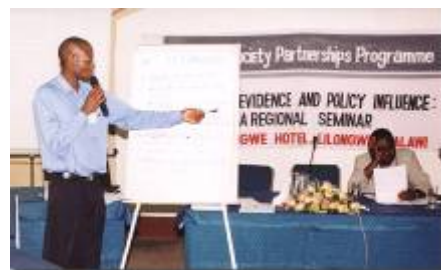




CSOs, Evidence and Policy Influence: A Regional Workshop and National Seminar

Lilongwe Hotel, Lilongwe, Malawi
9-10 February 2005



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Workshop Summary

The first workshop of ODI's new Civil Society Partnerships Programme's (CSPP) Regional Consultation was held in Lilongwe on the 9th and 10th February 2005, in collaboration with the Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN). The workshop provided a forum for representatives from policy research institutes and non-governmental agencies 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 identify opportunities for collaborative work.

After registration, Professor Wiseman Chirwa from the University of Malawi opened the workshop. Collins Magalasi from MEJN welcomed the participants from Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique and provided an overview of MEJN's work. John Young described ODI, the Research and Policy in Development Programme (RAPID), and the purpose of the CSPP. Participants introduced themselves, their work, and their hopes for the workshop. After coffee, Collins presented a case study describing how MEJN has been responsible for the coordination of the civil society participation in the PRSP process in Malawi and is currently engaged in a range of activities including budget monitoring under the PRSP. Their work has shown how it has been possible to influence civil society participation in policy processes through lobbying and advocacy, research and budget monitoring. Then Naved Chowdhury provided some evidence of the impact CSOs can have on pro-poor policy and practice from Tanzania. After the presentations, workshop participants divided into groups to share other examples of how CSOs have influenced policy processes in Southern Africa, based on their own experience. They concluded that while the political space is opening for civil society participation in policy processes, a general lack of capacity and weak policy advocacy skills are major problems. In the afternoon, John Young provided an introduction to RAPID's Context, Evidence and Links Framework, with an example from Kenya illustrating how it can be used to understand how specific policy processes work. Naved Chowdhury then went on to show how the framework can also be used to help develop strategies to maximise the impact of research on policy and practice, and introduced some other simple tools for policy advocacy. After this, participants divided again into groups to explore the relative importance of different factors in the context, evidence and links for their own cases.

The second day started with a presentation describing how factors in the political context, evidence and links contributed to the evolution of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Approach during the late 90s, followed by group work in which participants used the context, evidence and links framework to analyse other case studies. After coffee, Robert Jamison facilitated a session to identify successful mechanisms to communicate research to policy makers, what information products ODI should produce, and what other organisations exist that can help communicate the results of research to policy makers. Participants made a number of useful suggestions. The final session of the workshop focused on what ODI's CSPP could do to improve the capacity of organisations in Southern Africa to help CSOs use research-based evidence to promote pro-poor policies and practice.

Seminar Summary

Following the workshop, the first national seminar of ODI's new Civil Society Partnerships Programme's (CSPP) Regional Consultation was held in Lilongwe on the 10th February 2005, in collaboration with the Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN). The seminar provided a forum for representatives from policy research institutes and non-governmental agencies 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 identify opportunities for collaborative work.

Professor Wiseman Chirwa from the University of Malawi opened the seminar and invited Collins Magalasi to introduce the Malawi Economic Justice Network and John Young to introduce the ODI, the Research and Policy in Development Programme (RAPID), and the purpose of the CSPP, and each participant to introduce themselves and their work.

Three presentations were made at the seminar:

- Collins Magalasi: Evidence: Civil Society Undoubted Tool for Effective Advocacy The case for Malawi
- Edson Musopole: Bwalo Discussions – A Tool for Civil Society Consultation on Policy Issues
- John Young and Naved Chowdhury: An Introduction to evidence-based policy and the ODI Civil Society Partnerships Programme

Workshop Report

The UK Overseas Development Institute's Research and Policy in Development Programme (RAPID) has been working on the interface between research and policy for the last five years. It has developed a framework to help researchers and practitioners understand the policy context they are working in and make strategic choices about what they should do to maximise the impact of their work on policy and practice.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) also have an important role to play in influencing policies and practices to make them pro-poor. More and more CSOs are recognising the need to understand policy processes better and use evidence to engage with them more effectively. ODI has recently launched a new programme to help CSOs do this better. Through the new programme, ODI has been organised regional workshops aimed at providing a forum for CSOs to discuss the opportunities and challenges they face when trying to inform policy and share experiences about what works and does not work, learn about the latest worldwide research and practice in this area, and identify gaps for future work.

The Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN) is a coalition of over 100 CSOs interested in economic governance in Malawi. It includes NGOs, Trade Unions, Faith Based institutions, Special Groups (e.g. Federation of People with Disabilities, Gender-specialised organisations), CBOs, and Professional Bodies (e.g. Economists Association of Malawi). It was formed in 2000 after evaluation of Jubilee 2000 Debt Cancellation Campaign in Malawi.

MEJN is committed to poverty reduction through promotion of equitable and just distribution of socio-economic opportunities through capacity building of civil society, policy research and dissemination, advocacy and monitoring for good economic development. Its vision is to ensure that Government and donors are developing and implementing responsible and fair, pro-poor economic policies, and the poor are demanding their rights to be treated fairly and justly and live at a standard commensurate with their dignity as human beings.

MEJN has been responsible for the coordination of the civil society participation in the PRSP process in Malawi. Its role has also included coordination of civil society participation in the National Budget, Pre-budget submissions, Analysis, Monitoring, Macro-economic discussions with IFIs / donors, and Budget and Economic Literacy. Currently, MEJN is engaged in Budget and Economic Literacy, PRSP/Budget Monitoring, Demystification of Policies and Documents: e.g. Translated PRSP, National Budget, Fair Trade, and Advocacy.

The case study presented by MEJN illustrated how it has been possible to influence civil society participation in policy processes through lobbying and advocacy, research and budget monitoring. Workshop participants shared a wide range of other examples based on their own experience. While the political space is opening for civil society participation in policy processes, the lack of capacity and policy advocacy skills among CSOs is the greatest drawback that requires urgent redress.

