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

Lilongwe Hotel, Lilongwe, Malawi
9-10 February 2005

John Young
Overseas Development Institute, UK
Email: j.young@odi.org.uk
Web: www.odi.org.uk/rapid

Collins Magalasi
Malawi Economic Justice Network
Email: cmagalasi@mejn.mw
Web: www.mejn.org/
# Contents

- Workshop Summary  
- Seminar Summary  
- Workshop Report  
- MEJN Case Study  
- Group Session I  
- Group Session II  
- Annex 1: Workshop Presentation  
- Annex 2: Malawi Case Study Presentations  
- Annex 3: Seminar Presentation  
- Annex 4: List of participants  
- Annex 5: Workshop Evaluation results  
- Annex 6: Seminar Evaluation results
Workshop Summary

The first workshop of ODI's new Civil Society Partnerships Programme's (CSPP) Regional Consultation was held in Lilongwe on the 9th and 10th February 2005, in collaboration with the Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN). The workshop provided a forum for representatives from policy research institutes and non-governmental agencies to discuss the opportunities and challenges for CSOs to use evidence to inform policy, learn about the latest worldwide research and practice in this area, share experiences about ongoing activities and identify opportunities for collaborative work.

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

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

Following the workshop, the first national seminar of ODI's new Civil Society Partnerships Programme’s (CSPP) Regional Consultation was held in Lilongwe on the 10th February 2005, in collaboration with the Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN). The seminar provided a forum for representatives from policy research institutes and non-governmental agencies to discuss the opportunities and challenges for CSOs to use evidence to inform policy, learn about the latest worldwide research and practice in this area, share experiences about ongoing activities and identify opportunities for collaborative work.

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

Three presentations were made at the seminar:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The case study presented by MEJN illustrated how it has been possible to influence civil society participation in policy processes through lobbying and advocacy, research and budget monitoring. Workshop participants shared a wide range of other examples based on their own experience. While the political space is opening for civil society participation in policy processes, the lack of capacity and policy advocacy skills among CSOs is the greatest drawback that requires urgent redress.
The RAPID Framework provides both an analytical tool to help understand the political context CSOs are working in and a practical approach to decide what needs to be done to maximise impact. The framework also emphasises the importance of evidence and having links in influencing policy processes. Furthermore, it is important for CSOs to also understand the role of external influences in policy processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Challenges for influencing policy in Malawi

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

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

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

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

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

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

**What ODI should/can do for SA CSOs**
- Specific research
- Regional networking
- Capacity building (skills and knowledge)
Annex 1: Workshop Presentation

CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A Regional Workshop
Lilongwe Hotel, Lilongwe, MALAWI
8-10 February 2000

Slide 1

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

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

Slide 2

RAPID Programme
- Research
- Desk-based literature reviews
- Focused Research and Policy
- Communications
- Knowledge Management
- CDI Project
- 5 preliminary case studies
- Phase II Studies (26 projects)
- CDI projects
- 4 detailed case studies
- MRACOs
- Advisory work
- Workshops and seminars

www.ofi.org.uk/rapid

Slide 3

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

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

Slide 4

Regional Capacity
- Ethical Principles of partnerships etc
- Mapping of CSOs and organisations that support them
- Small-scale collaborations (internal)
- Regional Workshops
- Small-scale collaborations (external)
- Identification of long-term partners
- Support (and capacity-building)
- Collaboration on global projects

Slide 5

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

Slide 6

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

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

Malawi Case Study

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

Research-Based Evidence, CSOs and Policy Processes

The Opportunity

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

TEHIP Project, Tanzania

HIV Prevalence 1990-2000

Discussion & Group Work

Examples of how CSOs have influenced policy processes in Southern Africa

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
An Analytical Framework

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 ODI Case Studies: Examples where evidence has or hasn’t influenced policy

Paravets in Kenya

Political Context: Key Areas

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

Evidence: Relevance and credibility

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

External Influence

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

Discussion
Practical Framework & Tools

A Practical Framework

External Influences
- Economic
- Social
- Political
- Cultural
- Environmental
- Cultural

Policy Analysis & Research
- Political
- Economic
- Social
- Cultural
- Environmental

Policy Making
- Campaigning
- Advocacy
- Networking

Research
- Evidence
- Knowledge
- Networks

Using the framework

- The political context: 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 repackaging?
- Links: Who are the key individuals? Are there existing networks to use? How best to transfer the information? The media? Campaigns?

