

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS, EVIDENCE AND POLICY INFLUENCE

Sri Lanka National Consultations
Final Report



29, Gregory's Road
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
E-mail: info@cepa.lk
Tel: +94 (0) 11 2676955-8, Fax: +94 (0) 11 2676959
Web: www.cepa.lk

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBO	Community Based Organisations
CEL	Context, Evidence and Links Framework
CEPA	Centre for Poverty Analysis
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CSP	Civil Society Partnerships
CSPP	Civil Society Partnerships Programme
DEA	Department of Export Agriculture
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
IPS	Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
LDO	Land Development Ordinance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PRSP	Poverty reductions Strategy Paper
RAPID	Research and Policy in Development
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAPTA	South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement
TRIPs	Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
WTO	World Trade Organisation

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1. Introduction

The Sri Lanka National Consultations on the topic “Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence” were held in Colombo on July 5-7, 2005. The consultations originated as part of the Overseas Development Institute’s (ODI) “Civil Society Partnerships Programme” (CSPP). The objective of the CSPP is to help Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) influencing national policies and practices to make them pro-poor. Through the CSPP, the ODI has organised regional and national workshops in Africa and Asia to provide a forum for CSOs to discuss the opportunities and challenges they face when trying to inform policy and share experiences about what works and what does not, learn about the latest worldwide research and practice in this area, and identify gaps for future work. The national consultations in Sri Lanka were jointly organised with the Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA).

This report is organised in five parts. The next two sections provide a narrative summary of the Sri Lanka national consultations. In section 4, some of the issues and ideas that arose from the consultations are discussed in greater detail, together with some thoughts about the way forward. Section 5 provides a summary evaluation of the consultations based on feedback from participants.

2. Resource Persons’ Workshop

The Sri Lanka national consultations on “Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence” commenced with a Resource Persons’ Workshop, which was held at the Taj Samudra Hotel, Colombo on July 5-6, 2005. About 27 researchers and others representing civil society organisations, think tanks and the research community in Sri Lanka participated in this 1½-day event (see Annex 7.1 for a list of participants).

2.1. Objectives of the Workshop

The workshop was moderated by Ms. Priyanthi Fernando, Executive Director, CEPA. She welcomed the participants and thanked the ODI for proposing the organisation of a series of dialogue and exchange events in Sri Lanka around such an important topic. Ms. Fernando set out several objectives of this workshop:

- Better understand how evidence has influenced policy in Sri Lanka
- Learn about systems and structures which may help to influence policy
- Create a forum for discussion and debate about how to move this process forward

Participants also articulated their expectations of the workshop. Mainly they expected to better understand who CSOs are; how to move from challenging to engaging with the policy process; and why evidence in policy influence is, or seems, easier in some sectors.

Mr. John Young provided an introduction to ODI, the Research and Policy in Development (RAPID) programme, the Civil Society Partnerships Programme (CSPP), and the Context, Evidence Links (CEL) Framework, which helped to set the context for the workshop.

2.2. Day 1 Focus: The Sri Lankan Context

The working sessions began with the presentation of four case studies where research/evidence had influenced policy in the Sri Lankan context. The cases were selected because they all illustrate positive instances, on the premise that there would be more to learn from successful cases of research influencing policy than the more common phenomenon of failure. The four case studies were drawn from trade, energy, agricultural

and environment policy and the research was produced by very different types of organisations, using very different mechanisms for influencing policy (see Box 1; see also Annex 2.1 to 2.4 for full case study presentations).

Box 1: Case Studies in Summary

1.1 Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) and Trade Policy by Dr. Dushni Weerakoon, Deputy Director, IPS

IPS enjoys a somewhat unique position as a think tank in Sri Lanka. It was set up by an Act of Parliament and several of its Board of Governors are ex-officio members from the Government. The main objectives of IPS in attempting to influence trade policy were to improve the negotiation process, which was largely ad hoc, as well as to influence the content of the agreements.

Since the mid 1990s, IPS has been producing a continuous stream of research reports, articles and conference papers on this issue and this output resulted in IPS being recognised by the Government as an expert on trade policy and trade agreements. In 1998, it was commissioned by the Government to provide a background report on the South Asia Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA). It was also invited to play a direct role in the Government's trade negotiations, chairing several technical committees. This led to it being invited to participate in Government committees such as the Macro and Trade Policy Steering Committee in 2002-04. Some policy recommendations made by IPS have been accepted by the Government and are reflected in policy/practice changes, such as prior assessment of trade agreements, increased internal consistency between agreements, deepened liberalisation and moves to include investment and services in scope of negotiations.

1.2 ITDG and Energy Policy by Mr. Namiz Musafar, Project Manager, ITDG

The Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) South Asia is part of an international network. In relation to energy policy, its main objectives were to ensure that the demands for electricity from rural households not covered by the national grid were met and to promote the use of micro-hydro schemes as a low-cost alternative source of energy.

ITDG created its evidence by implementing several village level micro-hydro schemes and improving capacity at the local level to manage these schemes. The demonstration effect of these successful schemes led to the concept of micro-hydro schemes being incorporated into the World Bank Energy Services Development project, which had initially sought to promote solar energy in Sri Lanka. The larger spread of micro-hydro schemes that resulted from this development had further demonstration effects and the Government, especially at the provincial levels has bought into these schemes, allocating resources through both the central and provincial budgets to develop renewable energy sources, in particular micro-hydro schemes.

1.3 DEA and Agriculture Policy by Mr. Anura Herath, Head of the Economics Research Unit, DEA

The Department of Export Agriculture (DEA) is a government department coming within the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation. The Economics Research Unit, which is part of the DEA, carried out the research in response to the observation that extension services - which is an important government intervention in the export agriculture crop sector - were not adequately promoting the use of technologies in the field. Extension services were being provided on a one-to-one basis between individual extension officers and individual farmers. The observations of extension officers and the feedback obtained through farmer clinics revealed that this system was not functioning adequately. The Economics Research Unit carried out a large socio-economic survey covering 1,161 households in 9 districts. Descriptive and statistically analysed results of the study were presented as a technical report to DEA and to the Ministry of Agriculture. A change in the strategy of extension, from one-to-one to CBO based, was proposed to improve the situation.

The Ministry has since accepted the concept of cluster village to implement many activities of the six-year Export Agricultural Crop development plan that commenced in 2005. A separate budget allocation has been made to facilitate clustering, CBO formation, and associated training of both farmers and extension officers.

1.4 Voluntary Organisations and Environment Policy by Mr. Jagath Gunawardene, Attorney-at-Law

This case study relates to a voluntary organisation, which is interested in environmental policy. It sought to bring evidence to bear on the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) negotiations, particularly section 27 of the TRIPs Agreement regarding patenting of indigenous plants and micro organisms. First, evidence regarding the potential impact of section 27 was studied in relation to indigenous plants, several of which had already been patented by companies in the West. This evidence was analysed and presented to the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade, which were all engaged in representing Sri Lanka at the TRIPs negotiations. The Ministry of Environment was the most receptive so special efforts were made to provide all available information to them. In the end, the Sri Lankan position at the TRIPs was that section 27 should be removed altogether from the TRIPs agreement.

In the next session, workshop participants divided into four groups to analyse each case study and draw out some general themes about the policy influencing process (see Box 2).

Box 2: From Specifics to General Themes

2.1 IPS and Trade Policy

Legitimacy through 'formal' institutional location

The formalisation of the Institute through an Act of Parliament as well as the proximity to the Government, without being associated to a specific political party, gave IPS sufficient legitimacy to be the only representative that 'survived' several Government changes in different committees. Legitimacy also comes from financial independence; only 15% of the Institute's funds come directly from the GOSL, with the rest coming from funded research and interest earned from an endowment fund.

Disciplinary credibility

The research credibility of a 'serious' subject like economics (only those who hold a minimum of an upper second class degree in economics or related subject, are employed) together with the academic authority provided by PhD-holders (both the Executive Director, the Deputy Director and others in their research team) backed up convincingly all research undertaken by the Institute.

Personal links

The two persons mainly involved in trade research were at the same time the two longest-serving members of staff. This provided a sound foundation for networking at high levels and the establishment of more personal relationships through the years.

Timing

The research interest of IPS in trade coincided perfectly in timing with the GOSL's requirement for support in conducting trade negotiations, because of external pressures (such as WTO and SAPTA).

Appropriate communication strategies

As opposed to a very vocal and populist approach, IPS used a more subtle and 'serious' communication approach with decision makers¹. Recommendations and hence policy influence were exerted not necessarily through the major research publications but through short reports (executive summaries), closed door meetings, representation in committees, seminars, lobbying and networking.

Supporting policy implementation

Policy implementation was supported by reports based on credible academic research.

2.2 ITDG and Energy Policy

Responding to a clear, recognised demand – need for rural electrification

At the national level, this was evident in terms of statistics relating to lack of access to grid electricity and projected demands for power. In the villages, local communities articulated the need and demands were made on local political institutions.

Relatively simple and direct entry point

The original impact on the provincial councils came through ITDG's ability to facilitate peoples' voices, so the elected bodies were pressured to respond to local demand. ITDG ability to influence the provincial councils to support renewable energy programmes, and to develop renewable energy policies, was reinforced by the fact that once convinced, the provincial councils were able to carry the policies through, in visible and practical terms.

Credibility through technical experience

The evidence for change was demonstrated practically. In addition, ITDG was recognised as a credible development organisation, working with and for poor people and having technical expertise. Staff members at ITDG had strong social networks that reached into the decentralised administration and ITDG's long engagement at the community level enhanced its reputation.

Absence of articulated policies – low level of contestation of the issues

There was no energy policy at the provincial level; so, ITDG was able to fill in a gap in the policy framework. There was a degree of publicity for the success stories, through word of mouth, and through the print media, both at the regional and national levels. This facilitated the creation of a constituency for micro-hydro village electrification.

¹ An interesting side discussion arose at this point. The approach adopted by IPS may be seen as 'elitist' by some as it excluded the controversies that trade policy can give rise to. It also presupposes that the evidence is neutral and value-free because it is based on the 'science' of economics. This gave rise to the question; in as much as there is 'right' kind of evidence, is there also a 'right' way of getting involved in the policy making process?

2.3 DEA and Agriculture Policy

Evidence fitted with Government policy

The evidence promoted the idea of state involvement in providing extension services through collective organisations, rather than individuals. This policy recommendation fit well into the ideology of the socialist/marxist Government in power, which made the policy adoption process easier.

Low cost of policy change

The Government was also more receptive because the policy change would not result in high costs to the State.

Used existing links between research and policy

Sri Lanka has a long tradition of applied research in the agricultural sector and the DEA has existing links with policymakers, which made getting the evidence to the right audience much easier.

Recognise entry points

There were no systematic entry points to enter the policymaking process and there are protocols for the DEA to access the highest levels within the Ministry of Agriculture. The researchers recognised entry points, such as the farmer clinics (meetings between farmers and extension officers) where these problems were articulated. Donor-funded projects can also provide entry points.

Evidence needs to convince the experts

The experts within the DEA needed to be convinced by the evidence and they need to be presented the full statistical analysis in order to be convinced. Politicians may not need to see the full evidence in this manner.

2.4 Voluntary Organisation and Environment Policy

Quality of the evidence

The need for comprehensive collection of evidence to enable a sustained campaign of influence.

Timing

Having access to evidence when a strategic time for influencing policy arises.

Different evidence for different audiences

Evidence of different type is needed to influence different interest groups and stakeholders.

Understand other policy influencers

The need to identify the objectives and orientation of other policy influencers, their strengths, weakness and resources.