The RAPID Framework provides both an analytical tool to help understand the political context CSOs are working in and a practical approach to decide what needs to be done to maximise impact. The framework also emphasises the importance of evidence and having links in influencing policy processes. Furthermore, it is important for CSOs to also understand the role of external influences in policy processes.

Participants at the workshop from Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi made a number of suggestions for further work to help them to promote pro-poor approaches to policy makers including practical training, information about policy options from other countries, and to help to establish policy for a and networks.

MEJN Case Study

Evidence: Civil Society Undoubted Tool for Effective Advocacy, The Case for Malawi, Collins Magalasi, Malawi Economic Justice Network

Collins Magalasi used Malawi as a case study to discuss key issues of participation in policy processes by CSOs and how CSOs can promote pro-poor policy.

The Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy (MPRS) is very clear; it expects CSOs to be involved. The MPRS allows and promotes independent monitoring, much as in coordination with Government and Parliament. Poverty in Malawi is endemic and the majority of Malawians live in gross poverty. The poverty situation is worsened by the huge external debt that Malawi has, currently pegged at US\$2.6 billion. The need for pro-poor policies is so great for poverty reduction.

The MPRS is thus seen as a national roadmap for poverty reduction in Malawi. Although participation in policy processes was not easy for the CSOs, the formulation of the MPRS offers an opportunity to CSOs to participate in policy processes.

The key question is: How can CSOs influence policy processes that promote the needs of the poor?

MEJN is responding in a number of ways to influence policy processes in Malawi through budget monitoring and MPRS implementation monitoring. These include:

Political context: the process of formulating the MPRS was not open at the beginning; CSOs had to force their way through. Using the MPRS, CSOs are now engaged in budget monitoring, focusing on the PPEs (Priority Poverty Expenditures). CSOs through MEJN began with 12 Priority Poverty Expenditures (PPEs) identified in the budget 2001/2002 and also PPEs found in PRSP Findings to Date document.

Evidence: CBO participated in the formulation of the MPRS; each of the Sectoral networks made a submission to Parliament on their Sectoral priority poverty expenditures; monitoring levels of citizens' satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) with the quality of public services they are being provided using the Service Delivery Satisfaction Survey (SDSS). During the formulation of the MPRS, information was initially difficult to get.

Links: MEJN mobilised civil society organisations to participate in the formulation of the MPRS; it has also mobilised the CSOs to participate in the monitoring of the Government Budget.

External influences: MEJN has influenced international stakeholders through campaigns such as the WSSD (Johannesburg 2002), NEPAD, AU, African Development Bank, World Bank, IMF, World Trade Organisation, Social Forums, and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Challenges for influencing policy in Malawi

- Civil society in Malawi is diverse with differing agenda and this makes it difficult to have a common voice on policy issues;

- CSOs are too busy to implement project activities based on their 'project log-frames', leaving little room for reflection on policy;
- CSOs lack adequate financial and human resources to engage in national level monitoring;
- It is difficult to manage district level networks and harmonise the evidence from the districts to influence policy;
- CSOs lack the capacity to seek and digest complex/technical information;
- SOME government quarters are still uncomfortable working with civil society;
- Previously, monitoring was a dangerous activity for CSOs;
- Currently, there is too much demand versus the need to sustain the 'Good work'.

Participants Observations

- The challenge is on policy conclusions: How do you draw policy conclusion? Where do you draw policy conclusions?
- CS is diverse;
- Advocacy requires financial and human resources;
- How many CSOs have the capacity to do the work of MEJN?
- How do you influence policy makers with all the information? Where are the entry points?
- What happens if policy makers do not accept you?
- There is 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 the same tool and coming up with different results;
- Using local communities to collect information may create a problem of interpretation of results;
- There is need to build the capacity of the local communities to collect data;
- Policy makers would want to be kept abreast, rather than relying on outdated information. There is need for updated information to really have an impact on policy processes;
- Statistical question was only being used as a political threat;
- There is need for relationship building with policy makers. How do you build rapport with policy makers? How do we maintain such rapport?
- There is need for civil society organisations to have one voice before meeting policy makers;
- It is the comparability of the results, which matters, and how the differences are explained;
- CSOs can develop standard tools that bring comparable results;

Group Session I

In the first group session, participants were divided into three groups to consider the following question: What are the key factors which influence policy processes in your country? Feedback provided the following points:

- Strength in networks among CSOs;
- The role of the media in shaping policy agenda;
- Research: CSOs are able to identify gaps through research;
- Donor interest;
- Crises happening in the countries also influence policy, especially during crisis period. For example, in Malawi, discussion on the food policy started during the food crisis;
- Capacity of CSOs: how CSOs package their information and make the information credible enough;
- CSOs have constraints in terms of resources to have significant bearing on influencing policy;
- Evidence collection: aspects of quality. Juvenile Justice Project in Malawi: It started with research by the Centre for Youth and Children Affairs (CEYCA) and using that information, it was possible to set up a programme resulting in the formation of the National Juvenile Forum;
- Relationship with government looking at it in a political context: lack of political will. Laws are enacted by mere group thought. CSOs must work towards changing the mindset of the MPs;
- Information from the study must be validated. Building a case from data simply means validation;
- Government bureaucracy;
- Lack of adequate information in government on what is happening in the government;
- Lack of capacity within civil society organisations;
- Lack of local ownership of policies;
- Opening up of Government to allow CSOs to participate in policy processes;
- Donor interest is raised;
- Parliament are also able to take up issues.

Group Session II

Stay in the same groups as this morning, select a case you discussed this morning; analyse using the CEL framework, discuss (i) the relative importance of the factors in the context, evidence and links for that case; and (ii) whether it was useful.

How useful was the framework?

- We are able to understand the framework more and able to apply it in real life situations;
- Using the framework, we are able to understand the gaps in the whole policy process;
- Shows where the idea is coming from?
- Shows who makes the policy?