What you need to do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you need to know</th>
<th>What you need to do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political context:</td>
<td>- Get to know the policymakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Identify blocks and find ways to break them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Focus on policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Focus on legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Focus on media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Focus on research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Focus on networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Focus on evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Focus on knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Focus on networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Build capacity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skills of (pro-poor) policy entrepreneurs

- Storytellers
- Networkers
- Engineers
- Fixers

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

Practical Tools

- Overarching tools
  - The RIS/CS Framework
  - The Entrepreneurship
  - The Governance

- Communication tools
  - Communications Strategy
  - Social Media
  - Media Training

- Policy influence tools
  - Policy Mapping
  - Power Mapping

- Research tools
  - Case Studies
  - Surveys
  - Focus Group Discussions
Outcome Mapping
- Focus on changes in behaviour
- How programs facilitate change
- Recognize the complexity of development
- Looks at logical rather than causal links
- Locates program goals within broader development plans
- Encourages innovation and risk-taking necessary
- All staff and partners are involved throughout

Mapping Policy Processes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bureaucracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent of Interests of Policymakers</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Interests</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Interests</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Interests</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

(surprisingly little on policy influence in different contexts)

Networks
- Roles of Policy Networks
  - Filtering
  - Amplifying
  - Incentive / Provider
  - Facilitator
  - Convener
  - Communities
- Policy Code Sharing
- Some networks work, some networks work.
Slide 49

**Discussion**

Slide 50

**Group Work**

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

Slide 51

**Summary of Day 1**

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

Slide 52

**Outline of Day 2**

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

Slide 53

**Seminar Programme**

- Introduction
- Evidence: Civil Society Undoubtedly Tool for Effective Advocacy. The case for Malawi, Collins Magalasi
- Break Discussions: A Tool for Civil Society Consultation on Policy Issues, Edson Musapole
- Tea
- The RAPID Approach and ODI CSPP - John Yeung and Naved Chowdhury
- Discussion
- Cocktails

Slide 54

**The Analytical Framework**

Slide 55

**PRSPs – Political Context**

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

Slide 56

**PRSPs – Evidence**

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

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

What you need to do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you need to know</th>
<th>What you need to do</th>
<th>How to do it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political Context:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Who are the players?</td>
<td>- Identify funding and funding opportunities</td>
<td>- Work with them – seek government funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Where is the policy?</td>
<td>- Develop economic analysis, offer policy advice</td>
<td>- Develop analysis, build advocacy, generate funding opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- What is the problem?</td>
<td>- Establish policy</td>
<td>- Build partnerships; identify key networks, actors and stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- What are the sanctions?</td>
<td>- Draw from reality</td>
<td>- Draw on existing networks; build capacity, networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- What are the balances?</td>
<td>- Draw from experience</td>
<td>- Build capacity, networks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Then, when you've finished:
2. Each person working on your own, write 2 ways ODI CSPP could help CSOs in Southern Africa.

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

Contact Details:
CSPP Programme - wwwodiorgukcspp
RAPID Programme - wwwodiorgukrapid
John Young - jyoungodiorguk
Elizabeth Cromwell - ecromwellodiorguk
Naveed Chowdhury - nchowdhuryodiorguk

Further Information / Resources
- ODI Working Papers
- Bridging Research and Policy Book
- Meeting series Monograph
- Tools for Policy Impact
- RAPID Briefing Paper
- RAPID CDROM
- wwwodiorgukrapid
Annex 2: Malawi Case Study Presentations

Slide 1

Evidence: Civil Society Undoubtedly Tool for Effective Advocacy
The case for Malawi

Presented to:
“COs: Evidence and Policy Influence Southern Africa Regional Workshop”
Liberec, Malawi, 11-12 February 2005

By: Collins Nkagazi
Malawi Economic Justice Network

Slide 2

MEJN:
- A coalition of over 50 CSOs interested in economic governance in Malawi.
- Includes NGOs, Trade Unions, Faith Based Institutions, Special Groups (e.g. Federation of Farmers Organizations, gender-specified organizations, CSOs, Professional Bodies, etc.)
- Formed in view of evaluation of Abdullahi’s Debt Cancellation Campaign Malawi.