Networks must be strategic

The counter productive impact of entering into partnerships with stakeholders with varying agendas. Numbers do not always mean greater power. Objectives have to be complementary if networks and partnerships in policy influencing are to succeed.

Credibility

The credibility of the evidence provider is dependent on knowledge base, good faith and past record of positive impacts.

The participants noted that the four case studies presented a wide spectrum of ways in which evidence has been brought to influence policy in Sri Lanka. These cases underscored the fact that there is not just one appropriate or right way to influence policy, but that there are many. During the discussion that followed, several main themes that were common across all or most of the case studies could be identified about the evidence and the policymaking context and process in Sri Lanka.

- First, **there has to be an entry point** for the evidence to enter the policymaking process, which was usually a need or demand recognised by the Government or some part of the Government. However, the environment case study showed that this need could be *created* by the CSO, such as by obtaining a directive to the Government through the justice system.
- Second, **the legitimacy and credibility of the CSO** is important, but this can be attained through several means. For example, demonstration of the CSO's knowledge, demonstration of positive impacts of the recommended policy and/or by the reputation and good relations established between the policymakers and the CSO. Legitimacy can also be drawn by the consistency and long-term involvement of CSOs and their staff involved in engaging with the policymakers on an issue.
- Third, the **manner in which the evidence is presented** is very important, and different audiences should be addressed/approached in different ways. Particular

audience groups include experts within the Government and potential “champions” such as donors.

- Finally, policymakers are available at different levels, and because some may be more accessible to CSOs than others, CSOs should **target several of these policy-making levels**, such as Government officials, donors, local politicians and national politicians, rather than focus only on, for example, national level politicians.

Two questions arose from this discussion; there is a gap between policy and implementation in Sri Lanka and policy change does not necessarily mean change on the ground. Is it easier to effect change on the ground when implementers are convinced by the evidence? Secondly, is it easier for evidence to influence policy when addressing a gap in policy, rather than when trying to reform policy?

2.3. Day 2 Focus: Context, Evidence and Links Framework

On Day 2 of the Resource Persons’ Workshop, the sessions began with the presentation of the CEL Framework by Mr. John Young and Mr. Naved Chowdhury, ODI. The participants then again divided into groups to use and analyse the CEL Framework by applying it to three policy questions in Sri Lanka (two retrospective, and one prospective), namely, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), the proposed reform of the Land Development Ordinance (LDO) and the Government’s policy to privatise bus transport in Sri Lanka (see Annex 3 for visualisation of group work).

Overall, the workshop participants felt that the CEL Framework helped to clarify the policy issues, and helped researchers interested in influencing policy to be strategic. It was felt that it was more useful when the policy issue in question was very specific. All three groups found it difficult to differentiate between external influences and the linked spheres of context, links, evidence in the Sri Lankan context, as donor policy (an external influence) for instance relates to political context issues, evidence creation as well as links. However, participants felt that as with other tools, the CEL Framework is only a means and should not be seen as an end in itself.

Finally participants were asked two questions: first how can this dialogue about evidence and policy influence be taken forward and second, how can the ODI assist Sri Lankan CSOs to bridge the gap between evidence and policy influence. Several thoughts were expressed about how to move this process forward among CSOs in Sri Lanka:

- Many felt the need to create a forum for further discussion of the ideas and issues discussed at the workshop and to take these issues to a wider audience.
- Another possibility was to promote networks of CSOs on common sectors/policy issues, to increase the visibility and influence of CSOs on these sector/policy issues.
- Stemming from the case study presentations regarding the Sri Lankan context, another suggestion was to promote a greater use of existing State capacities for research/evidence creation, which may also help to bridge the gap between evidence and policy.
- Finally, it was also felt that there is a need for CSOs to lobby for disclosure of Government policies as insufficient knowledge of policies further widen the gap between evidence and policy.

The Resource Persons' Workshop was followed by a National Seminar for a wider audience at which some of these issues were discussed further.

3. National Seminar

The National Seminar, also on the topic "Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence" was held at the Taj Samudra Hotel, Colombo on July 7, 2005. About 40 civil society organisations, policymakers, Government officials and donors participated in this ½ day event (see Annex 7.2 for list of participants).

The National Seminar began with Ms. Priyanthi Fernando, Executive Director of CEPA welcoming the participants and setting out the objectives of the seminar, as follows:

- Share the ideas and themes which came out of the workshop with a larger group of stakeholders
- Share international experience relating to CSOs, evidence and policy influence
- Provide a forum for discussion about issues relating to bridging the gap between evidence and policy influence in Sri Lanka.

3.1. Keynote Addresses

Two keynote addresses were delivered, by Mr. Lalith Weeratunga, Secretary to the Prime Minister and by Prof. Savitri Goonesekere, Emeritus Professor of Law and former Chancellor, University of Colombo.

Mr. Weeratunga, a veteran public servant with over 39 years of service in the public sector, spoke from the perspective of someone close to the policymaking process in Sri Lanka (see Annex 4 for full presentation). While policymaking is the core business of the Government, there is currently a gap between evidence and policymaking in Sri Lanka. Therefore, Mr. Weeratunga was of the view that the important question now is how to narrow, and if possible eliminate, this gap? He felt that it is necessary to understand how public policies are made because only then we can make the policymaking process more rational.

Mr. Weeratunga began his address by providing an overview of the policymaking process in Sri Lanka. Sometimes a distinction is made between policy and administration, with the former seen as the exclusive work of elected officials while the latter is seen as the domain of administrators. However, this distinction is problematic because the term administration is not straightforward and because politicians rely heavily on the public service and administration when formulating policy. Mr. Weeratunga pointed out the features of the public administration, such as permanency, unity, anonymity and neutrality, which are in stark contrast to the politicians, as reasons for focusing on the public administration service.

Policymaking happens in a cycle, involving policy initiation/agenda setting, appraisal, formulation, implementation, evaluation and continuation/reformulation/termination. This policy cycle provides a number of places in which CSOs can interact and intervene to improve policy but these opportunities are not generally used. In Sri Lanka, policies are usually triggered by a crisis, and one reason for the poor relationship between evidence and policymaking is that in this crisis environment, there is no time to look at empirical evidence. Furthermore, the highest policymaking bodies in Sri Lanka, such as the Cabinet and the Parliament, do not rely on research to make decisions.

In conclusion, Mr. Weeratunga identified several reasons for the gap between research and policymaking in Sri Lanka. These include the poor relationship between research organisations and the bureaucracy, the lack of applied research and research which is not

oriented towards policy influence, bureaucracy which lacks policymaking skills, politicians who are in a haste to make policies and finally, a policymaking system in which the highest policymaking bodies do not rely on research. He felt that research organisations must find a line into the policymaking process before crisis situations are reached, in order to bridge the gap between evidence and policy influence.

Prof. Savitri Goonesekere, who has many years of experience in working in research and civil society organisations, delivered the second keynote address. In contrast to Mr. Weeratunga, her perspective was that of an outsider to the policymaking process. Interestingly, Prof. Goonesekere argued that contrary to popular view, CSOs have been successful in many instances of linking evidence with policy influence in Sri Lanka. Two policies, which are important in the Sri Lankan context as well as being extremely successful in implementation -the family planning policy and micro credit policy-, have been influenced by evidence.

Tracing the development of CSOs in Sri Lanka, Prof Goonesekere said that there is a long tradition of civil society organisations in Sri Lanka, but CSOs tended to be mainly involved in service provision. Only recently, has there been a proliferation of research CSOs.

Prof. Goonesekere pointed out that we tend to distinguish between law and policy as different things, but law is the ultimate culmination of policy. For example, access to health in Sri Lanka is dealt with through policies rather than law/rights but increasingly it is being seen as an enforceable right. One of the most fundamental aspects of being Sri Lankan is our free education system, yet there is no law that says education should be free and compulsory, only policies.

So why is it difficult for research to influence policy? Prof. Goonesekere felt that researchers are guided by certain perspectives but the context is always shifting, which makes relying on evidence rather difficult. The quality of research is an issue here as sometimes getting the research out is more about utilising donor money or “instant” research. Another constraint is the attitude of the bureaucracy. Few are willing to listen and instead take their cue from politicians, resulting in the politicisation of the bureaucracy.

Speaking of success stories where CSOs have used evidence to influence policy, Prof. Goonesekere listed policies relating to mental health policies for migrant workers, agrarian reforms, reforms to the penal code. A significant failure cited was that of gender discrimination under the LDO land policies. Despite more than 20 years of research and push to change policy, when a decision was finally taken by the Cabinet on this issue, the entire body of research was ignored.

In order to bridge the gap between research and policy, several things are needed. Firstly, CSOs need to get involved in task forces and panels set up by the Government. This approach is particularly influential when the individuals who have done the research sit in these task forces and panels. This would also allow CSOs to find out what issues are being considered within the policy circles. Secondly, publications need to be disseminated at the political/policy level. There are avenues to access; for example, Ministers can be catalysts for change but only if they are given the information. The litigation path is another strategy, though the Government may see this approach as an obstacle to their agenda. Parliamentary Select Committees and the media present other opportunities. Prof. Goonesekere noted that one of the advantages of publicising research through media is that politicians and bureaucrats get more interested when there is publicity.

While pointing out that the problem in Sri Lanka is that policies are too much dictated by politics, Prof. Goonesekere concluded her remarks by reiterating that there are, in fact, spaces for CSOs to link research with policy influence as clearly shown by past experiences in Sri Lanka.

3.2. Discussion

Following the keynote addresses, Mr. John Young and Mr. Naved Chowdhury from ODI presented an overview of ODI, the CSP Programme and the CEL Framework. Thereafter, Nilakshi De Silva, CEPA, provided a summary of the case studies as well as the issues and ideas that arose from the Resource Persons' Workshop.

Some of the main points that arose from the discussion that followed these presentations are summarised below:

- One problem is that the discussion about linking research with policy influence is carried on among those who already believe that policies should be based on evidence. These people are not the obstacles and there is no advantage in preaching to the converted, as it were. What is needed is a strategy to involve policymakers, bureaucrats and the media in this dialogue.
- The issue of language was also discussed at length. There is a need to go beyond an elite discussion conducted exclusively in English and to reach decentralised administration structures. Research CSOs need to consider incorporating translation and dissemination costs at the project proposal, contract negotiation stage.
- In this regard, the importance of creating a responsible media was noted, through for example, training good journalists, supporting journalism courses etc.
- While directing research evidence at the bureaucracy and other stakeholders is an option, it is not possible to completely ignore politicians, when attempting to influence policy. One option is to “create a din” through the media, especially in rural areas by creating awareness of issues among the public.
- Policies in Sri Lanka are often made due to the pressure from the international community. How can we use this pressure to our advantage without being co-opted by it? International and regional agendas are shifting – so there is a need to be selective.
- A substantial amount of research evidence is generated by the State sector, for example by institutions such as the Central Bank, the Department of Census and Statistics, the DEA, to name a few. When policymakers often ignore the evidence generated by the state sector, how can we get them to listen to CSOs?

4. Some Thoughts on the Way Forward

A large majority of those who were present during the Sri Lanka consultations felt that the ODI/CEPA workshop and seminar began an interesting dialogue, which needs to be taken forward. Participants expressed many thoughts about the way forward, and they are summarised below as three main suggestions:

- ***Need to put the importance of linking research/evidence with policy on the agenda***
The popular view in Sri Lanka is that politicians make public policy in an ad-hoc manner, without reference to any evidence or research. While on the one hand this gives rise to a sense of pessimism among research CSOs, on the other hand it perpetuates the idea and lessens the likelihood that this status quo will change. That public policies should be linked to evidence is not as yet a widely accepted idea in Sri Lanka and it needs to be put on the public discourse agenda, as a first step to changing the status quo in Sri Lanka. A

programme to put evidence-based policy making on the map needs to be developed, which addresses this issue at the national level as well as at the level of donors.