What ODI should/can do for SA CSOs

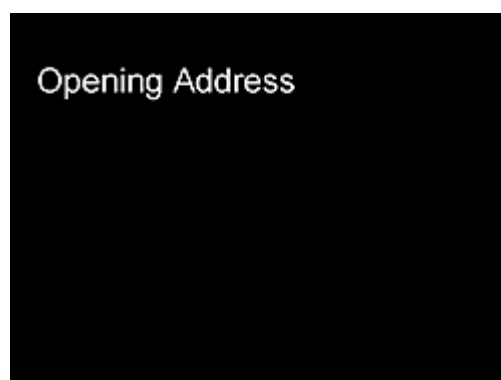
- Specific research
- Regional networking
- Capacity building (skills and knowledge)

Annex 1: Workshop Presentation



CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A Regional Workshop

Lilongwe Hotel, Lilongwe, Malawi
9-10 February 2005



Slide 1



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 2



RAPID Programme

- Research
 - Desk-based literature reviews
 - Bridging Research and Policy
 - Communications
 - Knowledge Management
 - GDN project
 - 50 preliminary case studies
 - Phase II studies (26 projects)
 - ODI projects
 - 4 detailed case studies
 - HIV/AIDS
- Advisory work
- Workshops and seminars



www.odi.org.uk/rapid

Slide 3



Partnerships Programme

Aim:

Strengthened role of southern civil society organisations in development policy processes

Outcomes:

- Understanding how CSOs use research
- Regional capacity to support CSOs
- Improved information from ODI
- Global collaboration

Slide 4



Regional Capacity

- Ethical Principles of partnerships etc
- 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 5



Workshop Objectives

To provide a forum to:

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

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Workshop Outline

- Opening addresses and Introductions
- Malawi Case Study
- Factors influencing research-policy links in SA
- The RAPID Framework
- Some Practical Tools
- Examples from SA & what seems to work
- Detailed context analysis
- What support would be helpful?
- What information would be helpful?
- What next?

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Slide 8

Self Introductions

1 minute!

- Name
- Organization
- Area of Work
- Interest in this workshop

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Research-Based Evidence, CSOs and Policy Processes

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Civil Society Partnerships Programme

The Opportunity

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

TEHIP Project, Tanzania

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Civil Society Partnerships Programme

CSOs: Definitions and Functions

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

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Malawi Case Study

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Civil Society Partnerships Programme

Background

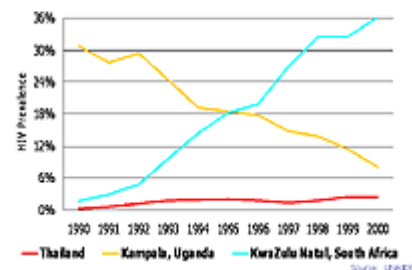
- CSOs increasingly being involved in policy processes (from service delivery).
- Move from challenging state / overall governance to policy engagement.
- But, engagement often doesn't do justice to the breadth of evidence.
- Southern research capacity has been denuded.
- The credibility and legitimacy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

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Civil Society Partnerships Programme

HIV Prevalence 1990-2000



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Discussion & Group Work

Examples of how CSOs have influenced policy processes in Southern Africa

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Key factors for CSO influence

Opposing

- Lack of capacity
- Lack of local ownership
- Translating data into evidence
- Lack of data
- Donor influence
- Crises
- Political factors

Supporting

- Evidence of the value of CSO involvement
- Governments becoming more interested in CSOs
- CSOs are gaining confidence
- Strength of networks
- The media
- Political factors

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Definitions

- Research: "any systematic effort to increase the stock of knowledge"
- Policy: a "purposeful 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

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...in reality...

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

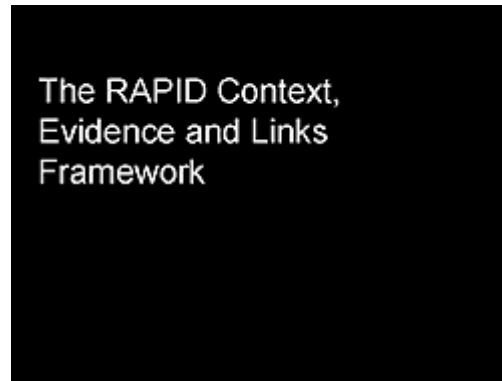
¹- Clay & Schaffer (1994), Room for Manoeuvre: An Exploration of Public Policy in Agricultural and Rural Development, Heinemann Educational Books, London
²- Onians (2003), Policy Research on African Agriculture: Trends, Gaps, and Challenges, International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) Research Report No 21
³- Carr (2005), CRIP Research Review

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Existing theory

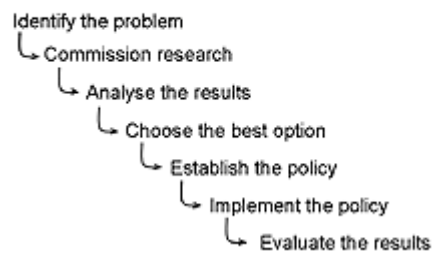
- 1. ~~Linear model~~
 - 2. Perception model, Weiss
 - 3. Tipping point model, Gladwell
 - 4. Context, evidence, links' framework, ODI
 - 5. Policy narratives, Roe
 - 6. Systems model (RSI)
 - 7. External forces, Lindquist
 - 8. 'Room for manoeuvre', Clay & Schaffer
 - 9. 'Street level bureaucrats', Lipsky
 - 10. Policy as social experiments, Riddinell
 - 11. Policy Streams & Windows, Kingdon
 - 12. Disjointed incrementalism, Lindquist
 - 13. The 'tipping point', Gladwell
 - 14. Crisis model, Kuhn
 - 15. 'Framework of possible thought', Chomsky
 - 16. Variables for Credibility, Beach
 - 17. The source is as important as content, Gladwell
 - 18. Linear model of communication, Shannon
 - 19. Interactive model
 - 20. Simple and surprising stories, Communication Theory
 - 21. Provide solutions, Marketing Theory I
 - 22. Find the right packaging, Marketing II
 - 23. Eliot & response, Kotler
 - 24. Translation of technology, Volkow
 - 25. Epistemic communities
 - 26. Policy communities
 - 27. Advocacy coalitions etc. Pross
 - 28. Negotiation through networks, Sebatier
 - 29. Shadow networks, Kickert
 - 30. Chains of accountability, Fine
 - 31. Communication for social change, Rockefeller
 - 32. Wheels and webs, Chapman & Fisher
- www.odi.org.uk/rapid/lessons/theory

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The linear logical model...