Mission
- MEJN is a coalition of civil society organizations committed to poverty reduction through promotion of equity and just distribution of economic opportunities through capacity building of civil society, policy research and dissemination, advocacy and mechanism for poorness economic development.

Vision
- Government and donors developing and implementing responsible and fair, pro-poor economic policies, and the poor demanding their rights to be treated by the state and live at a standard commensurate with their dignity and humanness.

Slide 3

Activity History
- Coordination of PRSP process (CS participation)
- National Budget
  - Postbudget submission
  - Analysis
  - Monitoring
- Macro-economic discussions with IITIs / donors
- Budget and Economic Literacy
- International: NEPAD, AU, African Development Bank, World Bank, IMF, World Trade Organization, Social Forums, United National Economic Commission for Africa ...
- Civil Society Advocacy
- Parliament: Bills, AIDMAR, 2007 Hunger, Taxes, Budget

Slide 4

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

Slide 5

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

Slide 6

How to reach there
- Entry Points: Manifest
  - MPRF is very clear: expects CSOs to be involved
  - MPRF allows and promotes independent monitoring, such as in coordination with Government and Parliament
- History of Budget Monitoring
  - Began with 12 Priority Poverty Expenditures (PPEs) identified in the budget 2001/2002
  - PPEs also found in PRSP Funding to Date document
  - Each of the Sectoral network made submission to Parliament or their Sectoral priority poverty expenditures
Ensured

1. Creating Partnerships: Create expectations and fulfill:
   - National Statistics Office
   - Government institutions

2. Having the VOICE: Civil Society is present in ALL districts. Therefore
   - Monitoring done by the Community members

3. Sealing possible escape holes; ensure legitimate findings:
   - Sampling, questionnaire development, training of enumerators, data entry and analysis, report writing done by secretariat

How Done (2004)

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

Characteristics of Sample Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographic characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of respondents*</td>
<td>Average 42</td>
<td>15 pre-adolescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>8.2 persons</td>
<td>6.9 married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household social status</td>
<td>77% married</td>
<td>87% same gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary schooling</td>
<td>70% literate</td>
<td>At least primary22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to health</td>
<td>80% had access</td>
<td>Malawi 45.5%, Zambia 79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol</td>
<td>40% on average</td>
<td>Malawi 75%, Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seizure of food</td>
<td>67% were fed</td>
<td>Considered usual food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security</td>
<td>Only 5% more</td>
<td>Malawi, Nsanje compared to last year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Findings (see next presentation)

Stories & Recommendations

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

Stories & Recommendations (cont’d)

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

What happened

- Advocated for change (Revised allocations or quality of delivery in the said areas) with:
  - Ministries of Finance (allocation), Economic Planning and Development, Education, Health, Agriculture, Works, National Roads Authority, Police, Office of President and Cabinet

Impacts

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

Slide 9

Slide 10

Slide 11

Slide 12

Slide 13

Slide 14

Slide 15

Slide 16
Slide 17

“HISTORY”: First 2001/2

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

Slide 18

What happened 2

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

Slide 19

Lessons learned

- Evidence, tool for undoubted advocacy

Slide 20

Challenges

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

- BWALO CONSULTATION
  • Consultation process
    - A tool used to facilitate community participation and contribution to influence Food & Nutrition Security Policy formulation process

WHAT IS THE “BWALO” PROCESS/TOOL

- A traditional Malawian decision-making forum or group where issues affecting the community are raised and discussed or judged. The viewpoints, recommendations and decisions of the community are held
  - “Bwalo” is similar to a “Citizen Jury” meeting; institute: expression and judgment of independent viewpoints and discussions on community representatives on public issues
  - Bwalo process was selected because it is less formal and allows the views of a citizen jury when accommodation is needed
  - Adaptation included the use of a checklist and video documentation and analysis of the discussions.