- ***Need to convince other stakeholders of the importance of this link***

Research CSOs are already convinced of the need to link evidence with policy and talking among ourselves only results in limited progress. Those who are not convinced are the ones who can make a change, such as policymakers, bureaucrats and the media. There is a need to involve these stakeholders in this dialogue about bridging the gap between evidence and policy.

- ***Need to provide a forum to continue this discussion***

While the national consultations gave rise to an interesting discussion on linking evidence with policy, the discussions also highlighted many other issues that were not dealt with in depth. For example, what kind of research should influence policy, is there a right kind of evidence, is evidence in fact value-free and neutral, is there a right way to influence policy such as being inclusive, how does one “make a din” in order to be noticed by policymakers etc. In addition, the consultations made it very clear that there are many more case studies, which show how evidence can be successfully linked to policy influence in the Sri Lankan context, which may provide more lessons for research CSOs. There is a need to continue the dialogue that began with the Sri Lanka national consultations and a forum needs to be created for this purpose. This may give rise to a network of organisations which debates and discusses these issues on a regular basis.

5. Evaluation

The following section provides a summary of the feedback received from participants at the Resource Persons’ Workshop and the National Seminar.

Overall, the participants at both the Resource Persons’ Workshop and the National Seminar appreciated that the consultations were firmly rooted in the Sri Lankan context. The four case studies as well as the key note addresses provided much useful material about the policy context and policy influencing processes in Sri Lanka, which can be of practical use to the participating CSOs. It would have been appreciated if the policy influencing tools were also similarly contextualised for the country context.

In addition to the informal feedback received from participants, formal, written feedback was also sought. Five workshop participants provided written feedback, which was on the whole very positive. A majority of responses (87%) were either “good” or “excellent”, no responses indicated “poor” or “very poor”. All respondents felt that the objectives of the workshop had been defined and achieved and that the concepts had been explained clearly. One respondent raised the lack of time spent dealing with the complexities of research and evidence but in general, respondents felt that time allocation had been either good or fair. One respondent identified the working through Sri Lankan case material, the tools provided by ODI as well as the overall discussion to be very valuable. Regarding follow-up options, the possibility of facilitating the formation of a working group discussing policy issues and identifying joint areas of work was brought up. In addition, the involvement of the corporate sector for policy lobbying was suggested.

Five evaluation forms were received from participants at the seminar. The feedback received was generally positive with a majority of responses being either “good” or “excellent”. In particular, all those who provided feedback saw the seminar topic as well as the conference arrangements as good or excellent. Respondents who had not thought of these issues before and saw the seminar as an eye-opener, and those who had always considered the

relationship between research and evidence an intriguing topic, found the seminar useful for their work. Three out of the five respondents felt that the seminar discussion was excellent while four out of the five respondents felt that all seminar speakers were good or excellent. The one dissenting participant was unhappy that the ODI presentations were not adequately linked to the Sri Lankan context, or more specifically, the keynote addresses, which preceded the presentation. Finally, one participant felt that the venue was not appropriate.

Annex 1 ODI Workshop Presentation

odi Civil Society Partnerships Programme cepa centre for poverty analysis

CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A National Workshop



Hotel Taj Samudra, Colombo
5th-6th July 2005

odi Civil Society Partnerships Programme cepa centre for poverty analysis

Outline of the Workshop

- Opening addresses and Introductions
- Introduction to ODI, RAPID and the CSPP
- Evidence and Policy – Case studies from Sri Lanka
- Group work – identifying the key themes and issues in evidence and policy influence in Sri Lanka
- The CEL framework, the PRSP story and tools for policy influence
- Group work - using the CEL Framework on policy issues in Sri Lanka
- What next?
- Workshop evaluation.

ODI, RAPID and the CSPP

odi Civil Society Partnerships Programme cepa centre for poverty analysis

Overseas Development Institute

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




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

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RAPID Programme

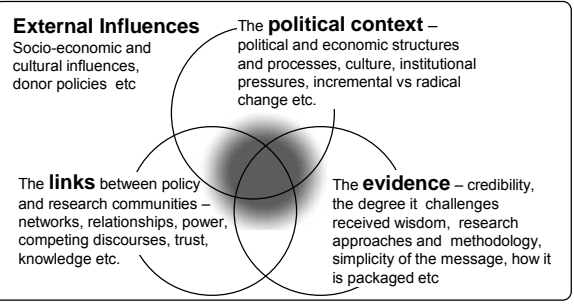
- Research
 - Desk-based literature reviews
 - Bridging Research and Policy
 - Communications
 - Knowledge Management
 - GDN project:
 - 50 preliminary case studies
 - Phase II studies (25 projects)
 - ODI projects
 - 4 detailed case studies
 - HIV/AIDS
- Advisory work
- Workshops and seminars



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The CEL Framework



External Influences
Socio-economic and cultural influences, donor policies etc

The political context – political and economic structures and processes, culture, institutional pressures, incremental vs radical change etc.

The links between policy and research communities – networks, relationships, power, competing discourses, trust, knowledge etc.

The evidence – credibility, the degree it challenges received wisdom, research approaches and methodology, simplicity of the message, how it is packaged etc

Annex 1 ODI Workshop Presentation

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Animal Health Care in Kenya

- 1970s - Professionalisation of F
 - Structural Adjustment → Collapse
 - Paravet projects emerge.
- 1980s - ITDG projects.– collaborative research.
 - Privatisation.
- 1990s - (ITDG Paravet network) and change of DVS
 - Rapid spread in North (Dr Kajume)
 - (KVB letter (January 1998))
 - (The Hub1 Study)
- 2000s - Multistakeholder WSs → new policies.
 - Still not approved / passed!

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Practical Tools

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

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CSOs and Policy Processes

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

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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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ODI's CSPP

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

Through:

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

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Current Activities

- Mapping of CSO's and organisations that support them
- Small-scale collaborations (with existing partners)
- Regional and National Workshops and meetings with CSOs
- Small-scale collaborations (with new partners)
- Identification of long-term partners
- Support (and capacity-building)
- Collaboration on global projects

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Consultations in other countries

- Workshops held in Southern, Eastern and West Africa, South-East Asia
- 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

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Key Lessons

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

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Suggestions for the CSPP

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

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Partnership Principles

- A shared vision of the value of the partnership.
- Recognising each other's needs and the needs of their beneficiaries.
- Transparency by sharing information in an open and timely fashion.
- Sharing outputs fairly, recognising each other's contribution.
- Adapting to changing circumstances.
- Retaining independent character

Sri Lanka Case Studies

Group work on Case Studies to:

- Identify the actions taken to influence policy
- Identify the key factors in Sri Lanka that influenced the approach

Tools for Policy Influence

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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

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The linear logical model...