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... parallel universes?

Policy makers in the UK cannot be evidence-based because they operate in an environment characterised by :



- Speed
- Superficiality
- Spin
- Secrecy
- Scientific Ignorance

Vincent Cable (MP, UK) www.odi.org.uk/RAPIDMeetings/Evidence

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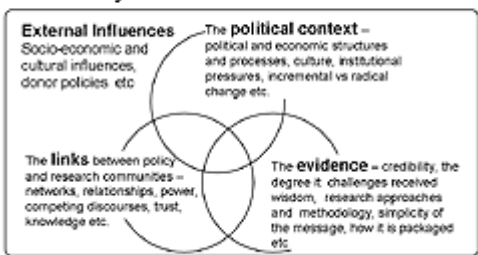
Existing theory – a sf

- Policy narratives, Roe
- Systems of Innovation Model
- 'Room for manoeuvre', Clay & Schaffer
- 'Street level bureaucrats', Lipsky
- Policy as social experiments, Riddinell
- Policy streams and policy win
- Disjointed Incrementalism, Lindquist
- Social Epidemics, Gladwell
- The RAPID Framework



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An Analytical Framework



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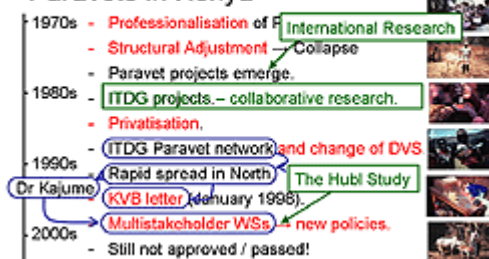
Case Studies

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



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Paravets in Kenya



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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

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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

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Links: Feedback and Networks

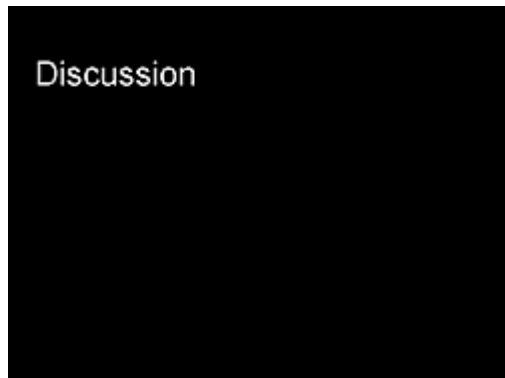
- Feedback processes often prominent in successful cases.
- Trust & legitimacy
- Networks:
 - Epistemic communities
 - Policy networks
 - Advocacy coalitions
- The role of individuals: connectors, mavens and salesmen, champions,

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External Influence

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

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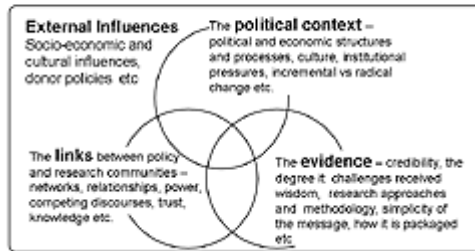


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Practical Framework & Tools

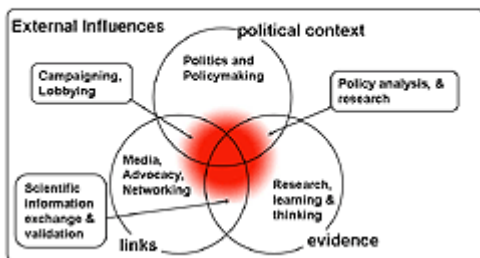
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The Analytical Framework



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A Practical Framework



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Using the framework

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

What you need to do

What you need to know	What you 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 stake holders? What networks exist? Who are the connectors, movers 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 networks, movers and salesmen Use informal contacts

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Skills of (pro-poor) policy entrepreneurs



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

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Practical Tools



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Outcome Mapping

- Focuses on changes in behaviour
- How programs facilitate change
- Recognizes the complexity of development
- Looks at logical rather than causal links
- Locates program goals within broader development goals
- Encourages innovation and risk-taking necessary
- All staff and partners are involved throughout



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Political Context Assessment Tool

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

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

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Communications strategy

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



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Networks

- Roles of Policy Networks
 - Filtering
 - Amplifying
 - Investor / Provider
 - Facilitator
 - Convening
 - Communities
- Policy Code Sharing
- Some networks net; some networks work.

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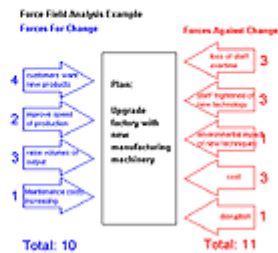
Mapping Policy Processes

	Agendas	Formulation	Implementation
Central Government			
Parliament			
Bureaucrats			
Civil Society			
State Government			
Implementation			
Civil Society			

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Forcefield Analysis

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



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Managing Think Tanks

- Type, Focus and Niche
- Staff and Motivation
- Quality Control
- Communication
- Getting the most from your board
- Fund-raising
- Financial Management



(surprisingly little on policy influence in different contexts)

[Source: Struyk, 2002]

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Networks

- Roles of Policy Networks
 - Filtering
 - Amplifying
 - Investor / Provider
 - Facilitator
 - Convening
 - Communities
- Policy Code Sharing
- Some networks net; some networks work.

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Discussion

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Civil Society Partnerships Programme

Summary of Day 1

- Learned about MEJN, ODI, CSPP.
- Shared experiences of CSOs trying to influence policy.
- Identified problems and strengths.
- Learned about the RAPID framework & tools.
- Tried it out.

