POLL 2

Which country program are you representing ?

1. Which country program are you representing?

Country	Votes
eSwatini	(1) 8%
Ethiopia	(1) 8%
Ghana	(0) 0%
Kenya	(4) 31%
Malawi	(1) 8%
Nigeria	(4) 31%
Tanzania	(2) 15%
Uganda	(0) 0%

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS
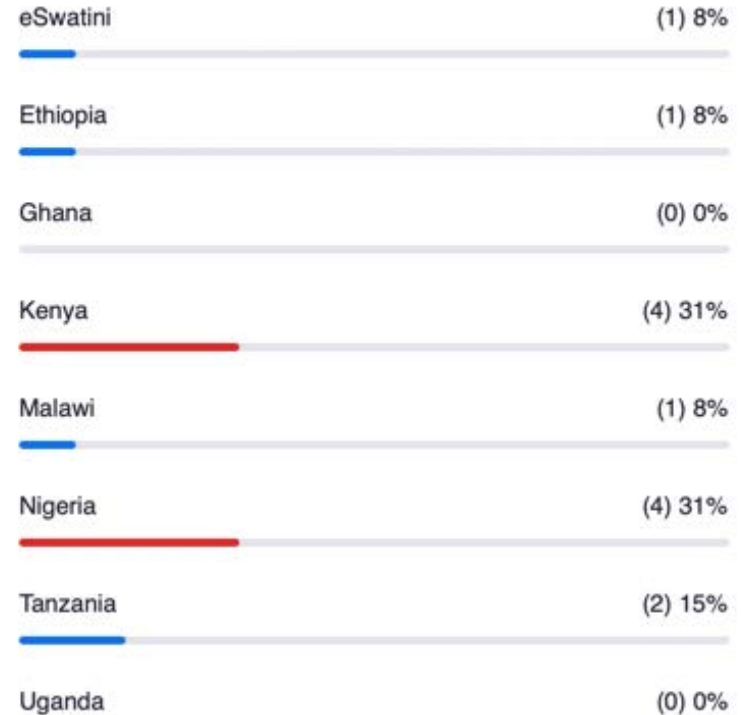
POLL 3

Which category best fits?

1. Which category best describes you?

Project co-ordination	(4) 27%
Monitoring and evaluation	(4) 27%
Field activities (e.g capacity development, facilitation, etc.)	(1) 7%
Linked to government or relevant ministries and	(3) 20%
Project partner	(2) 13%
RFS Programme Task Manager	(0) 0%
Regional Hub Focal Point or Team Member	(1) 7%
Other, please register in the chat box	(0) 0%

Resilient
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TRAINING PROCESS OVERVIEW

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1 Consultation interviews and engagement with Country teams

2 Webinar 1 Training

Stakeholder processes and relationships

3 Country Team Reflections

Applying tools and approaches to key gaps

4 Webinar 2 Training

Evidence and policy processes

5 Country project work planning to integrate lessons, approaches and methods

Overall Training Objectives

Introduce a **systematic approach** to influencing policies and decisions using the SHARED inclusive, evidence-based process.

Provide **tools, approaches and methods** tailored to the country programs based on the interview and consultation feedback.

Share lessons and experiences for enhancing stakeholder engagement and influencing practices, programmes and policies and how these could be applied with relevance to the country projects.

Assist country programs to **develop proposed applications within their workplans** to enhance influence through policy, institutional and multi-stakeholder processes.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE

Principles of engagement

Please mute if you are not speaking

Questions and comments can go in the chatbox or you can raise your hand

We encourage cross country learning and questions – please share insights and questions

Make sure you have water and refreshments and get comfortable

We will have a 'stretch' breaks during the training

We will share the presentation slides. There will also be a SHARED toolkit developed as a result of the training webinars

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SHARED Training – Tools, Methods and Approaches

SHARED The Decision Hub

Stakeholder processes and relationships

Stakeholder mapping and influence

- Systems Mapping
- Stakeholder mapping
- Influence and power relationships
- Causal analysis
- Outcome mapping

Deepening relationships

- Sequencing relationships
- Multi-stakeholder platforms
- Sustainability & scaling

Evidence and policy processes

Power Dynamics

- Negotiating power dynamics
- Visioning/Policy Aspiration
- Multi-scale nesting of goals & targets

Principles of Advocacy

- Design & implementation
- Decision cycles
- Understanding influence

Communicating and integrating evidence into policy processes

- Evidence culture
- Information flow
- Communicating evidence
- Evidence wall
- Co-design of decision platforms

POLL 5

There is a wealth of quality data in a usable form available to support negotiations and decision making for managing for resilient food systems.

Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Neutral-Not Sure	Agree	Agree Strongly

1. There is a wealth of quality data in a usable form available to support negotiations and decision making for managing for resilient food systems.

Strongly Agree	(1) 6%
Agree	(7) 44%
Neutral/not sure	(4) 25%
Disagree	(4) 25%
Strongly Disagree	(0) 0%

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

REVIEW FROM COUNTRY CONSULTATIONS

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

Application of tools, methods approaches to address country needs

BURKINA FASO
- Stakeholder and intervention mapping at sub-national level
- Outcome mapping
- Advocacy for policy influence

SENEGAL
- Common vision between different actors for the future of the platforms
- Stakeholder mapping
- Outcome mapping
- Information and data sharing mechanisms

GHANA

NIGER
- Stakeholder analysis
- Building a common vision
- Web based platforms for identifying stakeholders / projects
- Integration of evidence in decision making
- Linking local and national level policy

NIGERIA
- Effective advocacy by multi-stakeholder platform members
- Engagement process for platform members to interact with evidence and devise key advocacy messages

ESWATINI
- Build interest, appreciation and commitment to data sharing using standard protocols
- Making evidence accessible
- National stakeholder meetings on evidence

ETHIOPIA
- Policy engagement and advocacy at federal level using best practice guidelines developed through the project

UGANDA
- How to build and use multi-stakeholder platforms to implement policy locally
- Ensuring participation of marginalized groups

KENYA
- Prioritisation
- Context analysis
- Working in a devolved systems

BURUNDI
- Stakeholder mapping and analysis
- Facilitating dialogue processes
- Hierarchy of problems for prioritising action
- Working with competing visions/objectives

TANZANIA
- Stakeholder mapping
- Policy influencing

MALAWI
- Stakeholder platform creation and collaboration
- Packaging of lessons for policy influence
- Identification and communication of evidence with policy makers at multiple levels
- Operationalization of catchment level committees

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Session 1 – Power Dynamics

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Power Dynamics

Aligning interests, building consensus on objectives and aspirations and negotiating power dynamics are key to ensuring functional stakeholder relationships and achieving desired outcomes during and beyond the life of the project.