Identify the problem

```

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

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...in reality...

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

1 - Clay & Schaffer (1984), Room for Manoeuvre; An Exploration of Public Policy in Agricultural and Rural Development, Heineman Educational Books, London
2 - Oimamo (2003), Policy Research on African Agriculture: Trends, Gaps, and Challenges, International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) Research Report No 21
3 - Surr (2003), DFID Research Review

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The Analytical Framework

External Influences
Socio-economic and cultural influences, donor policies etc

The political context – political and economic structures and processes, culture, institutional pressures, incremental vs radical change etc.

The links between policy and research communities – networks, relationships, power, competing discourses, trust, knowledge etc.

The evidence – credibility, the degree it challenges received wisdom, research approaches and methodology, simplicity of the message, how it is packaged etc

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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

Annex 1 ODI Workshop Presentation

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The PRSP Story...

- The WB & IMF “adopted” PRSPs at the AGM in Sept. 1999 as the main instrument for HIPC II (and subsequently for all loans)
- Why?
- What were the key factors?
- What role did “evidence” play in the process?



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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

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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

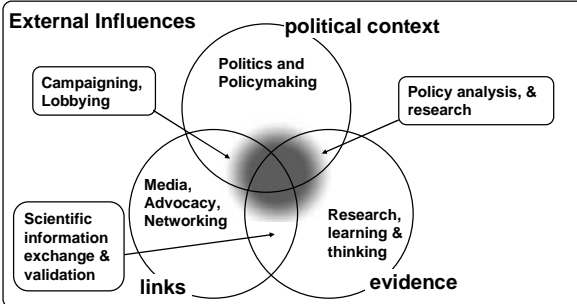
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PRSPs – Links

- 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”*

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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?

Annex 1 ODI Workshop Presentation

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SMEPOL Project Egypt

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




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Writing Effective Policy Papers

Providing a solution to a policy problem

- The policy community
- The policy process
- Structural elements of a paper
 - Problem description
 - Policy options
 - Conclusion
- Key issues: Problem oriented, targeted, multidisciplinary, applied, clear, jargon-free.



[Source: Young and Quinn, 2002]

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Organisational development tools

- Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices:
 - The entrepreneurship questionnaire
 - Training & mentoring etc
- Knowledge Management
- Organisational development
 - Finance, admin & personnel systems
 - Strategic (action & business) planning
 - Fundraising & reporting
- Building an organisational profile
 - Communications, Public Affairs and the Media



Struyk, 2002. Local Governance Institute, Open Society Network, Budapest

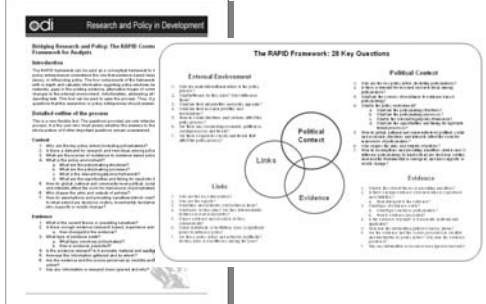
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Implications for CSOs

- 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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Using the Framework



Group Work

- Use the CEL Framework to analyse the issue
- Assess the usefulness of the framework

How can ODI help?

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



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Next steps in the CSPP

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



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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



Civil Society Partnerships Programme



Contact Details:

E-mail:

Naved Chowdhury – n.chowdhury@odi.org.uk
Cokro Leksmono – c.leksmono@odi.org.uk
Adrian Wells – a.wells@odi.org.uk
Enrique Mendizabal – e.mendizabal@odi.org.uk
Steve Wiggins – s.wiggins@odi.org.uk
John Young – j.young@odi.org.uk

Web:

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



CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence

Dushni Weerakoon
Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka

Trade Policy

- Unilateral; Bilateral/Regional; Multilateral (WTO)
 - 1995: South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA)
 - 1998: India-SL Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA)
 - 2002: Pakistan-SL Free Trade Agreement (PSFTA)
 - 2004: South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)
 - India-SL Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)

IPS Research

- IPS Reports
 - Regional Economic Cooperation in South Asia, (JICA: 1996)
 - Report on SAPTA, (GOSL: 1998)
 - Implications of SAFTA, (SACEPS: 2002)
 - Transition from SAPTA to SAFTA (SAARC Secretariat: 2003)
- Published Articles
 - SAPTA: Implications for SL (1998)
 - SAPTA & its Future (1999)
 - ISFTA: A SL Perspective (2000)
 - ISFTA: How 'Free' Is It? (2001)
 - Regionalism in South Asia (2001), etc.
- Conference Papers

IPS Research

Objective

- Identify impact on SLs trade & growth prospects
- Identify likely 'losers' and 'gainers'
- Identify limitations in agreements & suggest alternative approaches, etc.

IPS Research

Evidence

- Critical of ad hoc process adopted
 - No prior assessment
 - Lack of consultation, etc.
- Notion of 'free' trade largely ignored
- Limited benefits given scope of negotiations followed
- Overlapping of agreements

IPS Research

Recommendations

- Wider consultative mechanism
- Prior assessment be done
- Economic justification for countries selected
- Internal consistency between agreements
- Deepen liberalization
- Move to include investment and services in scope of negotiations.

IPS Policy Influence

GOSL

- Background report for the Presidential Committee on SAPTA (1998)
- Joint Study Group report on India-SL CEPA (2003)

Other

- Independent consultants to SAARC Secretariat to identify issues in drafting of SAFTA Framework Agreement (2003).

IPS Policy Influence

Direct Role in GOSL Trade Negotiations

- Chair, Technical Committee on Pakistan-SL FTA (2001-02)
- SL Delegation on SAFTA negotiation and Chair of Sub-committee on Rules of Origin (2004)
- SL Delegation to India-SL CEPA negotiations and Chair of Sub-committee on Services Liberalization (2004 -)

IPS Policy Influence

GOSL Committees

- Macro and Trade Policy Steering Committee (2002-04)
- Task Force on Trade (2002-04)
- Trade & Tariff Committee of NCED (2004 -)

IPS Policy Influence

- Budget 2005: Trade & Tariff Policy (paragraphs 79, 80, 81)
 - GOSL to “aim at providing a stable and predictable medium term framework...”
 - “FTAs to go beyond trade to include services and investment in future trade initiatives..”
 - GOSL to “aim to strengthen standards on health, environment, labour and safety...”
 - “ensure rights of consumers are protected..”, etc.

IPS Policy Influence

- Structure of organization
 - GOSL representation on BoG, balanced by ‘eminent academics’
- ‘Independent think-tank’
 - Financial/administrative independence
- Research focus
 - Policy based research

How Evidence Influenced Micro Hydro Electricity Generation Policies in Sri Lanka

Namiz MUSAFAER
ITDG
July 2005

Early History of Electricity

- 1882 – Lighting from electricity first seen (Helios German ship)
- 1890 – Electricity lamp first seen (Billiard Room, Bristol Hotel)
- 1895 – Electricity ordinance enacted
- 1902 – First electricity scheme
- 1902 – 3 MW Pettah steam power plant

Middle History

- 1950 – Laxapana 25 MW power station
2 X 66 kV transmission lines
Colombo (Kolonnawa)
Kandy (Eriyawetiya)
- 1964 – 50 MW Kelanitissa Steam Power plant
- 1969 – Ceylon Electricity Board

Cont.,

- 1980 – Mahaweli Scheme
Irrigation
Power Generation
Resettlements
- 1980-First gas turbines (120 MW Kelanitissa)
- 1984-First oil powered (80 MW S'kanda)
- 1985 – Coal power feasibility
- 2002 – Combined cycle power (K'tissa)

Electricity Demand

- 1985 – 500 MW
- 1996 – 1,000 MW
- Now installed ~ 2,500 MW
- Demand escalates at 7% per year, doubling the demand every 10 years

Comparison

	1992	2002	Growth
Gross (GWh)	3,540	6,810	+ 92 %
Hydro (GWh)	2,900 (82%)	2,690+ (40%)	- 7 %
Thermal (GWh)	640 (18%)	4,114 (60%)	+ 543%

Note

Gross 3,540 > 6,810
Hydro 82% > 40 %
Thermal 18% > 60%
Power station use 0.8%
Transmission & distribution loss 20.6%
In 10 years

1992, 1996

- Severe power cuts
- 1996 upto 6 hours a day

Access to Grid

1985 – 30%
2000 – 60%
2015 – 80% (Targeted)

Evidence

- Demand grows (7% p.a)
- Losses are high
- More families are yet to have access (1.5m children use kerosene still for studies)

Requirements

- Increase capacity (generation)
- Reduce self consumption (gen loss)
- Increase efficient use

Action (Influence)

- Power Purchasing agreements
 - Mini hydro
 - Thermal
 - Other alternatives (Wind/Dendro/Wave)
- Lanka Electricity Co for distribution
- Power Sector Reforms / Public Utilities Commission

Micro Hydro

- In 1950s there was excess electricity
- About 500 estate hydro schemes
 - Mechanical
 - Electrical
- Govt encouraged them to use the grid providing transformers

Grid Extension Vs Micro

- Remote villages away from the grid
- With the increasing demand, increasing generation was needed
- Village population scattered / lower density
- Transmission / distribution costs prohibitive
- Local resources could yet be tapped

Hydro

By 1990, only 5% Estate hydro schemes were operating

- 1980 - ITDG came into the scene (UK, Nepal)
- 1989 – ITDG came to Colombo
- 1991 – Village level micro hydro programme
- 1996 – Set up EF
- 2001 – Energy Globe