PROBLEM ADDRESSED—“LACK OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION”

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

ORGANISATION OF THE BWALO CONSULTATION PROCESS

- Translate Food Security Situation Analysis Policy into a decision for the future and maintain community involvement
  - Identify key stakeholders and individuals within the organization that facilitate the health security project and its outcomes
  - Identify if the food security measures contribute food insecurity for millions of
  - Ensure protection of food and nutrition
  - Institute appropriate food monitoring and evaluation
  - Implement food and nutrition information and communication
  - Limit access to food and nutrition information
  - Institute appropriate nutrition and food monitoring
  - Implement community food security projects

IMPLEMENTATION, FACILITATION AND ANALYSIS OF BWALO CONSULTATION PROCESS

- Target food insecure community for bwalo consultation
  - Identified local gender representation
  - Considered gender representation
  - Conducted focus group discussions and focus group discussions
  - Conducted focus group discussions and focus group discussions
  - Identified other important health security issues for discussion
  - Conducted focus group discussions and focus group discussions

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF THE BWALO PROCESS

- Strong community participation
  - Participants were less likely to participate when informed
  - Participants were less likely to participate when informed
  - Participants were less likely to participate when informed
  - Participants were less likely to participate when informed
  - Participants were less likely to participate when informed
  - Participants were less likely to participate when informed

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

- Interpretation of the presentation of the summary of the health discussion analysis was discussed with the representatives of the communities involved in Salima
  - The community advocacy group from Salima presented the issues and recommendations to the Food Security National Consultative Forum
  - The presentation was captured on the video
  - The video footage was developed and is available to the public.

“NOMENE TINACHITELA”

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

NDATHA-A-THE END

By: Edison Monopole
Annex 3: Seminar Presentation

CSOs, Evidence & Policy Influence: A National Seminar
Lilongwe Hotel, Lilongwe, Malawi
10th February 2009

Slide 1

Malawi Economic Justice Network
- A coalition of over 100 CSOs interested in economic governance in Malawi
- Includes NGOs, Trade Unions, Faith Based Organisations, Special Groups (e.g. Federation of People with Disabilities, Gender-specialised organisations), CBOs, Professional Bodies (e.g. Economists Association of Malawi), etc.
- Formed in 2006 after evaluation of Jubilee 2000 Debt Cancellation Campaign Malawi
- Mission: MEJN is a coalition of civil society organisations committed to poverty eradication through promotion of equitable and just distribution of socio-economic opportunities through capacity building of civil society, policy research and dissemination, advocacy and monitoring for good economic development
- Vision: Government and donor developing and implementing responsible and fair, pro-poor economic policies, and the poor demanding their rights to be treated fairly and justly and live at a standard commensurate with their dignity as human beings.

Slide 2

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: wwwodi.org.uk

Slide 3

Evidence: Civil Society Undoubted Tool for Effective Advocacy. The case for Malawi,
Collins Magalasi, Executive Director, Malawi Economic Justice Network

Slide 4

Bwalo Discussions: A Tool for Civil Society Consultation on Policy Issues,
Edson Musopole, Action Aid, Malawi

Slide 5

The RAPID Context, Evidence and Links Framework and Civil Society Partnership Programme
John Young & Naved Chowdhury, ODI

Slide 6

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

Slide 7

Slide 8
The linear logical model...

- Identify the problem
- Commission research
- Analyse the results
- Choose the best option
- Establish the policy
- Implement the policy
- Evaluate the results

...in reality...

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

---

Existing theory

- Narrative models
- Policy narratives, Roe
- Systems models
- "Room for manoeuvre", Clay
- "Street level bureaucrat", Lip
- Policy as social experiments
- Policy streams and policy wobble
- Disaggregated incrementalism
- Social epidemics, Gladen
- The RAPID framework

---

An Analytical Framework

- External influences: Socioeconomic and cultural influences, donor policies, etc.
- Policy context: Political and economic structures, policies, processes, culture, institutional pressures, incremental vs radical change.
- Evidence: Credibility, the regime it challenges, sources, research approaches and methodologies, scope of the message and how it is packaged.