Burundi	Tanzania	Uganda	Ethiopia	Kenya
Competing Visions and objectives	Settling Disputes	Ensuring inclusion of marginalized groups	Finding common objectives	Prioritizing for Investments

**What challenges have you faced in getting partners to align around a vision or objectives?
Can you give an example of getting buy-in to a vision?**

Some responses:

Non commitment to project meetings and speed of action on resolutions.

To get buy in to project vision, use country traditional context. Use what is already existing in the community and follow the structures as is. Have the traditional authorities understand first so they can promote the vision, even through community meetings, this becomes easier to leverage as Chief and traditional authorities can help share the vision and what are the aspirations aligned to the vision.

Power Dynamics

Contributing Tools and Approaches

Visioning – clarifying and shifting values to build consensus among diverse actors, thinking in systems

Causal Analysis – understanding deeper causes, prioritize and identify stakeholders to solve problems

Mult-Scale Nesting of Targets and Goals – bringing together priorities across different hierarchies and scales to solidify partnerships and contributions to multiple goals

Principles of Negotiating Power Dynamics - to ensure inclusive, functioning relationships

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VISIONING

What is it

Visioning is method for collaboratively outlining a **compelling vision of a preferred future**

Why we use it

Visioning a desirable future is the first step in creating a **powerful strategy** and provides the basis for developing **interventions, services, policies and partnerships** that will be required to achieve that future
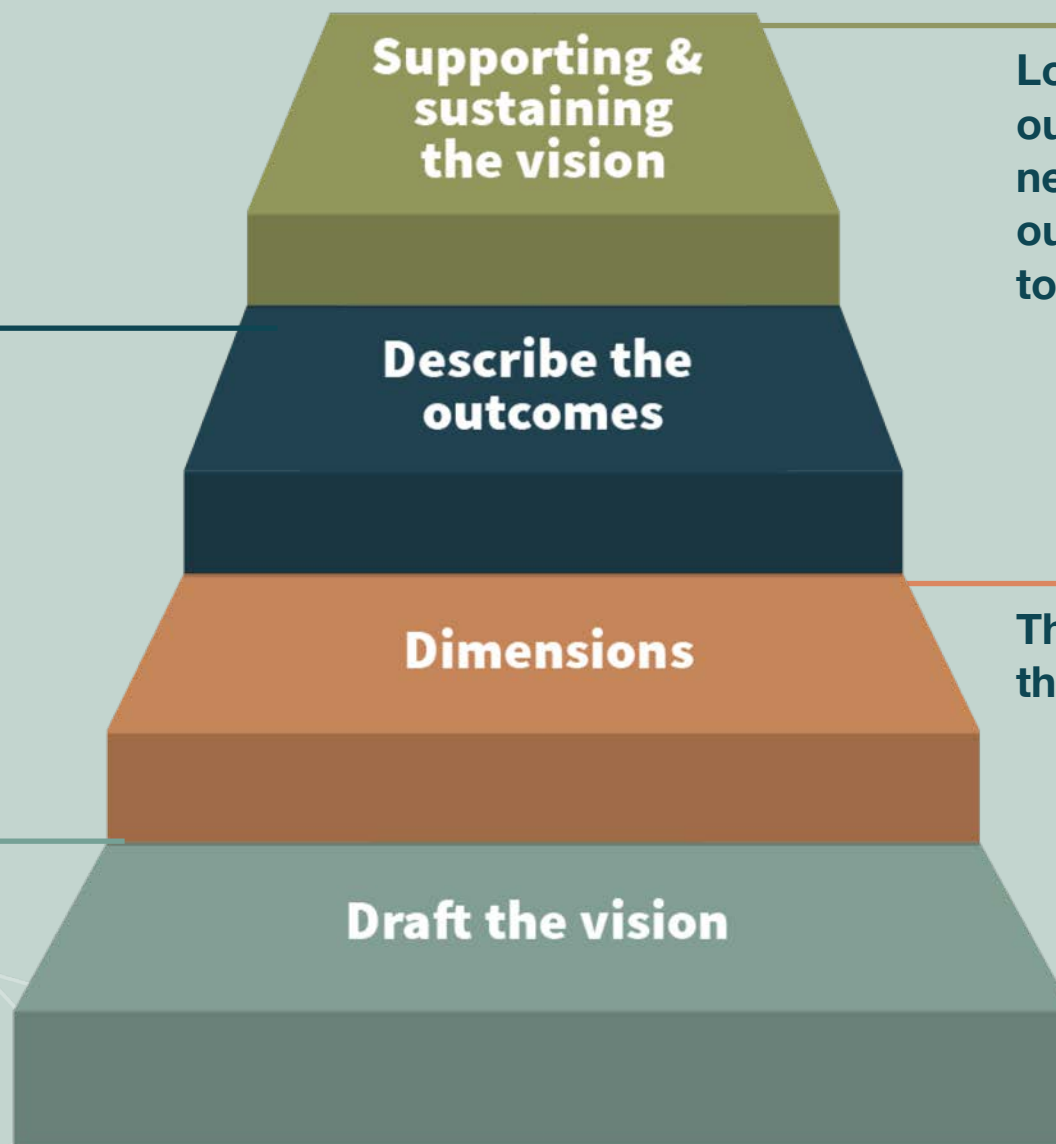
District Level Agri-Food System

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Economic
Green produce value chains that contribute to employment

Socio-cultural
All Community members have increased capacity to absorb shocks

Agricultural Productivity
Diversified Farming systems will provide rural food and nutrition security

Environment
Agriculture and environment are managed as interlinked and for enhanced resilience

Institutional
Multi-stakeholder platforms and evidence play a critical role in planning and decision making

Supporting
- Mechanisms for private sector to invest in value chains and entrepreneurship
- Green jobs and entrepreneurship of youth
- Mechanisms to enhance farmers organizations' capacities agroecological and nutrition smart practices.
- Mechanisms to incentivize and coordinate multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral efforts

Sustaining
- Thriving local, resilient livelihoods
- Society respects and values the equity, education and prosperity of all of its members
- Resilient ecosystem, functioning water cycles, high biodiversity, healthy land
- Responsive, effective and trusted government

Crafting a vision

We the people in this district aspire to integrate resilience throughout the agri-food system where the government, civil society and private sector are aligned, committed and coordinated and opportunities are created for:

A. investments in decent, green employment and climate friendly value chains;

B. farming and pastoral systems are diversified to increase productivity and enhance ecosystem functions;

C. all members of society are respected and supported; and

D. multiple sectors and stakeholders are engaged in evidence-based planning & decision making and implementation all of this is underpinned by a leadership with integrity, a long-term view and sustainable and resilient natural resources.