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Civil Society Partnerships Programme

Seminar Programme

- Introduction
- Evidence: Civil Society Undoubted Tool for Effective Advocacy. The case for Malawi, Collins Magalasi
- Bwalo Discussions; A Tool for Civil Society Consultation on Policy Issues, Edson Musopole
- Tea
- The RAPID Approach and ODI CSPP - John Young and Naved Chowdhury
- Discussion
- Cocktails

Slide 53



Civil Society Partnerships Programme

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 55

Group Work

Stay in the same groups as this morning, select a case you discussed this morning: analyse using the CEL framework, discuss i) the relative importance of the factors in the context, evidence and links for that case and ii) whether it was useful

Slide 50



Civil Society Partnerships Programme

Outline of Day 2

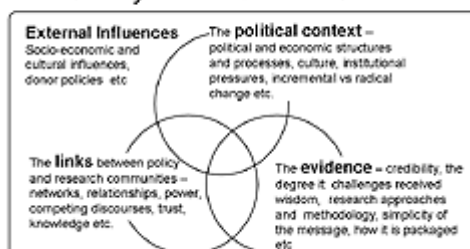
- Review of Context, Evidence, Links Framework
 - Group work: To practice using the CEL Framework on 3 teaching case studies.
 - Suggestions for the ODI CSPP
- Coffee/Tea*
- Information needs
 - What next for the CSPP
- Lunch*
- Seminar

Slide 52



Civil Society Partnerships Programme

The Analytical Framework



Slide 54



Civil Society Partnerships Programme

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 56

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 57

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 59

Group Work

1. Apply the Context, Evidence and Links framework to a teaching case study.

Then, when you've finished:

2. Each person working on your own, write 2 ways ODI CSPP could help CSOs in Southern Africa.

Slide 61

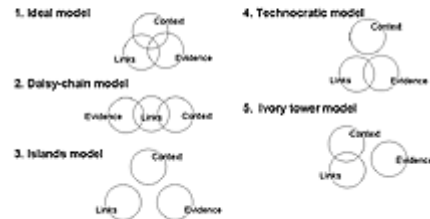
Further Information / Resources

- 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 63

Other models



Slide 58

What you need to do

What you need to know	What you 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 60

Information User Survey

- Examples of successful mechanisms to communicate research to policy makers
- What information products should ODI produce?
- What other organisations are there that can help with this?

Slide 62

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Annex 2: Malawi Case Study Presentations



**Evidence: Civil Society Undoubted
Tool for Effective Advocacy
The case for Malawi**

Presented to
"CSOs, Evidence and Policy Influence Southern Africa
Regional Workshop"
Lilongwe, Malawi, 9-10 February 2005
By
Collins Magalasi
Malawi Economic Justice Network

Slide 1



Who are we?

MEJN:

- A coalition of over 100 CSOs interested in economic governance in Malawi.
- Includes NGOs, Trade Unions, Faith Based institutions, Special Groups (e.g. Federation of People with Disabilities, Gender-specialized organisations), CBOs, Professional Bodies (e.g. Economists Association of Malawi), etc.
- Formed in 2000 after evaluation of Jubilee 2000 Debt Cancellation Campaign Malawi.


Mission

- MEJN is a coalition of civil society organisations committed to poverty reduction through promotion of equitable and just distribution of socioeconomic opportunities through capacity building of civil society, policy research and dissemination, advocacy and monitoring for good economic development

Vision

- Government and donors developing and implementing responsible and fair, pro-poor economic policies, and the poor demanding their rights to be treated fairly and justly and live at a standard commensurate with their dignity as human beings.

Slide 2



- **Values**
- MEJN is guided by:
 - *Strength in unity of our members*
 - *A holy anger at the injustice and suffering of the poor*
 - *A spirit of selfless service, not what-is-in-it-for-us*
 - *A belief in the power of people to change the situation*
 - *Reckless courage and determination to overcome insults, opposition, abandonment and resource scarcity*
 - *A learning adventure to put theory into practice*

Presence:

- **Head Office:** AMINA HOUSE, Chilimbula road
- **Regional Offices:**
 - North = Livingstonia Synod Offices (Mzuzu)
 - South = AYISE Offices (Bangwe)
- **District CHAPTERS:** In ALL districts (except Likoma), Chaired by member organisation

Slide 3



**MEJN works with sister
Networks:.**

- **CISANET: (Civil Society Agriculture Network)**
 - Comprises 30 CSOs delivering services to improve agriculture and rural livelihoods.
- **CSCQBE: (Civil Society Coalition for Quality Basic Education)**
 - Comprises 54 CSOs providing services to improve education
- **MHEN: (Malawi Health Equity Network)**
 - Comprises Organisations working in the health care sector
- **Gender Network**
- **Human Rights Consultative Committee**
- **CONGOMA is mother**
- etc

Slide 4



Activity History

- Coordination of PRSP process (CS participation)
- National Budget
 - Pre-budget submissions
 - Analysis
 - Monitoring
- Macro-economic discussions with IFIs / donors
- Budget and Economic Literacy
- International: NEPAD, AU, African Development Bank, World Bank, IMF, World Trade Organisation, Social Forums, United Nation Economic Commission for Africa ...
- Civil Society Manifesto
- Parliament: Bills (ADLMARC, 2002 Hunger, Loans, Budget)


Slide 5



Current Programmes

- Budget and Economic Literacy
- PRSP/Budget Monitoring
- Demystification of Policies and Documents: e.g. Translated PRSP, National Budget
- Fair Trade
- **Advocacy**


Slide 6



Aims, Objectives

- To ensure that govt. implements the Malawi PRSP
- Aim at feeding information and informed opinions into the decision-making structures and processes of Malawi that would influence priorities earmarked for pro-poor budget implementation.
- Monitoring levels of citizens' satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) with the quality of public services they are being provided. Tool used: **Service Delivery Satisfaction Survey (SDSS)**
- Information provided in the form of figures – (based on statistical principles ...)
- Findings communicated to decision makers and the people fed back to.