---

Political Context: Key Areas

- The macro political context (democracy, governance, media freedom, academic freedom)
- The sector / issue process (Policy uptake = demand - contestation) [N Domian: political and societal power]
- How policymakers think (narratives & policy streams)
- Policy implementation and practice (bureaucracies, incentives, state, level, norm, fairness, accountability, participatory approach)
- Decision moments in the policy process (policy processes, votes, policy windows and crises)
- Context is crucial, but you can maximum your chances

---

Evidence: Relevance and credibility

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

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

External Influence

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

Other models

1. Ideal model
2. Denny-Davies model
3. Inbound model
4. Technological model

A Practical Framework

1. External influences: political context
2. Media Advocacy: Networking
3. Research: Barney & running
4. Evidence

What you need to do

- What you need to know
- What you need to do
- How to do it

Skills of (pro-poor) policy entrepreneurs

- Storytellers
- Networkers

- Engineers
- Fixers

Practical Tools

- Overviewing Tools
- Strategic Analysis
- Scenario analysis
- Stakeholder Analysis
- Case Studies
- Surveys
- Deliberative Analysis
- Focus Group Discussion
- Communication Tools
- Publications strategy
- Swoop analysis
- Message Design
- Making use of the media
- Policy Influence Tools
- Influence Mapping & Power Mapping
- Lobbying and Advocacy
- Campaigning: A Simple Guide
- Converting self-assertion
Implications for CSOs

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

Slide 25

Regional Capacity

- Ethical Principles of partnerships etc
- Mapping of CSOs and organisations that support them
- Small-scale collaborations (internal)
- Regional Workshops
- Small-scale collaborations (external)
- Identification of long-term partners
- Support and capacity building
- Collaboration on global projects

Slide 27

Further Information / Resources

- ODI Working Papers
- Bridging Research and Policy Book
- Meeting series Monograph
- Tools for Policy Impact
- RAPID Briefing Paper
- RAPID CD-ROM
- wwwodi.org.uk/rapid