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What visioning can do

- It can help bring to light what individuals aspire to and diminish competing objectives.

- When visions are tied to the different dimensions of the system in which you are working, they can support deeper engagement of actors who may have diverse objectives.

- Foster relationships and shift values within the project

- By defining what would have to support and sustain the vision, the long-term priorities can be understood and worked toward.

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Causal Analysis

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IMPLICATIONS

Loss of livelihoods

Increased marginalisation of women and girls

Loss of tourism

Migration

Conflict over water resources

Increased disease prevalence

Lack of safe drinking water

Lack of water for sanitation

Reduced capacity to adapt to climate change and shock events

Electricity loss due to low water levels in dams

Increased time seeking water by women and girls

WATER SCARCITY

CAUSES

Unequal access to water resources

Overuse of available water resources

Exploitation by large scale agriculture and other corporations

Lack of awareness of urban users

Lack of conservation orientation

Greed

Lack of, or ineffective, water management policies

Single sector orientation, lack of integrated development plans

Unsustainable agricultural practices

Lack of education, awareness and information availability

Weak or ineffective extension services

Reduced rainfall due to changes in weather patterns

Siltation of dams

Soil runoff from land

Bare ground

Poor land management

Loss of biodiversity, loss of vegetation cover and loss of soil

USING CAUSAL ANALYSIS TO LINK OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITISE ACTIONS

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- Understanding root causes highlights what has to be done

- Who has to be in place to address agreed development challenges.

- It is an important tool for prioritizing actions.

- This method tool can also help different actors see their role in problem solving.

Within your project targets - are you reporting into district or a national framework – e.g. NDC contributions, or global targets such as SDG reporting?

Comments from the chat box:
No
Contributing to the national level goal
The SDGs are normally reported at the national level for us
the Ministry of Agriculture does the reporting

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MULTI-SCALE NESTING OF GOALS AND TARGETS

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What is it

The **linking of priorities, targets and goals across scales** (local, national, regional or continental and global).

Why we use it

Nesting the goals and targets at different scales provides a **mechanism to highlight contributions** to development priorities at multiple levels.

What it can do

This approach can help different **individuals and institutions see their own contribution** to higher level goals. In some cases, it can help **powerful actors justify investments or personal commitments to agreed priorities.**

Negotiating Power Dynamics

NEGOTIATING POWER DYNAMICS

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What is it

Being able to negotiate power dynamics among stakeholders is critical to functioning stakeholder processes and achieving the desired outcomes.

Hierarchy – an official leader

Competing objectives – amongst diverse sectors (forestry v. agriculture) and actors

Mismatch of available resources – to different stakeholders (e.g. private sector or donors)

**Gender, ethnicity and age barriers**

Personalities, confidence and behaviours - of different stakeholders

Why do we do it

- Negotiating power dynamics is always **context specific**.

- It is important to be able to operationalize **principles of negotiation** both pre-emptively as well as being able to act in the moment when power dynamics emerge.

- An influence map can help identify where power dynamics may come into play.

Influence map

POWER — High / Low

INTEREST — Low / High

IMPORTANT

KEY PLAYERS

LEAST IMPORTANT

AFFECTED
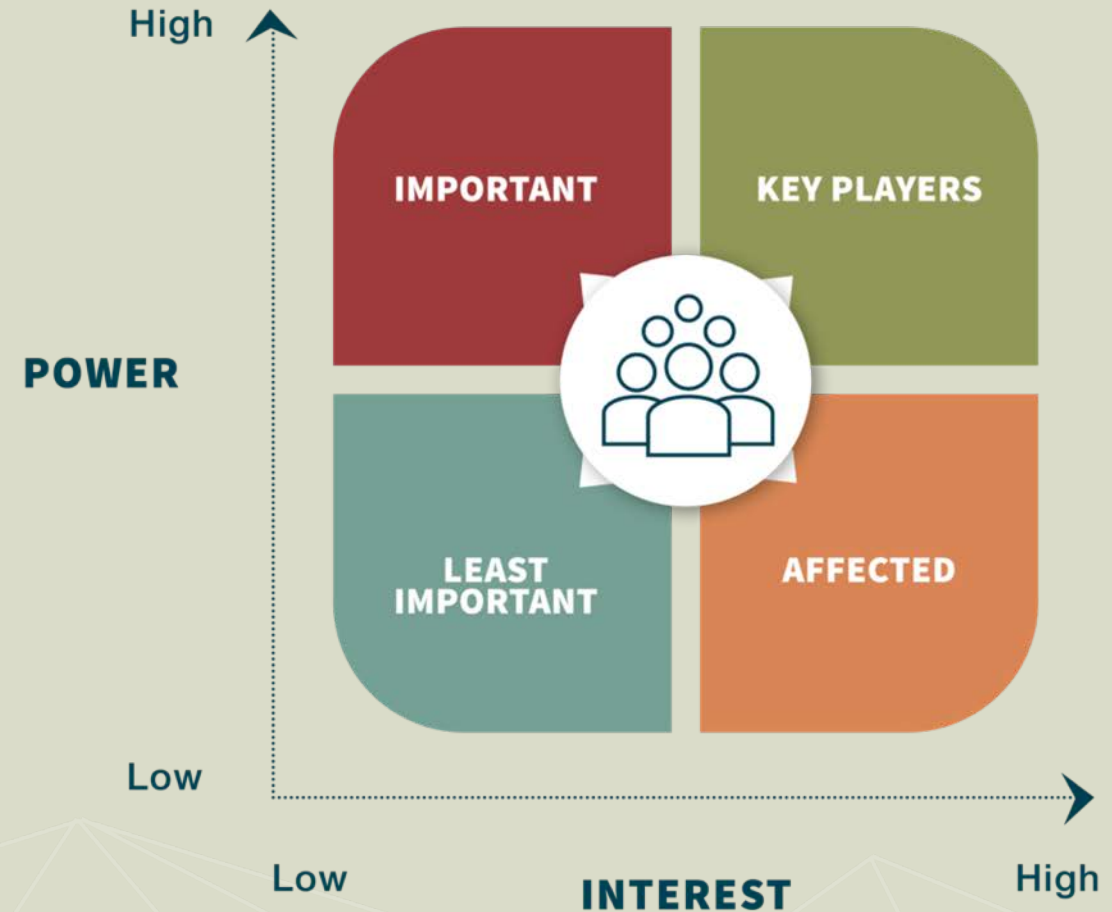
What power dynamics have you been able to overcome in your project and how?