Slide 7



How to reach there

- **Entry Points; Mandate**
 - MPRSP is very clear; expects CSOs to be involved
 - MPRSP allows and promotes independent monitoring, much as in coordination with Government and Parliament
- **History of Budget Monitoring**
 - Began with 12 Priority Poverty Expenditures (PPEs) identified in the budget 2001/2002
 - PPEs also found in PRSP Findings to Date document
 - Each of the Sectoral network made submission to Parliament on their Sectoral priority poverty expenditures

Slide 8



Ensured

- 1. Creating Partnerships: Create expectations and fulfill:
 - Had MOUs with Budget and Finance Committee of Parliament for information on expenditures [Inputs] (Top-down monitoring; CS Bottom-Up). Meet in middle
 - National Statistics Office
 - Government institutions
- 2. Having the VOICE; Civil Society is present in ALL districts. Therefore
 - Monitoring done by the Community members
- 3. Sealing possible escape holes; ensure legitimate findings:
 - Sampling, questionnaire development, Training of enumerators, data entry and analysis, report writing etc done by secretariat

Slide 9



Characteristics of Sample Population

Variable	Results	Observation
Demographic characteristics		
Age of respondents*	Average 42	83 yrs highest
Household size	5.3 persons	4.4 national
Household social status	77% married	19% female-headed
Welfare characteristics		
Primary livelihood	70.8% farming	Artisans + business 21%
Access to farmland	88% had access	Lilongwe 47.5%, Salima 79.8
Casual labor	46% on average	Highest 75.6% in Mwanza
Source of food	67.5% own prod	Gender differences noted
Food security	Only 6.7% secure	Phalombe, Nsanje everyone insecure

Slide 11



Stories & Recommendations 2

- There was widespread dissatisfaction with services of ADMARC [ADMARC REFORM]
- TIP was to an extent believed to benefit people who do not deserve it. [TARGETING]
- Extension services were ineffective
- Limited satisfaction with police services existed [POLICE REFORM]
- Availability of drugs from local health facilities was relatively good compared to referrals [THUMBS UP]
- Mode of transport a major concern for people attending district hospitals

Slide 13



What happened

- Advocated for change (Revised allocations or quality of delivery in the said areas) with:
 - Parliamentary Committees on Budget and Finance, Public Accounts, Edu, Agr, Health.
 - Ministries of Finance (Allocation), Economic Planning and Development, Education, Health, Agriculture, Works, National Roads Authority, Police, Office of President and Cabinet

Slide 15



How Done (2004)

- Collected data from 10 randomly selected districts
- Nkhata Bay and Mzimba (Northern Region), Salima, Ntchisi, Lilongwe City and Ntcheu (Central Region) and Mangochi, Phalombe, Mwanza and Nsanje (Southern Region), meeting the requirements of national Statistics Office
- The total sample population for each district was determined using the principle of probability proportional to population
- Randomly selected wards, villages, households

Slide 10



Findings (see next presentation)

- .

Slide 12



Stories & Recommendations (cont'd)

- There reservations on the attitude of district health workers
- Improved roads did not improve the welfare of the population
- Majority dissatisfied with safe water sources
- There was widespread dissatisfaction with elements of primary education.

Slide 14



Impacts

- Where District chapters are strong. *'No drugs can come to a health centre without 'witnesses' from the chapter.*
- Prioritization made easy: budget work made easy
- Relationship between government & Civil Society getting better
 - Openness in government machinery

Slide 16



“HISTORY”: First 2001/2

- Monitoring was done in places where the organisations operate
- Not scientific, but a systematic attempt to determine what happened to the PPEs at grassroots
- Sectoral Network members gave their time for free
- First survey work was ‘nationally’ carried out in January 2002
- Used standardised questionnaire for data collection
- Thought we did a good job.

Slide 17



Lessons learned

- Evidence, tool for undoubted advocacy

Slide 19



What happened 2

- Had forum with government and IFIs, but told:
 - *“But we cannot draw policy conclusions from this work”*

Slide 18



Challenges

- Civil society is diverse; differing agenda; TOO BUSY with “project log-frames”
- Financial and Human Resources (National level monitoring)
 - (Management of district level networks: Harmonisation
- Capacity of the civil society to seek, digest complex / technical information
- SOME government quarters still uncomfortable to work with civil society
- [Previously] Monitoring was a DANGEROUS activity
- Too much demand vs. sustainability of ‘GOOD work’


Slide 20



HOW EVIDENCE WAS USED TO INFLUENCE POLICY

- ◆ **BWALO CONSULTATION**
(A CITIZEN JURY CONCEPT)
- A tool used to facilitate community participation and contribution to influence Food & Nutrition Security Policy formulation process

Slide 1



WHAT IS THE "BWALO" PROCESS/TOOL

- ◆ A traditional African discussion forum or jury where issue affecting the community are raised and discussed or judged. The views, opinions, recommendations and decisions of the community are held
- ◆ "Bwalo" is similar to a "Citizen Jury" used to facilitate expression and judgement of independent views, opinion and decisions from community representatives on public issues
- ◆ Bwalo process was selected because it is less formal and more inclusive than a citizen jury-also accommodates listeners.
- ◆ Adaptation included the use of a check list, script and video documenters and analysis of the discussions.