Slide 29

Partnerships Programme

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

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

Slide 26

Improved Information from ODI

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

Slide 28
### Annex 4: Participants Lists

#### Workshop participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution &amp; Address</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mr. Ted Nandolo &lt;br&gt;Mr. C. Matonga</td>
<td>Council for Non Governmental Organizations of Malawi (CONGOMA)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:congoma@malawi.net">congoma@malawi.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. Collins Magalasi &lt;br&gt;Mr. Dalitso Kubalasa</td>
<td>Malawi Economic Justice Network</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mejn@sdnp.org.mw">mejn@sdnp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>01 750 533 &lt;br&gt; 01 750 098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. Donald Kebebe</td>
<td>Civil Society Coalition on Quality Basic Education, Malawi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cscqbe@sdnp.org.mw">cscqbe@sdnp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>01 773 624 &lt;br&gt; 09 286 022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Chimlambe</td>
<td>Malawi Health Equity Network</td>
<td><a href="mailto:healthequity@malawi.net">healthequity@malawi.net</a></td>
<td>01 752 099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B. Chinyamunyuamu</td>
<td>National Association for Smallholder Farmers in Malawi (NASFAM), Malawi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bchinyamunyuamu@nasfam.org">bchinyamunyuamu@nasfam.org</a></td>
<td>01 772 866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ms. Mary Malunga</td>
<td>National Association of Business Women, Malawi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Nabw-bt@sdnp.org.mw">Nabw-bt@sdnp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>01 677 812 &lt;br&gt; 09 951 888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mr. Madola</td>
<td>APRU Bunda College, Malawi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mr. Patric Chimutu</td>
<td>Christian Service Committee</td>
<td><a href="mailto:csc@malawi.net">csc@malawi.net</a></td>
<td>01 624 913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ms. Maggi Chipasula</td>
<td>WILSA-Malawi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wilsamalawi@sdnp.org.mw">wilsamalawi@sdnp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>01 641 534 &lt;br&gt; 01 641 538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>I. Ngoma</td>
<td>Economic Association of Zambia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eazambia@coppernet.zm">eazambia@coppernet.zm</a></td>
<td>260-1-225305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Inyambo Mwanawina</td>
<td>INESOR, University of Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td>260-1-293460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Terasa Foio</td>
<td>ADECOMA, Mozambique</td>
<td><a href="mailto:coord@linkorg.org">coord@linkorg.org</a></td>
<td>258-1-496280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Alavaro Casamiro</td>
<td>LINK, Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A. D. Kamphonje</td>
<td>Teachers Union of Malawi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tum@sdnp.org.mw">tum@sdnp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>01 727 006 &lt;br&gt; 08 877 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Patrick Mawaya</td>
<td>Prime Consultancy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:patrickmawaya@yahoo.co.uk">patrickmawaya@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
<td>01 766 594 &lt;br&gt; 08 367 405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M. Phiri</td>
<td>Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chrr@sdnp.org.mw">chrr@sdnp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>01 761 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tadala Kakwesa</td>
<td>The Nation News Paper</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tadalaswan@yahoo.co.uk">tadalaswan@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
<td>09 296 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Boniface Mandele</td>
<td>Eye of the Child</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eyeofthechild@malawi.net">eyeofthechild@malawi.net</a></td>
<td>09 222 790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mac Bain Mkandawire</td>
<td>YONECO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mhjmkandawire@sdnp.org.mw">Mhjmkandawire@sdnp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>08 958 726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rachel Kachaje</td>
<td>FEDOMA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:globalfield@africa-online.net">globalfield@africa-online.net</a></td>
<td>08 503 438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Francis Ng’ambi</td>
<td>MASSAJ</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Fngambi@hotmail.com">Fngambi@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Frank Phiri</td>
<td>REPORTER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ollen Mwalubunju</td>
<td>Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
<td>01 757 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Seminar participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution &amp; Address</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Moses Njobvu</td>
<td>Malawian Child</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mozaic78@yahoo.co.uk">Mozaic78@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
<td>01715347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tsoka Maxton</td>
<td>Center for Social Research</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mgtoska@yahoo.com">mgtoska@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>08838508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Edward Kamtuseya</td>
<td>Youth Watch Society</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Edward_kamtuseya@yahoo.co.uk">Edward_kamtuseya@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
<td>09511412/01330496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rachel Kachaje</td>
<td>FEDOMA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:globalfield@afriaconline.net">globalfield@afriaconline.net</a></td>
<td>08503438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maggie Chipasula Banda</td>
<td>WLSA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wlsamalawi@sndp.org.mw">wlsamalawi@sndp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>09360593/01641534/538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Glenda Winga</td>
<td>MANET</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mis@manetplus.com">mis@manetplus.com</a></td>
<td>01773727/09950071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Elton Ntwana</td>
<td>World Vision</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Elton_ntwana@wvl.org">Elton_ntwana@wvl.org</a></td>
<td>01753983/08953739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ken Katsache</td>
<td>Youth Empowerment &amp; Civic Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>00893829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jacob Kambemba</td>
<td>NAPHAM</td>
<td></td>
<td>09250373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kuppens</td>
<td>ICFSC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jkuppens@mwlawi.net">jkuppens@mwlawi.net</a></td>
<td>08824552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maburutse</td>
<td>Action Aid</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zvidzaimaburutse@actionaid.org">zvidzaimaburutse@actionaid.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M. Nkhoma</td>
<td>Church and Society</td>
<td><a href="mailto:churchsociety@malawi.net">churchsociety@malawi.net</a></td>
<td>01331133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A. Mbangumbe</td>
<td>Law Commission</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Amba78@hotmail.com">Amba78@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>09227858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>N. Nyama</td>
<td>ASSMAG</td>
<td><a href="mailto:assmag@sndp.org">assmag@sndp.org</a></td>
<td>09288905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>T. Gondwe</td>
<td>MEJN</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tgondwe@mejn.mw">tgondwe@mejn.mw</a></td>
<td>01750533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>R. Hajat</td>
<td>I.P.I</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lpi@africa-online.net">lpi@africa-online.net</a></td>
<td>06644964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>P. Mvoolo</td>
<td>Malawi congress of Trade Unions</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mctu@malawi.net">mctu@malawi.net</a></td>
<td>09510503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>AHD Mgala</td>
<td>PAMA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pama@mw.net">pama@mw.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mary Malunga</td>
<td>NABW</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Nabw-bt@sndp.org.mw">Nabw-bt@sndp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>01677812/09951888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ilyaas Itimu</td>
<td>Capital Radio</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lkemenn2003@yahoo.com">lkemenn2003@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>01726875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Wiseman</td>
<td>Chancellor College</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wiseman@chonco.unima.mw">wiseman@chonco.unima.mw</a></td>
<td>01524695/09958302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Chiso Mtesha</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:C-mtesha@dfid.govt.uk">C-mtesha@dfid.govt.uk</a></td>
<td>01772400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>R.H. Mwandira</td>
<td>CHAM</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rhmwandira@cham.org.mw">rhmwandira@cham.org.mw</a></td>
<td>01775404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>B. Chinyamunyamu</td>
<td>NASFAM</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bchinyamunyamu@nasfam.org">bchinyamunyamu@nasfam.org</a></td>
<td>01772866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sophie Chitedze</td>
<td>Care Malawi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sophiec@caremalawi.org">sophiec@caremalawi.org</a></td>
<td>08838040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mercy Masoo</td>
<td>Care Malawi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mercy@caremalawi.org">mercy@caremalawi.org</a></td>
<td>08838039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>E.T. Nandolo</td>
<td>CONGOMA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:congoma@malawi.net">congoma@malawi.net</a></td>
<td>08830973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>P.W. Chimutu</td>
<td>CSC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cscs@malawi.net">cscs@malawi.net</a></td>
<td>01624913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Frances Hagen</td>
<td>Plan Malawi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:frances.hagen@plan-international.org">frances.hagen@plan-international.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Rodgers Munkhunda</td>
<td>Radio Alinafe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:radioalinafe@sdnp.org.mw">radioalinafe@sdnp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>01752971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>V.G. Kunkwezu</td>
<td>NSO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vkunkwezu@yahoo.com">vkunkwezu@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>09511524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>F. Nthakomwa</td>
<td>CIDA-PEG</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fnthakomwa@cidamw.org">fnthakomwa@cidamw.org</a></td>
<td>09939269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>K. Kwapata</td>
<td>MHRYW</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kwapata@yahoo.com">kwapata@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>09510759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>F. Phiri</td>
<td>Inter Press Service (IPS)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:frankhillmw@yahoo.com">frankhillmw@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>09954305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>C. Mulume</td>
<td>CADECOM</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nutfoodsec@malawi.net">nutfoodsec@malawi.net</a></td>
<td>09511183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Horace Boti</td>
<td>Independent News Paper</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Horaceboti@hotmail.com">Horaceboti@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>01750859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Victor Nyanyaliwa</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td><a href="mailto:prnyanyaliwa@yahoo.com">prnyanyaliwa@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>08507800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>E.M. Singini</td>
<td>Law Commission</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lawcom@sdnp.org.mw">lawcom@sdnp.org.mw</a></td>
<td>08871812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>I. Cardmal</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td><a href="mailto:icardmal@dfid.gov.uk">icardmal@dfid.gov.uk</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 5: Workshop Evaluation Results