A comment from the chat box on the issue of gender engagement.
Getting participation in some of the regions they are operating due to cultural / religious norms getting engagement has been difficult.

How you can deal with power dynamics

Early considerations

- Understanding at the outset who could (negatively) impact your process or outcome.

- Establish and endorse principles of engagement

- Anticipating power issues and who might be best placed to negotiate

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Disruptions to a process

- Confirming protocol

- Commitment to process and engagement

- Bilateral conversions, shuttle diplomacy

- Drawing on third party with social capital and rapport

- Evidence and knowledge co-creation to address inequalities

Long term change

- Dealing with power dynamics in the long term requires a deeper commitment to change (e.g. gender equity)

Reflection – Addressing power dynamics related to gender and equity

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West Africa Forest-Farm Interface Project (WAFFI)

(Enhancing Smallholder Food Security, Incomes and Gender Equity within West Africa's Forest Farm Interface)

Session 2 – Advocacy

What does advocacy mean in your context?

Advocacy

A deliberate process used to change policies and practices, reform institutions, alter power relations, change attitudes and behaviors and secure broader project impact.
Directed at policy makers, but also private sector leaders as well as those whose opinions and actions influence policy makers (e.g. media, development agencies, NGOs)

| Burkina Faso	Tanzania	Nigeria	Ethiopia	Malawi
Adoption of concrete environmental policies, and long terms support for tenure reforms	Land Planning Structures and how to engage women in groups	How to convince stakeholders particularly government officials both who are appointed as political leaders such as commissioners and governors and those who work as civil servant in government.	Policy engagement & advocacy at Federal level	Role of catchment management committees

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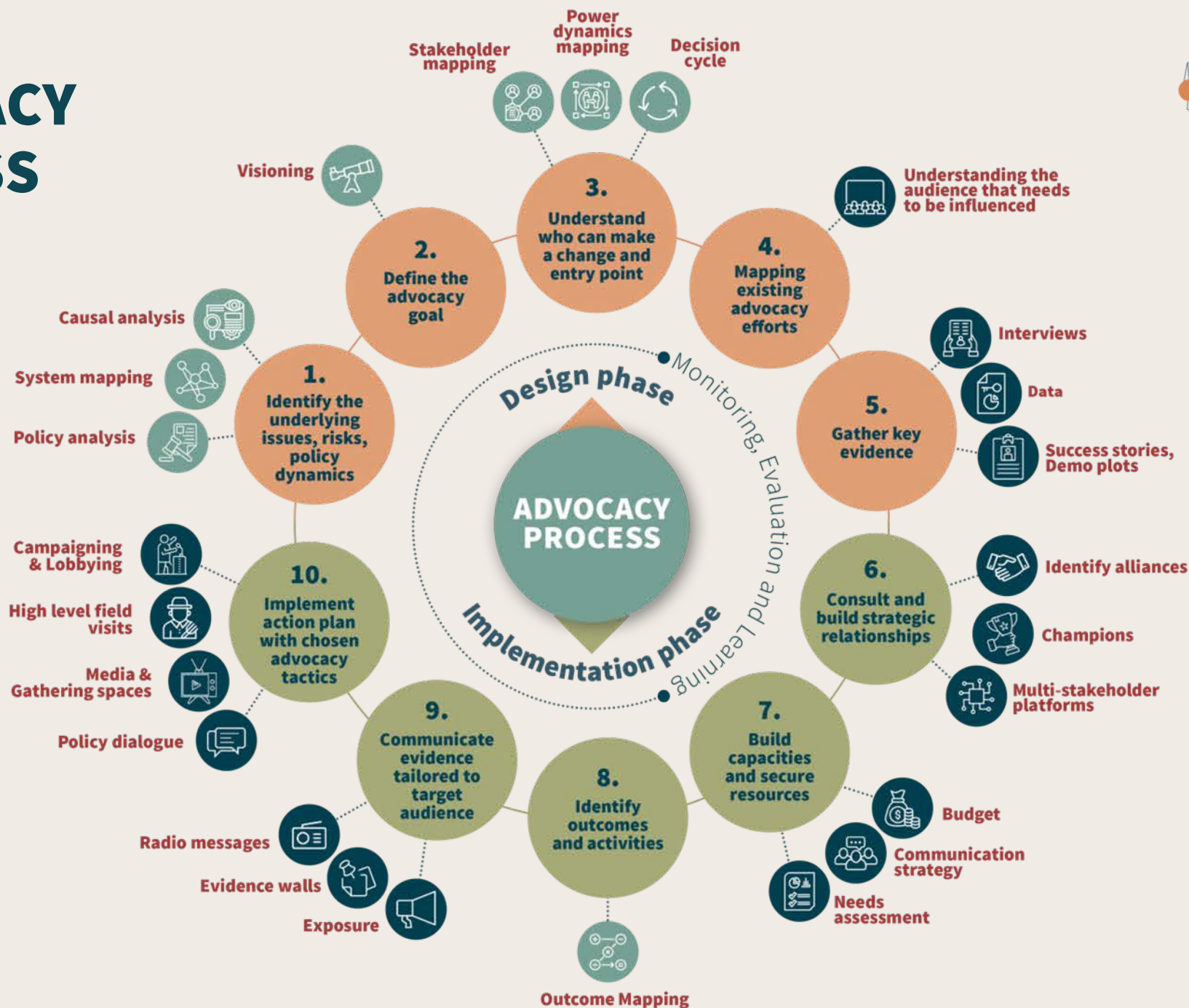
What methods or communication tools have you found most effective for influencing policy or institutional change?

Feedback:

One of the communication used in Eswatini to influence policy change, with the Ministry responsible for community development, have been the periodic technical committees with all the stakeholders within the Ministry. Look at how to make the Ministry be the real custodian of community development, this was then developed into a Bill to be enacted by parliament with each community to access the regional development fund they need to have a chiefdom development plan. Ministry are also capacitated to do this on their own - to ensure sustainability beyond the project timelines and outside of the project area. The Bill is still being debated in parliament to be enacted
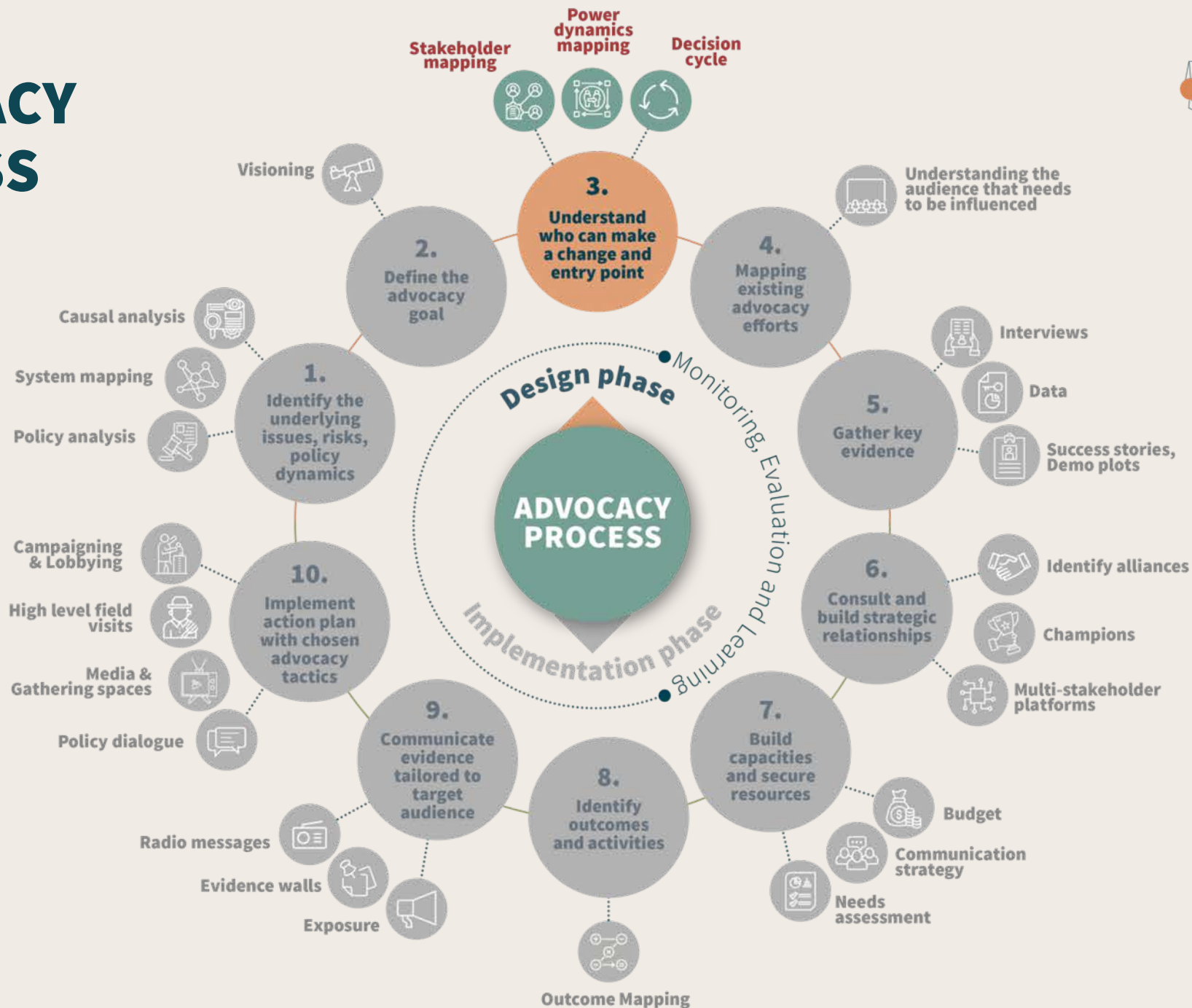
Training of key stakeholders. Radio advertisement

High level field visits

Through stakeholder consultative engagements

ADVOCACY PROCESS

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Power dynamics mapping
Stakeholder mapping
Decision cycle

3. Understand who can make a change and entry point

Visioning

2. Define the advocacy goal

4. Mapping existing advocacy efforts

Understanding the audience that needs to be influenced

Causal analysis

System mapping

Policy analysis

1. Identify the underlying issues, risks, policy dynamics

Design phase

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

5. Gather key evidence

Interviews

Data

Success stories, Demo plots

ADVOCACY PROCESS

Campaigning & Lobbying

High level field visits

Media & Gathering spaces

Policy dialogue

10. Implement action plan with chosen advocacy tactics

Implementation phase

6. Consult and build strategic relationships

Identify alliances

Champions

Multi-stakeholder platforms

9. Communicate evidence tailored to target audience

8. Identify outcomes and activities

7. Build capacities and secure resources

Budget

Communication strategy

Needs assessment

Radio messages

Evidence walls

Exposure

Outcome Mapping

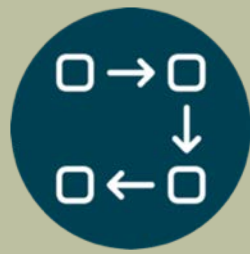# DECISION CYCLE

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What is it

- Mapping the Decision Cycle is a method to understand how decisions are being made.

- The diagram outlines actors, decision points and flows of information.

- Visualizes the key entry points for influencing change at the policy level of interest.

- Examples include an annual work planning cycle or budget process.

Why we use it

- We map decision cycles to understand influence points for bringing evidence, stakeholder input or wider engagement, project M&E outputs and lessons to influence a wider set of actors, strategies and policies depending on the context.