Micro Hydro History

- 1980s – 10 plantation hydro schemes rehabilitated (Brown & Co, IRDP N'Eliya & ITDG)
- Brothers experimenting bicycle wheel fixed with tea cups for electricity generation (Vehicle alternator)
- Mr. Manatunge influenced and attempted, got hold of ITDG

Cont.,

- Together initiated 2 micro hydro schemes
 - Village Scheme
 - Individual scheme (With IRDP Matara)
- Early Village Hydros
 - ~ 70% donor assisted
 - ~ 30% community contribution (Labour, material)

Electricity Consumer Societies

- Mobilizing / organizing
- Tariff collection
- Coordination

Contributory Tariff Scheme :In place of a tariff on consumption (Deal with the issue of selling electricity)

Capacity Building & Awareness

- Villagers / students
- Village leaders
- Developers
- Technicians
- Manufacturers
- Engineers
- Policy formulators & implementers / Financial institutions and other stake holders

World Bank & Energy Service Delivery Project

- 1994 mission was to promote solar
- Influenced to visit hydro schemes
- Realized Village hydro is viable

Solar Vs Micro Hydro

Solar- Individual, imported components, private sector dominance, DC, dry zone, individual ownership

Hydro – Community, local components, community sector, AC, wet hilly zone

Village hydro works well benefiting many poor

- World Bank incorporated micro hydro into ESD Project
- Around 1998 (100-200 W per house)
~ 20% GEF grant (\$400/kW)
~ Developer (upto \$9,000)
~ 50% loan (RS 600-800 per household)

Loans

- Through financial institutions
- 1% govt > 3% FI > 15% communities
- Project assets as collaterals
- 3-5 years repayments
- Not registered as private companies

Provincial Councils

- Villagers influencing leaders / policy f&i
- Private visits
- Allocation of resources
- Setting up ministry
- Provincial RE forums
- \$400/kW : \$6,000 developer: 10% loan and
~ 10-30% by Provincial Councils

RERED in 2004

Economic Development
Minimum standards
CEA / DS/ PS / Forest etc approvals



**Central government
Allocations for electricity** (Source : EF)

Prov	2002	2003	2004	2005 (Pro)	Total	RE
Sabar	25	25	30	25	115	37.5
Centr	10	25	35	40	110	8.8
Southern	30	28	28	42	128	18.9
Uva	14	55	30	40	139	22

- Allocation (2001-2005)**
- Micro Hydro 86.1 m
 - Solar 50.4 m
 - Biogas 4.6 m

**Micro Hydro Schemes
2001-2005**

Province	#	Families	Capacity (kW)
Sabaraga	94	4,230	866
Uva	22	1,079	209
Southern	8	225	107
Central	6	150	86
	130	5,684	1,268

People's Pulses

Field (action) evidence

Policies & implementation

Annex 2.3 Case Study Presentations (Agriculture Policy)

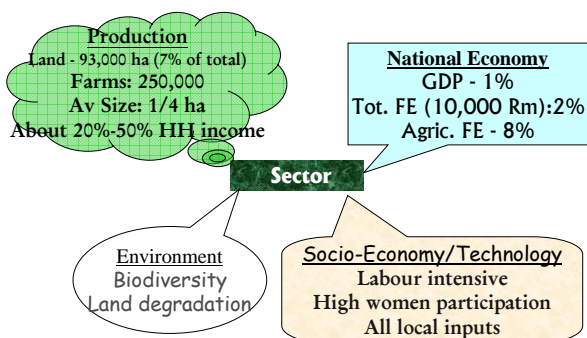
Civil Society Organizations, Evidence and Policy Influence

The French intellectual, Pierre Bourdieu says the need for politicians to behave more like scholars and to engage in scientific debate with hard facts,
BUT Joseph Stiglitz says
opposite happens too often, when academic involved in making policy recommendations, they become politized and start to bend the evidence to fit the ideas of those in charge

Focus of the Presentation

- Policy change from individual based extension service to group based extension – *Community Based Organizations (CBO)*
- Export Agriculture Crop Sector

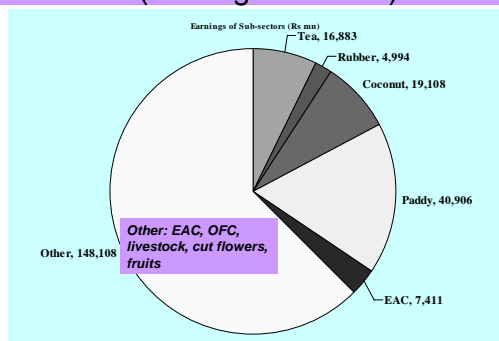
Status Summary: Spice & beverage Sector



Importance of EAC in Land Use

District	Cocoa	Coffee	Cinnamon	Cardamom	Pepper	Clove	Nutmeg	Total (ha)	Total Arable (ha)	% of arable
Kandy	1,410	4,161	37	1,537	8,726	4,365	890	21,126	93,090	23%
Matale	3,275	2,073	122	1,695	7,119	1,132	79	15,495	69,235	22%
Galle	190	9,847		466	199			10,702	86,612	12%
Matara	472	7,786		851	729			9,838	79,622	12%
Kegalle	209	2,556	44	656	3,330	2,757	13	9,565	100,281	10%
Ratnapura		566	2,544	507	1,846	411		5,874	141,475	4%
Kalutara		500	2,409		525	41		3,475	87,995	4%
Gampaha	7	1,263	138	24	1,121	173	1	2,727	76,073	4%
Hambantota		288	1,715		1,037	45		3,085	87,271	4%
Colombo	2	227	245		298	34		806	28,516	3%
Nuwaraeliya	2	1,063		277	487	332	3	2,164	85,660	3%
Kurunegala	685	1,705	25		2,995	462	13	5,885	265,892	2%
Monaragala	894	339			241	2		1,476	91,957	2%
Badulla	38	361	76	16	914	14		1,419	104,290	1%
Total ha	6,522	15,764	24,988	4,712	29,956	10,696	999	93,637	1,397,969	7%

Major Components in Agric. Sector (earnings – Rs mn)



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Annual Report - 2003

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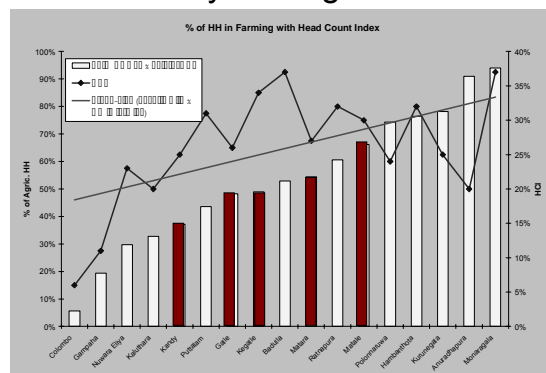
Policy Thrust: Extension through CBOs

- **Background:**
 - EAC sector development through one-to-one extension was the main policy emphasis from 1980's onward
 - Nearly 200 Eos have to meet about 100,000 farmers
 - Stake holders: small farmers, many are poor

Poverty Rate of EAC Areas

District	Total (ha)	Total Arable (ha)	% of arable	HCI %
Kandy	21,126	93,090	23%	25%
Matale	15,495	69,235	22%	30%
Galle	10,702	86,612	12%	26%
Matara	9,838	79,622	12%	27%
Kegalle	9,565	100,281	10%	32%

Poverty and Agriculture

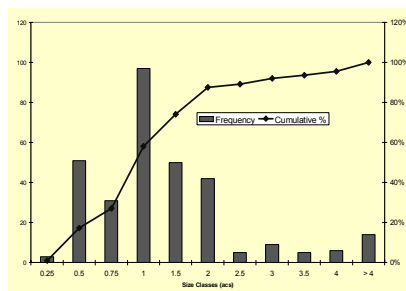


Poverty Rates: % of EAC Farmers in 1, 1-2, 2 & >2 US \$ per capita per day (1161 sample in main nine districts) – dollar poverty line

Crop	Less or equal a \$	Between 1-2 \$	Less than 2 \$	More than 2 \$	Total Farms
Cocoa	8%	26%	34%	66%	38
Cinnamon	12%	30%	42%	58%	439
Pepper	18%	35%	53%	47%	405
Coffee	19%	38%	56%	44%	135
Citronella	30%	8%	38%	62%	130
Cardamom	57%	36%	93%	7%	14
Grand Total	17%	30%	47%	53%	1161

Extension through CBOs..contin.

- Background: sample of cinnamon growers in the South



Extension through CBOs..contin.

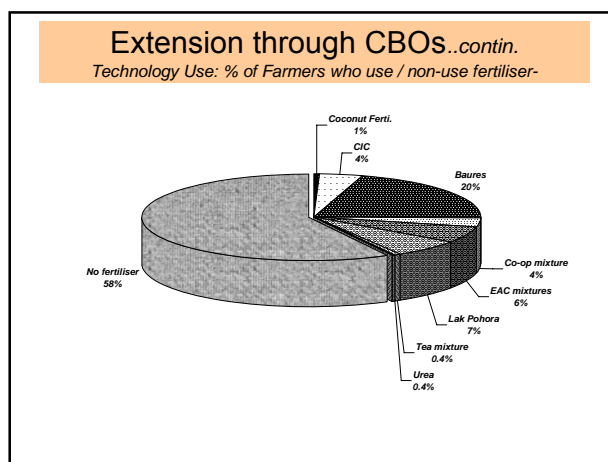
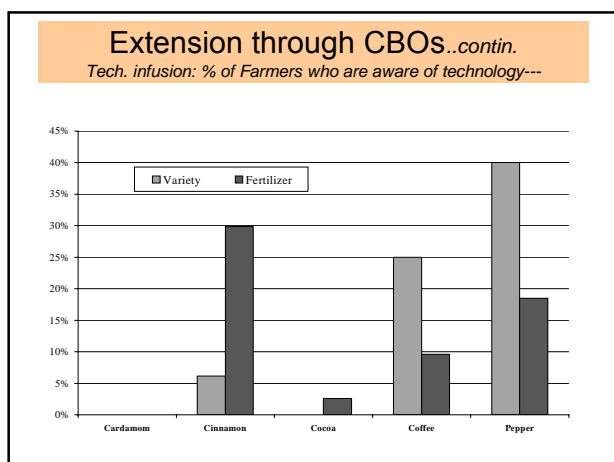
- Improvement is necessary as EAC takes a good share of the farm

Crop	Average size of mixed-EAC holdings (acs)	Average size of mono-EAC holdings (acs)	All holdings (acs)	% of EAC area out of total farm	Standard deviation of all (acs)
Cardamom	1.2	1.5	1.3	93%	0.5
Cinnamon	3.2	3.1	3.1	76%	3.7
Citronella	5.5	2.2	2.9	56%	3.4
Cocoa	3.3	3.3	3.3	73%	2.2
Coffee	1.3	1.5	1.4	53%	1.4
Pepper	1.4	1.1	1.2	51%	1.4
Cocoa Estate	33.9		33.9	92%	25.5
All EACS	2.5	2.4	2.4	63%	4.4

Extension through CBOs..contin.

- Problem – leading to new policy [research evidence]:
 - Low rate of technology infusion
 - Low rate of technology adoption
 - Low rate of willingness to adopt

Annex 2.3 Case Study Presentations (Agriculture Policy)



Extension through CBOs..contin.

- Result of the low technology use
 - Productivity

Crop	Yield Gap under recommended density			% of yield increase under recommended density		
	Non-subsidy Holdings (kg/ac)	Subsidy Holdings (kg/ac)	All holdings (kg/ac)	Non-subsidy Holdings	Subsidy Holdings	All holdings
Cardamom	60	60	60	29%	29%	29%
Cinnamon	187	571	315	111%	145%	122%
Citronella	4	6	5	10%	11%	10%
Cocoa	77	43	52	119%	55%	72%
Coffee	103	60	351	178%	112%	148%
Pepper	183	95	84	216%	140%	167%
Cocoa Estate	387	100	126	229%	50%	294%
All EAC				134%	119%	127%

Extension through CBOs..contin.

Technology Use: willingness to use technology -

EAC	who are not willing to change	who are willing to change	No response about the change
Cinnamon	56%	43%	1%
Cocoa	50%	50%	0%
Coffee	60%	27%	13%
Pepper	45%	54%	2%
All EAC	52%	47%	2%

Extension through CBOs..contin.

Regression results of who are willing to change --

Variable	Summary description of the variable	Coefficient with the sign	Probability of significance	Consistency with expected sign	Interpretation
Mix	Mix or mono-EAC	-0.03065	87.74%; NS	Yes	Type of cultivation does not affect the willingness.
TotEAC	Total EAC extent	0.115391	0.00%; ***	Yes	Larger growers are more willing to change
Age	Age	0.011201	0.00%; ***	Yes	Growers with old cultivation are more willing to change
Y	Yield of EAC (kg/ac)	0.000123	39.54%; NS	No	Yield has not appeared as a decision variable
Sub	Subsidy receiver or not	0.135032	6.03%; NS	Yes	Barely significant with the expected sign, so subsidy growers are more willing to change
TotAc	Extent of the farm	0.023551	0.09%; **	Yes	Large farmers are more willing to change
PropEAC	Proportion of EAC	-0.03145	81.93%; NS	No	Proportion has not influence the decision to change
Rank	Ranking of EAC; Rank	-0.17507	1.07%; *	Yes	When EAC is more important, more willingness to change as the sign is "-".
Rank	Ranking of EAC; dummy	-0.40937	0.39%; *	Yes	Same result as above
KnowVty	Awareness of the varieties	-0.14427	5.41%; *	Yes	When the variety is known, less willingness to change

Conclusion of the Research

- One-to-one extension method is not effective in technology transfer
- Group extension method is instead proposed
- As a strategy, farmers need to be clustered to practice this method
- Thus Cluster Village Programme emerged

Annex 2.3 Case Study Presentations (Agriculture Policy)

Extension through CBOs..contin.

- Policy Influencing process:
 - Initiated as a result of farmer discussions, field observations and extension staff meetings – of low technology
 - Survey based all island research conducted
 - Presented as a technical paper to the DEA and Ministry, and presented in meetings and conferences
 - Pvt. Sector too emphasized the use of collectivization of farmers
 - CBO concept was pushed through Cluster Village Programme

Extension through CBOs..contin.

- Policy outcome:
 - CBOs need to be established in each cluster
 - All material and extension inputs will be delivered through these CBOs
 - Interventions in the 6-year development plan was based on this concept
 - About 100 cluster villages have been organized since March 2005

Extension through CBOs..contin.

- Commitments
 - Ministry is supporting the concept
 - Training of officers and farmers are carried out on the concept
 - Budget allocations for CBO formation
- Limitations:
 - Attitudinal change – officers, farmers
 - Slow progress
 - Political capturing

Thank you for your attention