Slide 2



PROBLEM ADDRESSED- "LACK OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION"

- ◆ **CONSULTATION PROCESS ON THE DRAFT FOOD & NUTRITION POLICY EXCLUDED 75% OF THE MALAWIAN POPULATION WHO ARE FOOD PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS AND LIKELY TO BENEFIT OR TO BE AFFECTED BY THE POLICY**

Slide 3



ORGANISATION OF THE BWALO CONSULTATION PROCESS

- ◆ Translate Food Security Situation Analysis Policy Matrix into a check list for logical and relevant bwalo discussion
- ◆ Mobilise interested organisations and individuals within the organisations to facilitate the bwalo community consultation process
- ◆ Identification of key food security issues contributing to food insecurity for discussion e.g.
 - Shared perception of food and nutrition
 - Dependency on maize and alternative food types
 - Lack of crop and food diversity
 - Problems of food production, availability, access and stability
- ◆ I.e. access to land, inputs, extension services, markets, commodity prices etc
- ◆ Prepare to probe for more detail such as Problem tree analysis, time line of food production, availability, access and stability etc
- ◆ Leave room for other issues to be raised and discussed by the group
- ◆ Recruit and train script writers on format of presentation, note taking, summarising etc
- ◆ Recruit video documenters
- ◆ Enhance bwalo facilitation and script writing and video documentation
- ◆ Equip script writers and video documenters
- ◆ Establish quality standards and control

Slide 4



IMPLEMENTATION, FACILITATION AND ANALYSIS OF BWALO CONSULTATION PROCESS

- ◆ Target food insecure community for bwalo consultation.
- ◆ Ensure fair gender representation
- ◆ Introduce facilitators and the purpose of the bwalo discussion exercise
- ◆ Encourage openness and in some cases separated men from women
- ◆ PRA tool and principles applied in some cases
- ◆ Facilitate fair participation and avoid dominance
- ◆ Invite other important food security issues for discussion
- ◆ Review the written complementarity of what was discussed in each credited video footage and note issues, expressions, recommendations etc
- ◆ Jointly with food security experts/coordination facilitators, script writers analyse contents of the bwalo discussion and summarise accurately as presented in the discussions
- ◆ Edit video footage and analyse the participation and emotions expressed
- ◆ Develop a joint report on the key issues and submit to the policy drafting team
- ◆ Avoid technical distortion of the discussion facts


Slide 5



STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF THE BWALO PROCESS

- ◆ Strong group analysis of issues
- ◆ Accommodative and hence facilitates wider participation and has legitimacy of the commitments
- ◆ Generates a lot of reliable information within a short time
- ◆ Multiple means of information collection and documentation facilitates accuracy of opinion and recommendations
- ❑ The bwalo process is costly in terms of time because it involves many people, professionals and equipment
- ❑ The documentation and analysis of the collected information is difficult to conform to a common format and quality standard
- ❑ Requires persistent and dedicated participation through out the process

Slide 6



PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS OF THE BWALO CONSULTATION TO THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE FORUM

- ◆ In preparation of the presentation the summary of the bwalo discussion analysis was discussed with the representatives of the communities consulted in Salima
- ◆ The community advocacy group from Salima presented the issues and recommendations to the Food Security national consultative forum.
- ◆ The presentation was captured on the video
- ◆ The video footage has been developed and is available to the public.

Slide 7



“NDIM’MENE TINACHITLA”

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

NDATHA-THE END

By-Edson Musopole

Slide 8

Annex 3: Seminar Presentation



CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A National Seminar

Lilongwe Hotel, Lilongwe, Malawi
10th February 2005

Slide 1



Malawi Economic Justice Network

- A coalition of over 100 CSOs interested in economic governance in Malawi
- Includes NGOs, Trade Unions, Faith Based institutions, Special Groups (e.g. Federation of People with Disabilities, Gender-specialized organisations), CBOs, Professional Bodies (e.g. Economists Association of Malawi), etc
- Formed in 2000 after evaluation of Jubilee 2000 Debt Cancellation Campaign Malawi
- **Mission:** MEJN is a coalition of civil society organisations committed to poverty reduction through promotion of equitable and just distribution of socioeconomic opportunities through capacity building of civil society, policy research and dissemination, advocacy and monitoring for good economic development
- **Vision:** Government and donors developing and implementing responsible and fair, pro-poor economic policies, and the poor demanding their rights to be treated fairly and justly and live at a standard commensurate with their dignity as human beings.

Slide 3

Evidence: Civil Society Undoubted Tool for Effective Advocacy. The case for Malawi,

Collins Magalasi, Executive Director, Malawi Economic Justice Network

Slide 5

The RAPID Context, Evidence and Links Framework and Civil Society Partnership Programme

John Young & Naved Chowdhury, ODI

Slide 7



Programme

14.00-14.15	Introduction
14.15-15.00	Evidence: Civil Society Undoubted Tool for Effective Advocacy. The case for Malawi, Collins Magalasi
15.00-15.45	Bwalo Discussions; A Tool for Civil Society Consultation on Policy Issues, Edson Musopole
15.45-16.15	Tea
16.15-17.00	The RAPID Approach and ODI Civil Society Partnership Programme, John Young and Naved Chowdhury
17.00-17.45	Discussion
17.45-18.00	Vote of Thanks
18.00	Cocktails

Slide 2



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 4

Bwalo Discussions; A Tool for Civil Society Consultation on Policy Issues,

Edson Musopole, Action Aid, Malawi

Slide 6



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

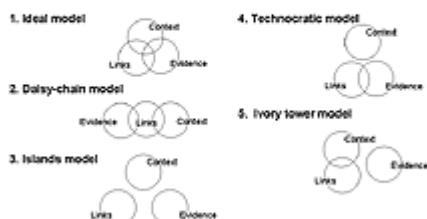
Slide 8

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 17

Other models



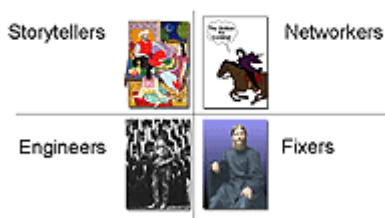
Slide 19

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 21

Skills of (pro-poor) policy entrepreneurs



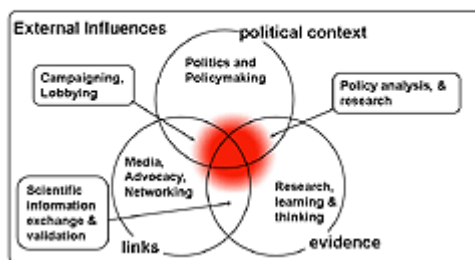
Slide 23

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 18

A Practical Framework



Slide 20

What you need to do

What you need to know	What you 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, 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 networks, mavens and salesmen. • Use informal contacts

Slide 22

Practical Tools



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

Regional Capacity

- Ethical Principles of partnerships etc
- 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 27

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 29

Partnerships Programme

Aim:

Strengthened role of southern civil society organisations in development policy processes

Outcomes:

- Understanding how CSOs use research
- Regional capacity to support CSOs
- Improved information from ODI
- Global collaboration

Slide 26

Improved Information from ODI

- Improved internal Knowledge Management and learning
- Intranet and Website redesign
- ODI Information User (an potential new user) Survey
- A range of new information and communication products.