- The decision cycle can be mapped at the scale at which the project is working as well as how it is connected to other levels.
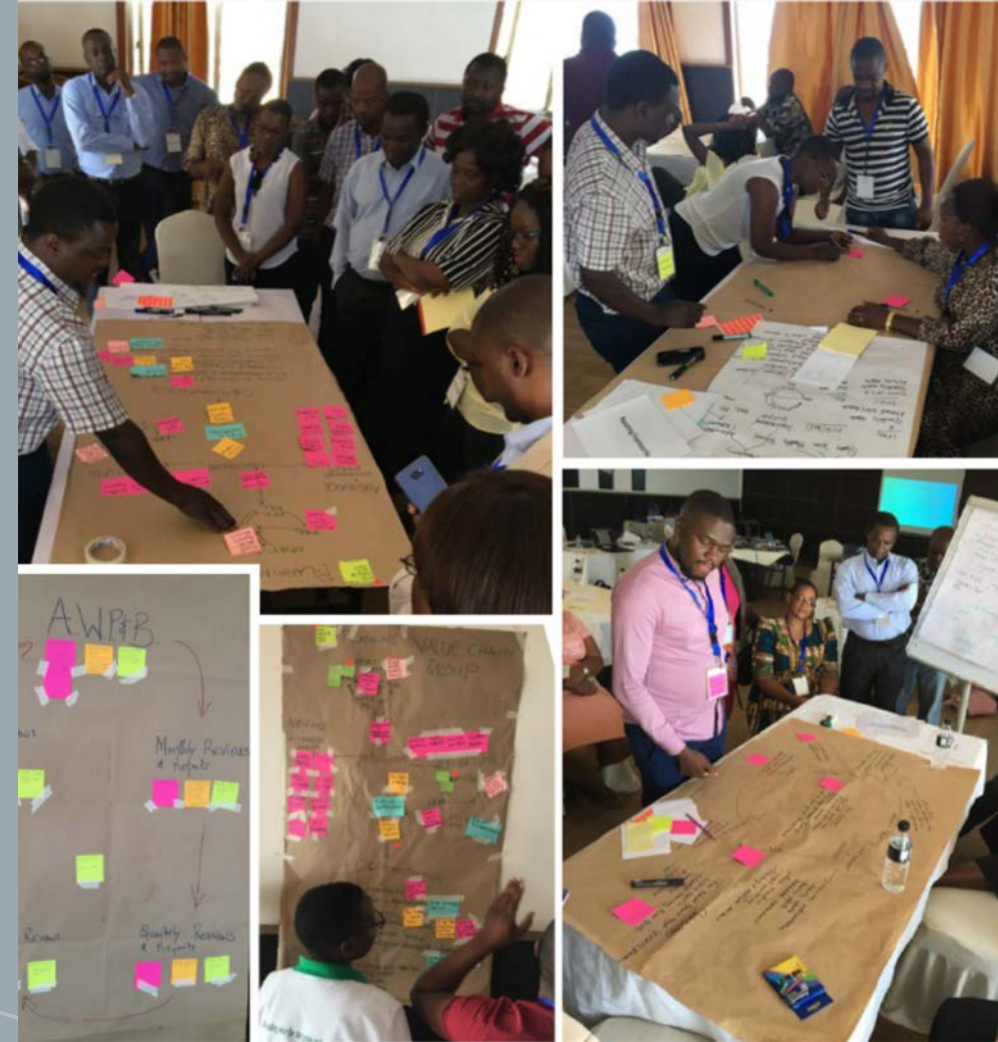
Key Steps

01 — Describe how policy objectives and goals are decided? By whom?

02 — Draw and describe the main elements of the annual decision cycle (or appropriate time frame)

03 — Show where the implementing partners or other stakeholders interact within the decision cycle