Annex 2.4 Case Study Presentations (Environment Policy)

This case study relates to a voluntary organisation comprising mainly of lawyers, who are interested in environmental policy and associated with the Environment Foundation Limited (EFL). The case study was presented by Mr. Jagath Gunawardene.

To initiate the discussion and set the context of the evidence based policy influencing method followed the model based on three methods of influencing policy were discussed. The model was made up of,

- Intervention / representation
- Participation
- Litigation

It was emphasised by the presenter that all three methods were based on evidence that can be verified, and were seen as separate components in an interrelated mechanism of influence.

The first two methods are considered to be 'low intensity' mechanisms of influence where evidence is put before policy makers and discussed. Representations are made by the volunteer groups to policy makers when it is known or suspected that a policy is being drafted or under discussion. While interventions / representations may not be solicited by the policy makers, participation is where the voluntary groups are requested to contribute to policy making committees or working groups.

The final method – litigation – is what is termed a 'high intensity' method. Influencing policy is carried out by directly seeking action through the judiciary process. While litigation is seen as a tool of last resort, it is always in the larger package of tools used to influence policy.

Litigation can be used with two ends in mind:

- Tactical litigation: which seeks to defeat or promote a particular issue or policy.
- Strategic litigation: which uses a particular issue to bring into focus a broader issue and related policy.

Of the two, the strategic litigation is particularly interesting. As a policy cannot be taken to courts prior to a draft being prepared, or indeed, if there is no policy, strategic action can create a situation where the court issues an order which influences a future policy. Two examples provided were,

- The strategic issue was that Sri Lanka lacked a comprehensive policy in relation to the wetlands. In order to influence the formation on such a policy the group took up the issue of squatters being evicted from the Maturajawela marsh. As a result the lack of a national wetlands policy was identified by the courts and a committee was appointed to look into the formation of such a policy.
- The gem mining case of a single individual was used to show the need for a sand mining and alternatives to sand policy.

The integration of the three methods was highlighted by the fact that while litigation identified the need for a wetland policy, EFL was requested to participate in the working committee on the formulation of the policy. In the case of the sand mining policy too, the draft policy was open to public representations prior to finalising.

The specific case of how the above model was used in evidence being brought to bear on the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) negotiations, particularly **section 27 of the TRIPs Agreement** regarding patenting of indigenous plants and micro organisms was then discussed.

Annex 2.4 Case Study Presentations (Environment Policy)

As first step evidence was collected regarding the potential impact of section 27 was in relation to indigenous plants of Sri Lanka, their uses and implications. This evidence was analysed and presented within the international rights framework. The findings were then presented to Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Trade which were all engaged in representing Sri Lanka at the TRIPs negotiations. The Ministry of Environment was the most receptive so special efforts were made to provide all available information to them. The Ministry of Environment took up the issue through the ministries of trade and commerce at the TRIPs negotiations.

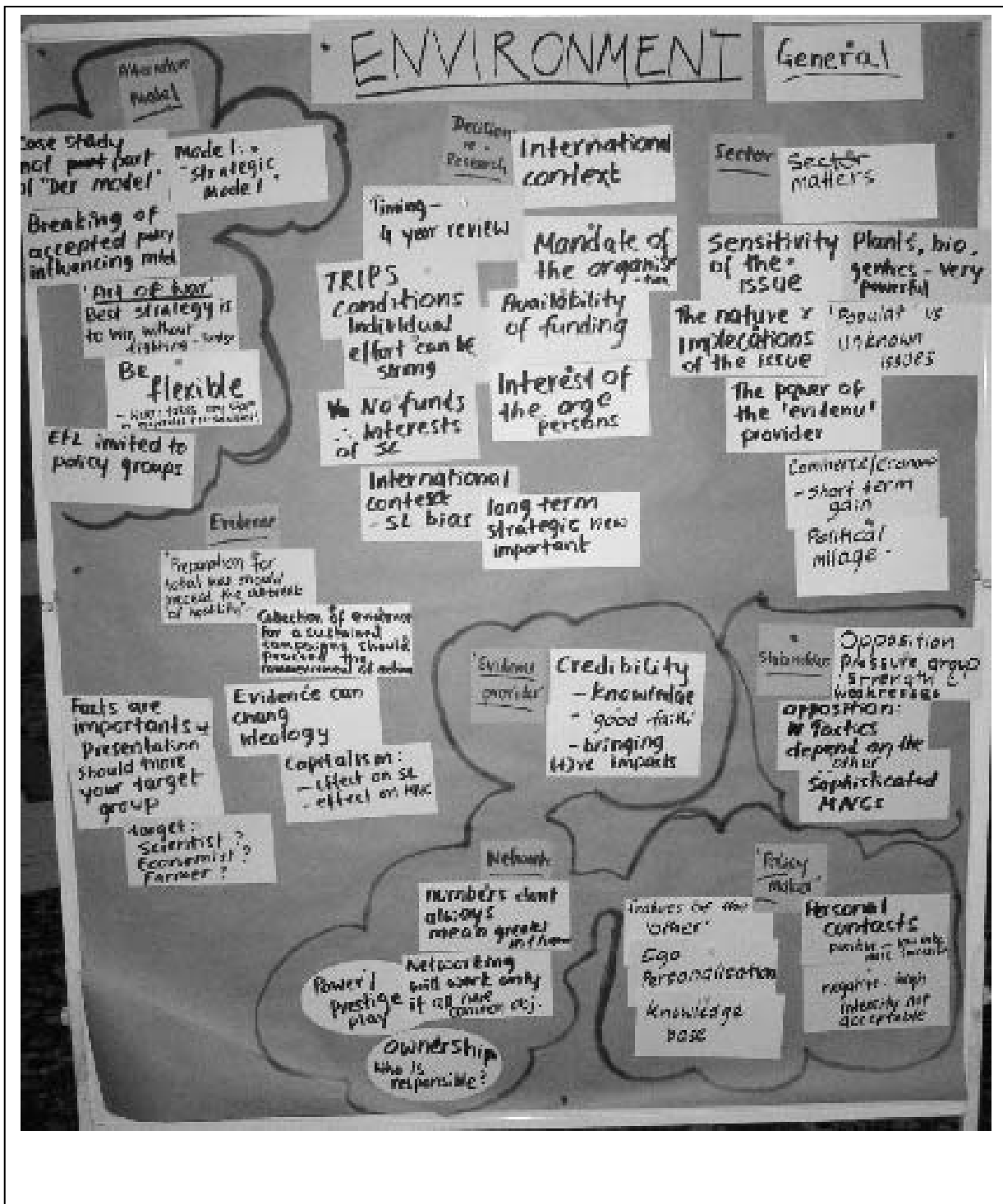
The resultant policy impact was greater than expected by those who provide evidence based lobbying: Sri Lanka was the first to take the position that the sub-section should be deleted from the TRIPs agreement.

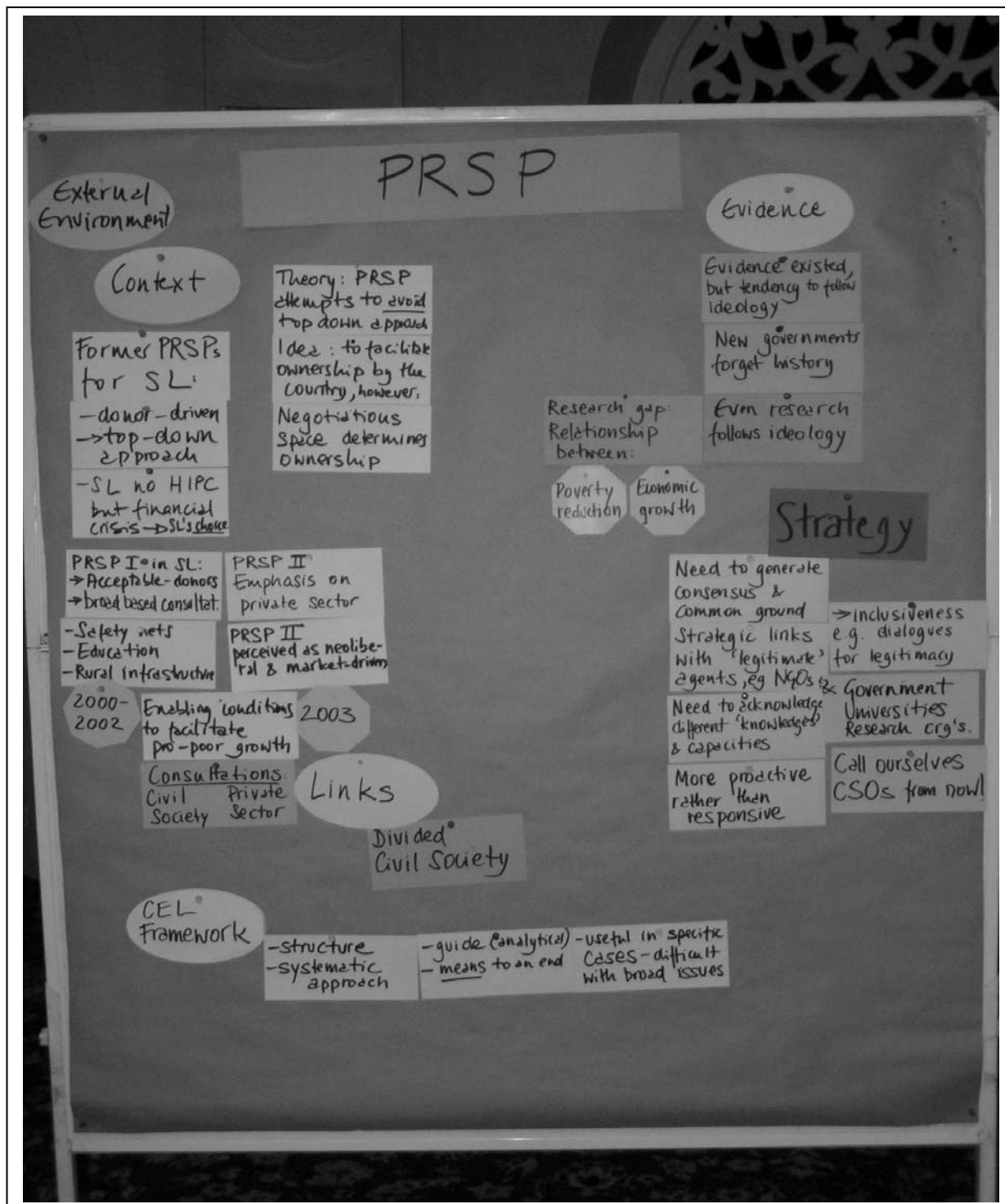
The presentation provided background to the group discussion which looked into the issues of how evidence was used in this particular model, the nature of the evidence provided and the evidence provider, the particular sector is sought to influence and the actors that make up the sector.

Major issues of interest discussed were:

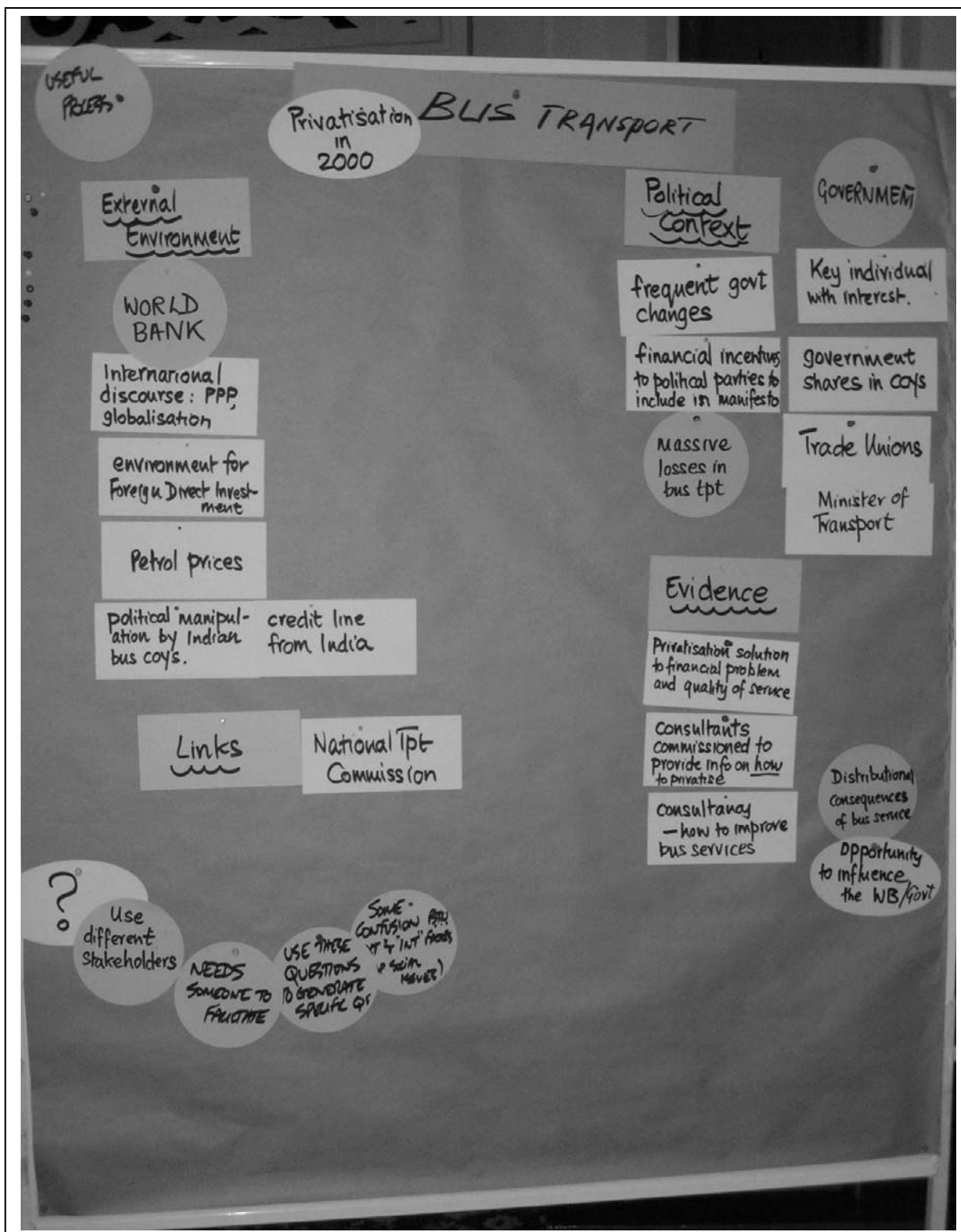
- The deviation of the model presented from the mainstream 'development' models of policy influence.
- The need for comprehensive collection of evidence to enable a sustained campaign of influence.
- Having access to evidence when a strategic time for influencing policy arises.
- Evidence of different type is needed to influence different interest groups and stakeholders.
- The need to identify the objectives and orientation of other policy influencers, their strengths, weakness and resources.
- The counter productive impact of entering into partnerships with stakeholders with varying agendas. Numbers don't always mean greater power. Objectives have to be complementary if networks and partnerships in policy influencing are to succeed.
- The credibility of the evidence provider is dependent on knowledge base, good faith and past record of positive impacts.

Working Group Discussion









Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence

A policy maker's perspective

Lalith Weeratunga

1

What is public administration?

- It can denote:
 1. The activity of public servants;
 2. The structure of government: that is institutions and relationships through which the activity of public servants is carried on;
 3. The study of 1 and 2.

Fletcher (1967)

2

The policy/administration dichotomy

- Sometimes a distinction is made between:
 - Policy and politics – work of elected politicians
 - Administration – the work of officials or administrators
- However, the above distinction is problematic, because the term 'administration' is not straight forward.
- Politicians rely heavily on officials when formulating policy!

3

The changing context of pub. admin.

- Public bodies do not exist in a vacuum.
- They are closely related to the environment which they inhabit, and they influence, and are influenced by that environment.
- A number of external influences assist and constrain public administrators.
 - Political environment
 - Social and cultural environment
 - Globalisation
 - Information and communication technologies

4

Features of the public service

- Permanence
- Unity
- Anonymity
- Neutrality

5

The public policy making system

- A sub-system of society
- Interacts constantly with
 - culture
 - public opinion
 - social groups
 - economic, religious and educational institutions
 - All other components of society

6

- Autonomy of the public policy making system is increased by:
 - Growing complexity of the issues
 - Strength of the national leaders who can use mass-communication media
- Yet, influence of the environment on public-policymaking is tremendous.
- Improving policymaking depends on the change in the environment.

7

Policy Cycle – a basic presentation

- Formulation
- Implementation
- Evaluation
- Reformulation

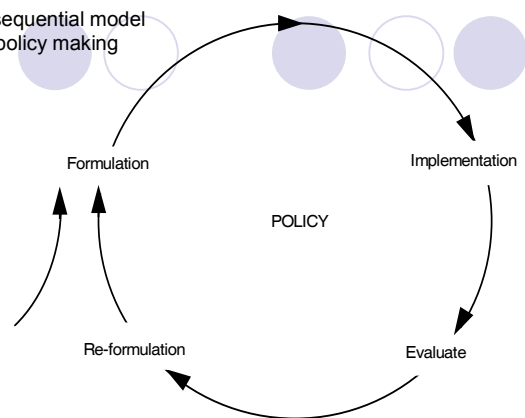
8

Policy cycle – a more elaborate presentation

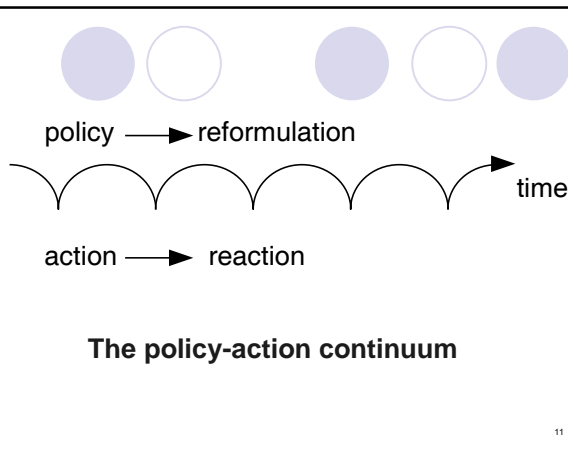
- Policy initiation/agenda setting
- Appraisal
- Formulation
- Implementation
- Evaluation
- Policy continuation / termination / reformulation/ succession / learning

9

A sequential model of policy making



10



11

Policy Defined

- Defines an area for decision making with a degree of discretion
- States objectives to be achieved
- States criteria for factual and value judgement
- Enables decisions to be consistent with the stated objectives
- Enables decisions on issues before they become problems/crises
- Enables delegation of authority
- Enables maintenance of central controls
- Coordinates backward/forward/horizontal area plans and policies

12

Annex 4 Seminar Keynote 1 Presentation

How are policies made

- Most are formulated after crisis/crises (eg. Policy on salaries)
- Some are formulated to satisfy a need of a group or groups of people
- Some policies are made purely to please those who make a din
- Some policies are made purely to enhance one's political image/stature
- Occasionally policies are made on gut feelings
- Policies are also made for political gain/advantage
- Policies are also made to benefit oneself

13

Why the gap between research and public policy making?

- **Poor relationship between research bodies & bureaucracy**
- **Lack of applied research**
- **Research not oriented towards public policy making**
- **Bureaucracy lacks public policy making skills**
- **Politicians are in a haste to make policies**
- **Highest policy making bodies do not depend on research**

14

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CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A National Seminar



Hotel Taj Samudra, Colombo
7th July 2005

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Overseas Development Institute

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



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

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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
 - HIV/AIDS
- Advisory work
- Workshops and seminars



www.odi.org.uk/rapid

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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

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The linear logical model...