Slide 28

Annex 4: Participants Lists

Workshop participants

No.	Name	Institution & Address	E-Mail	Telephone
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22	Frank Phiri	REPORTER		
23	Ollen Mwalubunju	Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation		01 757 500

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4	Rachel Kachaje	FEDOMA	globalfield@africaonline.net	08503438
5	Maggie Chipasula Banda	WLSA	wlsamalawi@sndp.org.mw	09360593/01641534/538
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8	Ken Katsache	Youth Empowerment & Civic Education		00893829
9	Jacob Kambemba	NAPHAM		09250373
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Annex 5: Workshop Evaluation Results

(13 forms returned)

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

- RAPID
- Use of the framework
- CEL framework and its application
- Sources of information and how to make use of that in policy processes
- Enhancement of networks among CSOs
- Possibility of collaborative work between ODI and CSOs in Southern Africa as a way of improving research capacity and policy influence
- How to use research (credible) to influence policy
- The CEL framework
- Case study from Malawi and Zambia will help me to discuss ours because we are similar in Mozambique
- Evidence
- Context
- The importance of applying credible comparable research evidence to influence policy
- The importance of forging networks (partnerships) to influence policy
- The analytical framework
- Partnership for success
- The need to question the implications of policy influence before vigorously lobbying for such
- The importance of using allies from the external and political environment in policy influence
- Introduction to the RAPID context, evidence and links framework
- Role of research-based evidence and CSOs in policy processes

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

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
Objectives defined and achieved	5	7			
Concepts explained clearly	3	8	1		
Time allocated for the workshop/seminar	1	7	3	1	
Relevance to my work	9	3			
Well-organized	4	5	3		
Overall quality of the Workshop/seminar	4	7	1		

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

- It was excellent
- I have found it very valuable
- The workshop was useful in the work I want to do on advocacy for your work
- The workshop was very informative but need to improve on some aspects eg group work, most of the times it was not clear what people were supposed to do. As a result groups presented different findings.
- Vindicated (as an individual and as an organisation) for so many systems and methods that we thought we were using in isolation
- Workshop organised well but there is need to improve on logistical arrangements
- It was fine
- The seminar was well organised, everything was there
- Very helpful
- Too much information squeezed into so little time
- Nevertheless it was very good, relevant, interactive and very informative.

- Thank you very much.
- Significant value to CSO work
- The quality was impressive but could be better
- Valuable and useful to my work
- It was good and precise, both in quality and value

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

- More time should be given and a little more time and room for participants to get versed into issues
- There is need to give it more time
- Allocate more time
- Use of case studies was helpful which needs to be encouraged
- Try to involve more people or organisations to participate in these workshops
- Logistics of the workshop need to be clarified in advance eg allowance issues \$10 isn't enough for dinner in a hotel.
- Keep the format, the good people and communicators. More time? Field visit?
- Improve logistical arrangements, particularly food – to allow participants to buy food either outside or inside the hotel and improve out of pocket allowance
- In future workshops presenters should have time to explain some concepts which seem to be new to the participants
- You did a good job, thank you!
- We need more skills on how to do research
- More time allocated for important sections eg time set aside for research tools was too short.
- Provide for adequate sharing of experiences
- Advance information on purpose of seminar would help preparatory aspects of workshop
- To always include people with disabilities wherever you will be conducting the workshops

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

- Setting up the list serve and keeping a constant update with respect to policy briefs and documentation summaries
- Report sent to me
- Skills building in research and advocacy
- Networking
- You need to interface with other networks because we have different focus areas.
- Try to find other strategic networks on various issues so that they can also benefit
- Receiving list and learn in advance about any ODI visit to Mozambique
- Collaborative research work and enhancing research capacity of southern African CSOs, including networking
- Sending of ODI materials to my organisation for use
- To be connected by email to get more material (actualised)
- Research skills
- Receiving up to date information from ODI
- Training in research
- Provision of publications and other information on capacity building initiatives
- Technical assistance in the design of a specific policy research exercise we intend to carry out

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?	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	4	2	3
b) CSOs contribute to policy making?	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	4	4	3
c) CSO's use research-based evidence to inform their work?	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

Annex 6: Seminar Evaluation Results

(6 forms returned)

1. What two things you have heard about in this workshop will most help your organisation?

- Rapid framework
- Research-based evidence
- Research and web use
- Use of facts to influence policy change
- Advocacy based on evidence#
- RAPID
- Bwalo method
- ODI website

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

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
Objectives defined and achieved	1	4			
Concepts explained clearly		5			
Time allocated for the workshop / seminar	1	1	1	2	
Relevance to my work	2	3			
Well-organized		4	1		
Overall quality of the Workshop/seminar	1	4			

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

- The quality and value has been good
- Very valuable in terms of the information disseminated on context, evidence and links
- Interesting / encouraging
- Very good and participatory
- Well organised with informative discussions
- A valuable experience – want to forge closer links with ODI

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

- No additional comments
- More time for discussion
- Need to involve more people and stimulate more debates
- No
- Display counters with ODI papers / research publications

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

- I would like to receive more information from ODI
- Support in research-based analysis
- Newsletters and future training in policy analysis and research
- Reports on the presentations and the seminar
- Funding to experience sharing follow up workshop
- Capacity building to decipher, collate and utilise research methods / data

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?	3	4	3	3	3	2
b) CSOs contribute to policy making?	4	1	5	5	4	2
c) CSO's use research-based evidence to inform their work?	4	1	5	4	3	3