04 — Add in where resource decisions are made

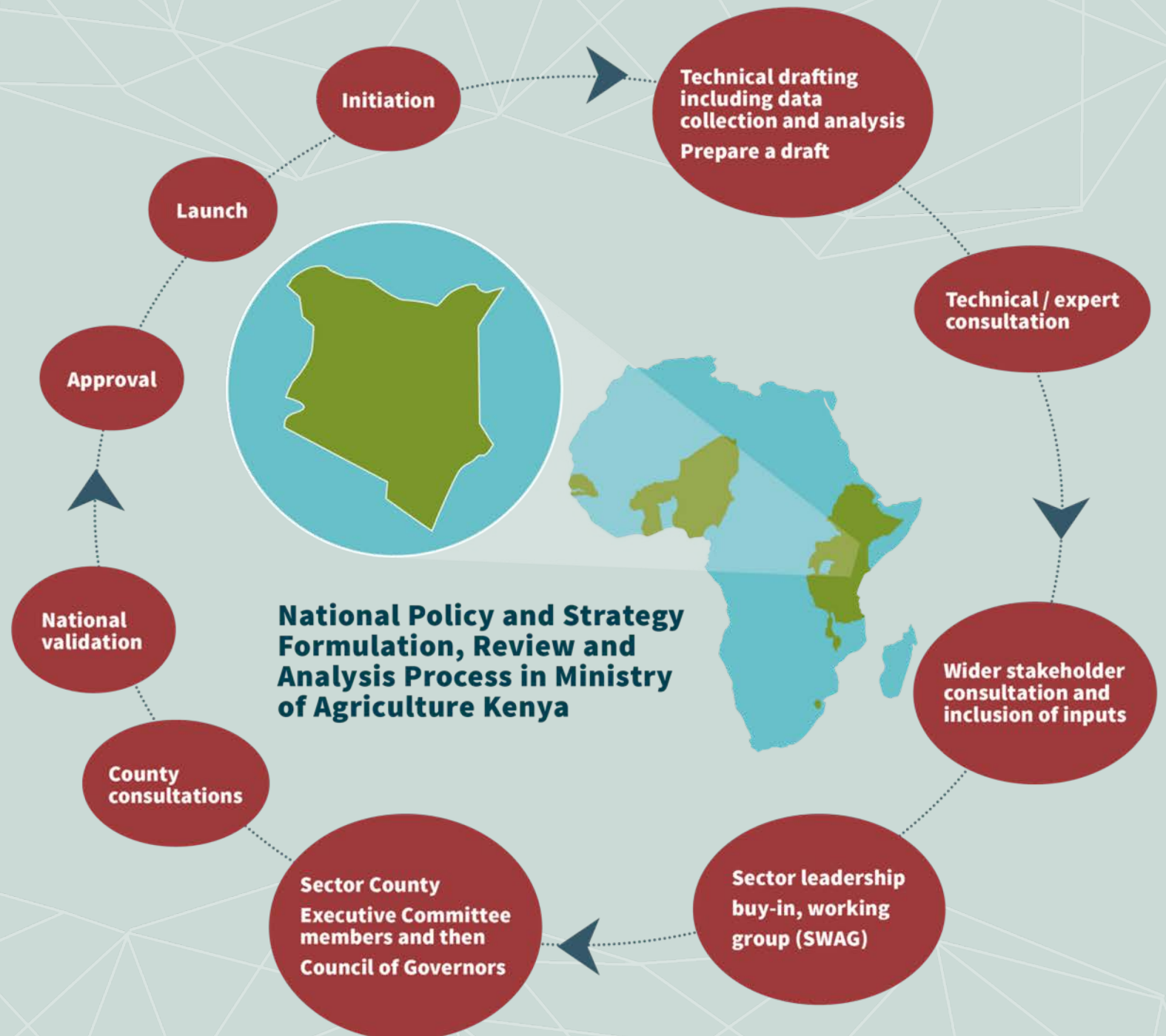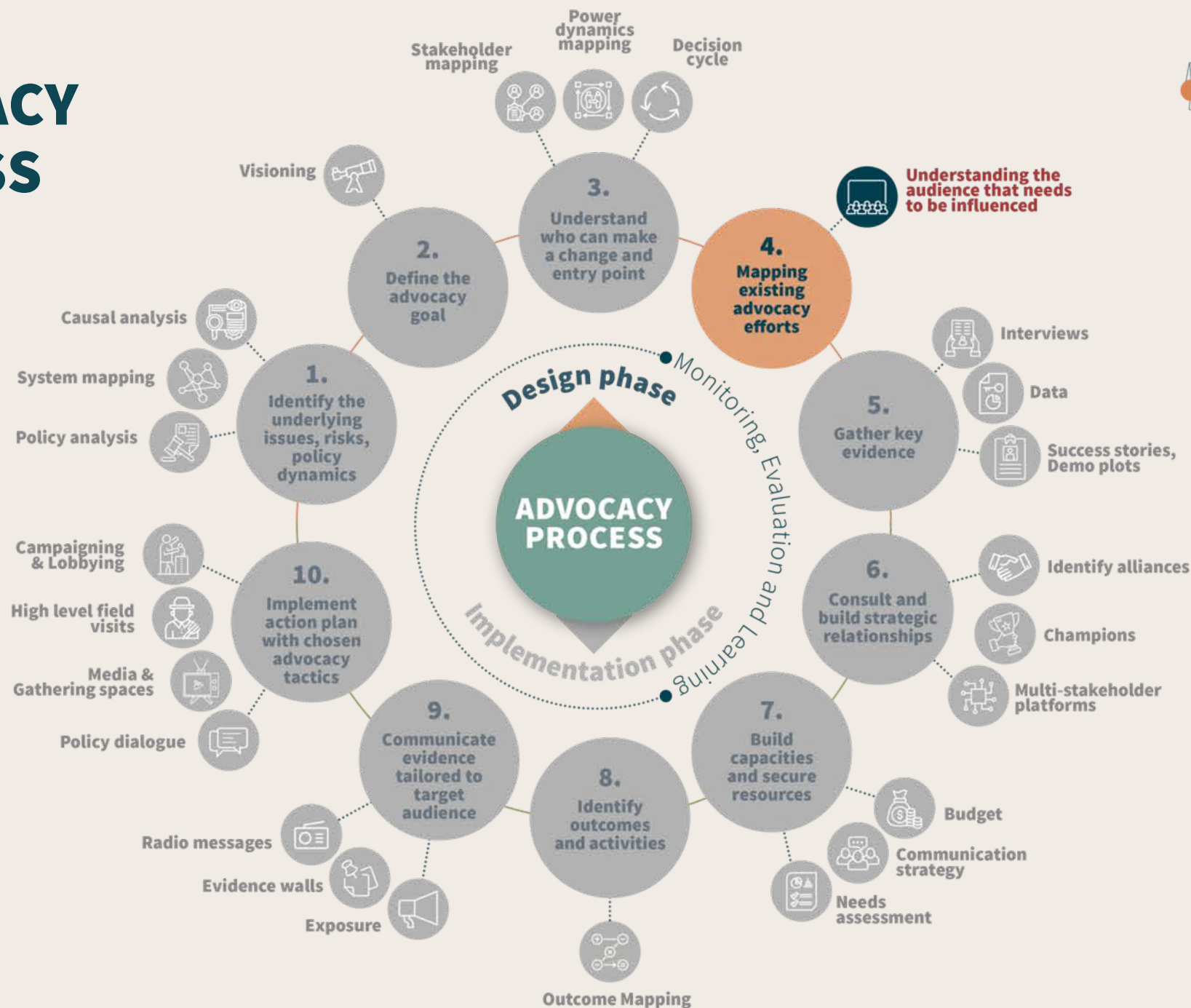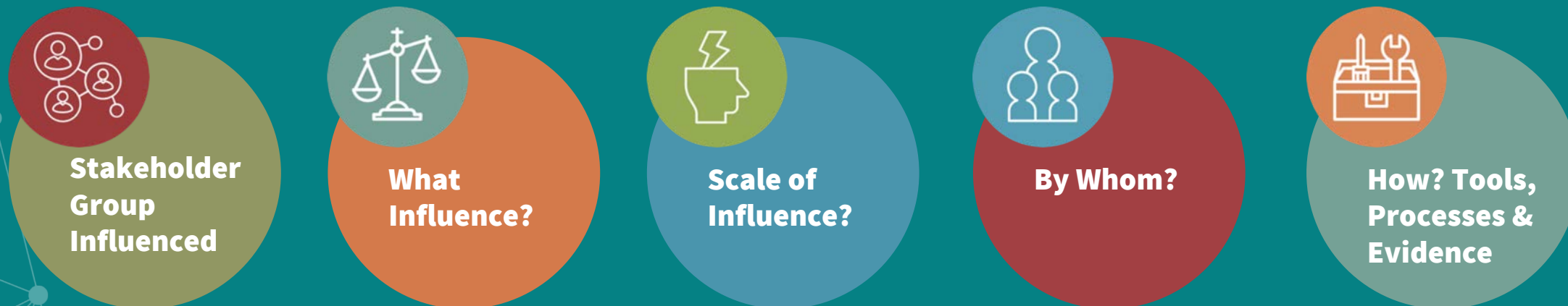**05** — Add where evidence and outcomes from M&E would be valuable to impact within the decision cycle

EXAMPLE OF A STRATEGY FORMULATION, ANALYSIS PROCESS

Initiation

Launch

Approval

National validation

County consultations

National Policy and Strategy Formulation, Review and Analysis Process in Ministry of Agriculture Kenya

Technical drafting including data collection and analysis
Prepare a draft

Technical / expert consultation

Wider stakeholder consultation and inclusion of inputs

Sector leadership buy-in, working group (SWAG)

Sector County Executive Committee members and then Council of Governors

Understanding your audience

Advocacy objective

Audience

Beliefs and attitudes about the issue

Existing knowledge on issue

Issues that the audience care about which might be unrelated

Session 3 – Communicating and integrating evidence into policy processes

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Communicating evidence

Potential Methods, Tools and Approaches that can be used

Establishing an evidence culture – to get people to share and use evidence

Information flow – understanding how information gets from one place to the next

Communicating evidence - strategic evidence in appropriate formats and for relationship building and behavior change

Evidence wall – this is looking at different types of data and evidence together to allow for understanding and value of evidence across themes and sectors

Co-design of decision platforms – collective design of the priority data and ways visualize and access data through a platform

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Can you share an example of when you communicated evidence and had a positive influence on a policy process?

Response:
Ministry of Agriculture, using agriculture shows, information brochures to promote the use of tractor drawn conservation agriculture implements. This aims to then be the policy of the Ministry; this will reach out to wider stakeholders such as machinery hire agencies in communities.

Open free round table discussion with stakeholders giving clear picture of the project objectives

We use period meetings where several regional state decision members and other stakeholders are involved and share our outputs. We also use television to share experience and influence.