```

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

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...in reality...

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

1 - Clay & Schaffer (1984), Room for Manoeuvre, An Exploration of Public Policy in Agricultural and Rural Development, Heinemann Educational Books, London
2 - Oramo (2003), Policy Research on African Agriculture: Trends, Gaps, and Challenges, International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) Research Report No 21
3 - Surr (2003), DFID Research Review

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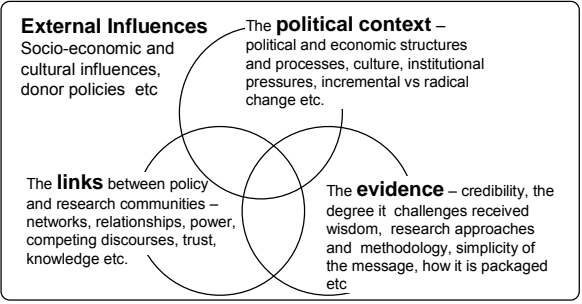
Case Studies

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



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The Analytical Framework



External Influences – Socio-economic and cultural influences, donor policies etc

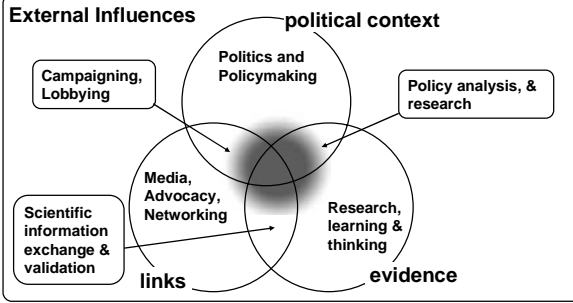
The **political context** – political and economic structures and processes, culture, institutional pressures, incremental vs radical change etc.

The **links** between policy and research communities – networks, relationships, power, competing discourses, trust, knowledge etc.

The **evidence** – credibility, the degree it challenges received wisdom, research approaches and methodology, simplicity of the message, how it is packaged etc

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A Practical Framework



External Influences (includes: Campaigning, Lobbying)

political context (includes: Politics and Policymaking)

links (includes: Media, Advocacy, Networking; Scientific information exchange & validation)

evidence (includes: Policy analysis, & research; Research, learning & thinking)

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What CSOs need to do

What CSOs need to know	What CSOs 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 networkers, mavens and salesmen. • Use informal contacts

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Using the framework

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

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Policy Entrepreneur Skills



Storyteller

Networker

Engineer

Fixer

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Practical Tools

Overarching Tools

- The RAPID Framework
- Using the Framework
- The Entrepreneurship Questionnaire

Communication Tools

- Communications Strategy
- SWOT analysis
- Message Design
- Making use of the media

Policy Influence Tools

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

Tools for Policy Impact: A Handbook for Researchers

David Start and Inga Heuback

odi Research and Policy & Knowledge Programme

Government Analysis
- Focus Group Discussion

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CSOs and Policy Processes

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

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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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ODI's CSPP

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

Through:

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

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Current Activities

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

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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

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Key Lessons

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

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Suggestions for the CSPP



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

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Partnership Principles



- A shared vision of the value of the partnership.
- Recognising each other's needs and the needs of their beneficiaries.
- Transparency by sharing information in an open and timely fashion.
- Sharing outputs fairly, recognising each other's contribution.
- Adapting to changing circumstances.
- Retaining independent character of each organisation

Evidence and Policy in Sri Lanka: Lessons, Opportunities and Constraints



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**Evidence and Policy in Sri Lanka:
Lessons, Opportunities,
Constraints**

Synthesis Report from Resource Persons
Workshop
July 5-6, Colombo

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- Workshop held from 5-6th July, 2005
- Small Group - mainly Research CSOs
- Using a case study approach to understand
 - evidence and policy context in Sri Lanka
 - relevance of the CEL approach

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Selecting Case Studies

- Different sectors
- Different institutional forms
- Different mechanisms of influence



Attribution Question....?

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Case Study 1: IPS and Trade Policy

Main Objectives:

- Identify impact of new Trade Agreements on growth in Sri Lanka
- Improve the Trade Negotiation Process which was largely ad hoc
- Influence the Content of the Agreements

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IPS and Trade Policy (Contd)

Process:



- Evidence – Continuous output of Reports, Articles and Conference Papers rather than a single report
- Recognised as Expert by Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL)
- Commissioned to do other reports by Government
- Direct Role in GOSL Trade Negotiations
- Participation in GOSL Committees

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IPS and Trade Policy (Contd)

Policy Influence:



- Some recommendations accepted by GOSL and reflected in policy/practice changes
 - Prior assessment are done
 - Attempts to have Internal consistency between agreements
 - Attempts to Deepen liberalization
 - Moves to include investment and services in scope of negotiations

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Case Study 2: ITDG and Energy Policy

Main Objectives:



- Meet the demand for electricity from rural households not covered by the CEB grid
- Promote the use of micro-hydro schemes as low-cost alternative source of energy

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ITDG and Energy Policy (Contd.)

Process

- Implement village level micro-hydro schemes
- Capacity building at local level
- Demonstration effect
 - Incorporated into World Bank ESD project
 - Resources allocated by Provincial Councils

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ITDG and Energy Policy (Contd.)

Policy Influence



- Provincial Governments
 - Allocation of resources
 - One PC has set up a Ministry for Renewable Energy
- Central government
 - Allocations for electricity (2001-2005)
 - Micro Hydro 86.1 m
 - Solar 50.4 m
 - Biogas 4.6 m

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Case Study 3: DEA and Agriculture Policy

Main Objectives:

- Improve technological infusion and adoption among farmers in the Export Agriculture Sector
- Shift extension services from individual to group (CBO) based services

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DEA and Agriculture policy (Contd.)

Process:



- Research initiated as a result of discussions, field observations and extension staff meetings
- Large survey (sample covering 1,161 households in 9 districts)
- Presented as a highly technical paper to the DEA and Ministry
- Presented (in less technical form) to a wider audience including policymakers at meetings and conferences
- Supported by the private sector

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DEA and Agriculture policy (Contd.)


Policy Influence:

- CBO concept pushed through Cluster Village Programme and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture

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Case Study 4: Voluntary Organisations and Environment Policy

- Representation
- Participation
- Litigation

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Voluntary Organisations and Environment Policy (Contd.)