(13 forms returned)

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

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

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

3. **Please comment on the overall workshop/seminar quality and value:**
   - It was excellent
   - I have found it very valuable
   - The workshop was useful in the work I want to do on advocacy for your work
   - The workshop was very informative but need to improve on some aspects e.g. group work, most of the times it was not clear what people were supposed to do. As a result groups presented different findings.
   - Vindicated (as an individual and as an organisation) for so many systems and methods that we thought we were using in isolation
   - Workshop organised well but there is need to improve on logistical arrangements
   - It was fine
   - The seminar was well organised, everything was there
   - Very helpful
   - Too much information squeezed into so little time
   - Nevertheless it was very good, relevant, interactive and very informative.
Thank you very much.
Significant value to CSO work
The quality was impressive but could be better
Valuable and useful to my work
It was good and precise, both in quality and value

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Policymakers use research-based evidence to be important in policy making?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) CSOs contribute to policy making?</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) CSO’s use research-based evidence to inform their work?</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 6: Seminar Evaluation Results

(6 forms returned)

1. What two things you have heard about in this workshop will most help your organisation?
   - Rapid framework
   - Research-based evidence
   - Research and web use
   - Use of facts to influence policy change
   - Advocacy based on evidence
   - RAPID
   - Bwalo method
   - ODI website

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

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

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

4. Do you have any additional comments or suggestions for future workshops?
   - No additional comments
   - More time for discussion
   - Need to involve more people and stimulate more debates
   - No
   - Display counters with ODI papers / research publications

5. What follow-up support would be most useful for your work?
   - I would like to receive more information from ODI
   - Support in research-based analysis
   - Newsletters and future training in policy analysis and research
   - Reports on the presentations and the seminar
   - Funding to experience sharing follow up workshop
   - Capacity building to decipher, collate and utilise research methods / data

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Policymakers use research-based evidence to be important in policy making?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) CSOs contribute to policy making?</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) CSO's use research-based evidence to inform their work?</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>