Main Objective:

- Bring evidence to bear on TRIPs negotiations regarding patenting of indigenous plants and micro organisms

Process:

- Gather evidence
- Analysed and presented to Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Trade
- Environment Ministry most receptive so special effort to make all information available to them

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Voluntary Organisations and Environment Policy (Contd.)

Policy Influence:

- Sri Lankan position at the Trade Talks was that section 27 should be scrapped altogether

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Main Themes

- Entry point for research/evidence
 - Recognised need/demand
 - Create demand
- Legitimacy and credibility
 - Knowledge, positive impacts, reputation/good faith
 - Consistency of organisations/people and long term involvement

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Main Themes (Contd.)



- Presenting the evidence
 - Different ways to different audiences
 - Experts within government
 - “Champions”
- Different levels of policymakers
 - Government Departments
 - Donors
 - Local politicians
 - National politicians

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Main Themes (Contd.)

- Policy and implementation
 - Easier when implementers are convinced by the evidence?
- Policy reform vs filling a policy gap
 - Easier to fill a gap in policy than to reform a policy?

Annex 6 Workshop Synthesis Presentation

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Use and Relevance of CEL Framework

- Helps to clarify the issues, be strategic
- More useful when the policy issue is very specific
- Hard to differentiate in Sri Lankan context between “external environment” and the linked spheres
- Can be used as a forum for bringing in different views - But only as good as those who use it!
- Means, rather than an end in itself

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Way Forward ?

- Forum to discuss these issues further
 - Many interesting questions
 - Wider audience
- Networks of CSOs on common sectors/policy issues
- Greater use of State capacities for Research/Evidence creation
- Lobby for disclosure of policies

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Thank you

Annex 7.1 List of Participants (Resource Persons' Workshop)

ODI-CEPA, "Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence", Colombo, July 5-6, 2005

Resource Persons' Workshop: List of Participants

	NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANISATION	E-mail
1	Dr. Patricia Alailima	Consultant Coordinator	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
2	Mr. Rajindra de S. Ariyabandu	Programme Coordinator	Global Water Partnership, South Asia Regional Office	r.ariyabandu@cgiar.org , wrsds@sltnet.lk
3	Mr. Naved Chowdhury	Research Fellow	ODI (Overseas Development Institute)	n.chowdhury@odi.org.uk
4	Mr. Ranjith De Silva	Asia Region Coordinator	IFRTD (International Forum for Rural Transport and Development)	ranjith@ifrtd.org , ranjithsd@sltnet.lk
5	Ms. Nilakshi De Silva	Senior Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
6	Ms. Venuri De Silva	Information Officer	EFL (Environmental Foundation Ltd)	efl@sltnet.lk
7	Ms. Nelun Fernando	Dept. of Geography	University of Colombo	nelun@geo.cmb.ac.lk
8	Ms. Priyanthi Fernando	Executive Director	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
9	Mr. Susrutha Goonasekera	Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
10	Mr. Jagath Gunawardena	Consultant	SEE (Society for Environmental Education)	jgssa@mail.ewisl.net
11	Ms. Neranjana Gunetilleke	Programme Coordinator	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
12	Dr. Anura Herath	Agricultural Economist	Department of Export Agriculture	anurah@sltnet.lk
13	Ms. Azra Jafferjee	Programme Coordinator	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
14	Ms. Gayathri Lokuge	Junior Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
15	Dr. Markus Mayer	Senior Program Coordinator	SPARC (Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre)	imcap@eureka.lk
16	Ms. Diana Montero Melis	Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk

Annex 7.1 List of Participants (Resource Persons' Workshop)

17	Mr. Namiz Musafer	Project Manager	ITDG (Intermediate Technology Development Group)	namizm@itdg.slt.lk
18	Mr. Cezar Neaga	Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
19	Mr. Dilena Pathragoda	Program Coordinator	Centre for Environmental Justice	info@ejjustice.lk
20	Ms. Saraswathie Poulraj	Junior Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
21	Dr. Darini Rajasingham-Senanayake		Oxfam America	dr214@slt.lk
22	Ms. Shalini Ratwatte	Senior Legal Officer	EFL (Environmental Foundation Ltd)	efl@sltnet.lk
23	Ms. Mandrie J. Sahabandu	Transport Consultant	LFRTD (Lanka Forum for Rural Transport and Development)	sasi@sltnet.lk
24	Ms. Dharshini Seneviratne	Head, Advocacy and Research	Save the Children Sri Lanka	dharsini@savethechildren.lk
25	Ms. Cyrene Siriwardhana	Head – Legal & Constitution Unit	CPA (Centre for Policy Alternatives)	cyrene@cpalanka.org
26	Mr. Tom Slaymaker	Research Fellow	ODI (Overseas Development Institute)	t.slaymaker@odi.org.uk
27	Dr. Dushni Weerakoon	Fellow & Deputy Director	IPS (Institute of Policy Studies)	dushni@ips.lk
28	Dr. Nireka Weeratunge	Consultant	Independent consultant	nireka@eureka.lk
29	Mr. Dileepa Witharana		ITDG (Intermediate Technology Development Group)	dileepaw@itdg.slt.lk
30	Mr. John Young	Head of Partnerships and Communications, RAPID Programme Manager	ODI (Overseas Development Institute)	j.young@odi.org.uk

Annex 7.2 List of Participants (National Seminar)

ODI-CEPA, “Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence”, Colombo, July 7, 2005

National Seminar: List of Participants

	NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANISATION	E-mail
1	Ms. Dushinka Abayasekera	Programme Officer	CHA (Consortium for Humanitarian Agencies)	marc@cha.lk
2	Dr. Patricia Alailima	Consultant Coordinator	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
3	Mr. Ranatunga R. M. Amaratunga	Additional Secretary	Ministry of Medium & Small Scale Plantation Industries and Rural Human Resources Development	mpdyc@slt.net.lk
4	Mr. Naved Chowdhury	Research Fellow	ODI (Overseas Development Institute)	n.chowdhury@odi.org
5	Ms. Sharmini De Alwis	Deputy Director	Economic Research Department – Central Bank of Sri Lanka	sharmini@cbsl.lk
6	Mr. Ranjith De Silva	Asia Region Coordinator	IFRTD (International Forum for Rural Transport and Development)	ranjith@ifrtd.org
7	Ms. Nilakshi De Silva	Senior Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
8	Prof. Hiran Dias	Rural Development & Information Specialist	NGDO Management Consultant	hideva@slt.net.lk
9	Dr. Anila Dias Bandaranaike	Director, Statistics Dept	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	aniladb@cbsl.lk
10	Ms. Dilkie Fernando	Deputy Director	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	dilkie@cepa.lk
11	Dr. Joel Fernando	Professor	University of Colombo	suneraf@slt.net.lk
12	Ms. Priyanthi Fernando	Executive Director	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
13	Mr. Susrutha Goonasekera	Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
14	Prof. Savitri Goonesekere	Emeritus Professor of Law	University of Colombo	cenwor@slt.net.lk
15	Ms. Karolina Hedström	Attaché, Development Cooperation	Delegation of the European Commission to Sri Lanka	Karolina.hedstrom@ce.eu.int

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16	Dr. Vishaka Hidellege	Country Director	ITDG – South Asia	vishakah@itdg.slt.lk
17	Mr. Basil Illangakoon	Executive Vice Chairman	Marga Institute – Sri Lanka Centre for Development Studies	egmarga@sltnet.lk
18	Ms. Azra Jafferjee	Programme Coordinator	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
19	Ms. Sharni Jayawardena		IWMI (International Water Management Institute)	s.jayawardena@cgiar.org
20	Mr. Hasitha Karunathilaka		EMACE Sri Lanka	emace@slt.lk
21	Mr. Jose Lopez	Livelihoods Adviser	Save the Children in Sri Lanka	jose@savethechildren.org
22	Ms. Diana Montero Melis	Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
23	Mr. Cezar Neaga	Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
24	Dr. Anita Nesiah		Centre for Research and Community Development	anita@crcdlk.org
25	Ms. Kristen Ormston	Deputy Programme Manager	Department for International Development	k-ormston@dfid.gov.uk
26	Mr. Dilena Pathragoda	Program Coordinator	Centre for Environmental Justice	info@ejustice.lk
27	Ms. Myrtle Perera	Senior Research Fellow	Marga Institute	marga@sri.lanka.net
28	Ms. Judy Pietersz	NGO Co-ordinator	International Organisation for Migration	judyp@iomsrilanka.org
29	Ms. Saraswathie Poulraj	Junior Professional	CEPA (Centre for Poverty Analysis)	info@cepa.lk
30	Dr. Darini Rajasingham-Senanayake		Oxfam America	dr214@slt.lk
31	Mr. Charitha Ratwatte	Managing Director	Sri Lanka Business Development Centre	jcratwat@sri.lanka.net
32	Ms. Mandrie J. Sahabandu	Transport Consultant	LFRTD (Lanka Forum for Rural Transport and Development)	sasi@sltnet.lk
33	Mr. David Salter	Senior Coordinator – ILO labour based Infrastructure Programme	ILO – Colombo	davidsaltersri@ilo.org
34	Ms. Nimanthi Samaratinga	Project assistant	EMACE Sri Lanka	emace@slt.lk

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35	Ms. Dharshini Seneviratne	Head, Advocacy and Research	Save the Children Sri Lanka	dhharshini@savethechildren.lk
36	Mr. Tom Slaymaker	Research Fellow	ODI (Overseas Development Institute)	t.slaymaker@odi.org.uk
37	Mr. Paul Steele		Institute of Policy Studies	paul@ips.lk
38	Mr. Sumanasekera		Central Bank of Sri Lanka	sum@cbsl.lk
39	Dr. Indra Tudawe	President	Sri Lanka Evaluation Association	itudawe@unicef.org
40	Mr. Lalith Weeratunga	Secretary to the Prime Minister	Prime Minister's Office	secpm@sltnet.lk
41	Dr. Nireka Weeratunge	Consultant	Independent consultant / CEPA Associate	nireka@eureka.lk
42	Dr. Ponna Wignaraja	Chairman	SAPNA (South Asian Perspectives Network Association)	S_apna@sri.lanka.net
43	Mr. John Young	Head of Partnerships and Communications, RAPID Programme Manager	ODI (Overseas Development Institute)	j.young@odi.org.uk

Annex 8: Sri Lanka Workshop / Seminar Evaluation Results

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

- How other sectors operate
- Need for creating linkages
- Packaging research
- CSOs to liaise and work together – the severe lack of it and the urgent need
- How CSOs can work together with other organisations
- About planning for the future
- That research-based policy influence is possible in the South and analysing and discussing the means of getting there

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

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

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

- Would have gained if more time was spent on dealing with the complexities of research and evidence
- The quality was very good – created much space for dialogue and exchange of ideas
- Brought people of similar objectives to a common forum
- In terms of my work in the environmental field it was very good, especially in terms of using the guidelines set out in some of the papers presented
- Working through Sri Lankan case material to understand the process of policy influence and the tools provided by ODI and the overall discussion was very valuable.

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

- Involvement of the corporate sector – for policy lobbying requires corporate backing to be effective
- It would be good to follow up with a workshop to find out whether participating organisations have begun to work more concretely on policy issues

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

- Linkages of different sectors
- To be regularly informed of the happenings of ODI
- To facilitate the formation of a working group which will discuss policy issues and identify joint areas of work

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: 2,1,3,2,2

Average score = 2

b) CSOs contribute to policy making?

Scores: 3,2,3,2,2

Average score = 2.4

c) CSO's use research-based evidence to inform their work?
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Scores: 3,3,4,3,2

Average score = 3