In Murang'a, we have used petitions where trained Civic Educators reach out to their respective communities, identify issues of interest and engage the County Assembly through petitions and memoranda. Through this initiative we have seen different committees of the County Assembly conduct ground truthing exercises as well as stall projects being revitalized.

Evidence

We define evidence as the integration of raw data constituting numbers, words, images, and insights emerging from diverse knowledge sources.

Evidence for decision making must be

- **Accessible and interpretable** – your target audience must be able to understand it and easily use and apply it
- **Relevant** – up to date and applicable
- **Trustworthy** - from a credible source

Types of evidence

Scientific evidence

Practice and implementation informed evidence

Participatory and consultative evidence

Local and indigenous knowledge and stories

Qualitative data 'who, which, what, when, where and why?'

Quantitative data 'how many' 'to what extent' or 'how much'
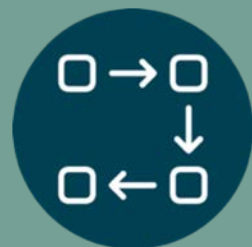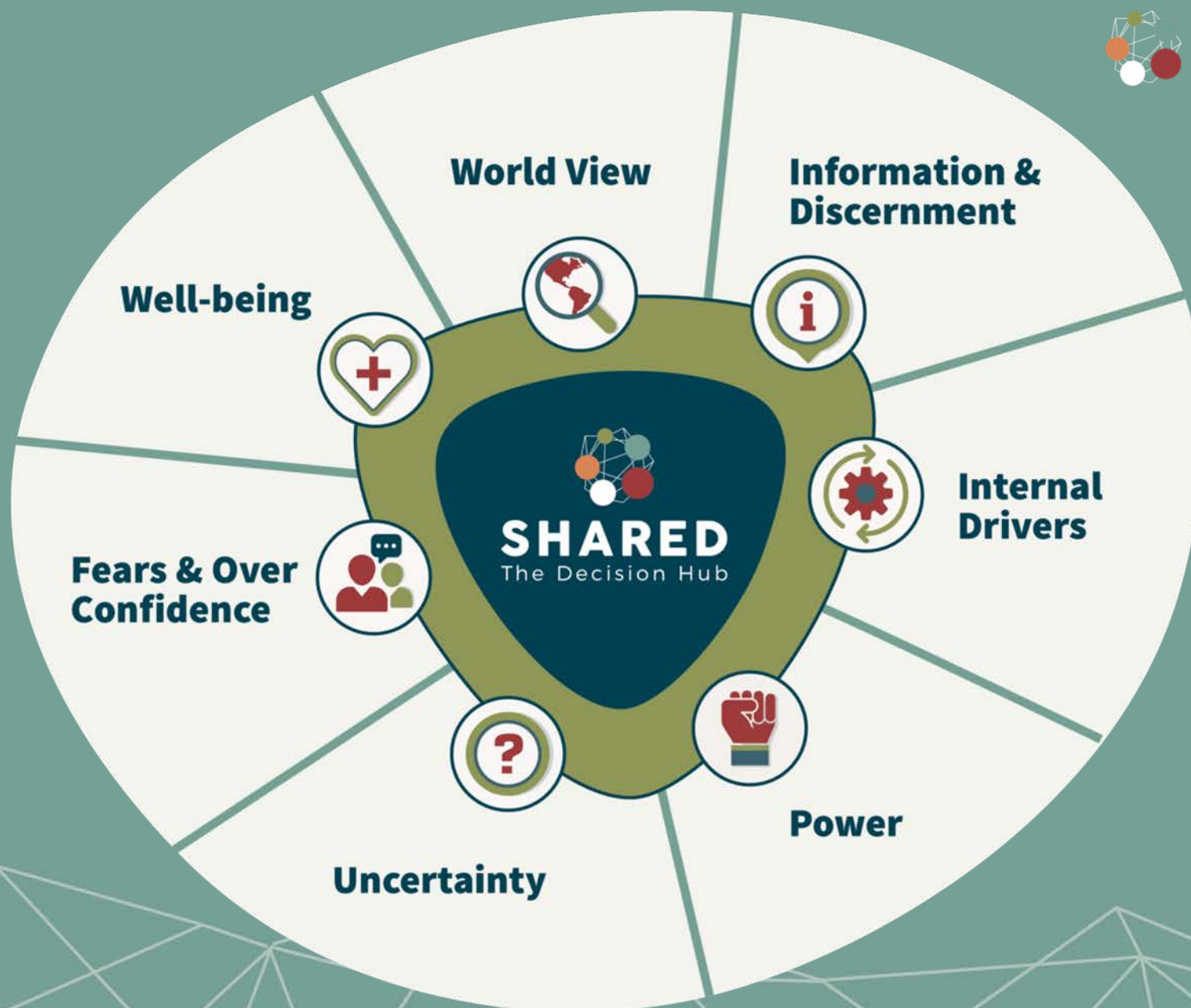
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Have you had bottlenecks getting stakeholders to understand the value and use of data?

Responses:
No - its all about stakeholder engagement end to end
Yes

Establishing an evidence culture

Why do we do it?

In many cases, there is not a culture of drawing on evidence in decision making or sharing relevant evidence.

This is often a result of lack of availability of evidence or even a lack of understanding of the value of evidence.

To promote evidence-based decision making, it is important to create the culture evidence and willingness to share evidence.

INFORMATION FLOW

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Example from a sector – Nutrition data						
Level of information collection	Household collection of dietary diversity	Village level summaries	Sub district dispensary records	District information aggregated from dispensaries	Sub county aggregation	County data / statistical unit
Format	Hand-written	Recorded on a phone	Data merged	Entered into database	Database / excel sheet created	Typed and aggregated
Quality / data process	No quality checks	No quality checks	check for gaps in submission	Quality check are rare	quality check more focused on ensuring no blank records	Checked for errors

Obtaining data and building relationships among diverse data sources and institutions

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1

Consider the sources of evidence: what is it, who has it, where is it, what is the quality

*Ongoing projects, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, government departments, donors, research institutions

2

Develop a compelling request and clear set of process and hierarchy of partners

- How will the data be stored, attributed and shared.
- Why is this valuable to share communally
- What bigger picture trends can be found
- What impact can it have for the users

3

Understand the institutional protocols and who serves as a gatekeeper for the evidence

Standardisation of data

Communicating evidence

What is it

Communicating evidence is about finding ways to make the evidence accessible, interpretable and actionable.

Why we use it

To enhance the use of evidence in decision making for more sustainable and impactful results.

Photos

Testimonials

"FMNR improved productivity on my farm and improved nutrition for my livestock"

Data

Box plot

Radar chart

Bar chart

Maps

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Evidence walls

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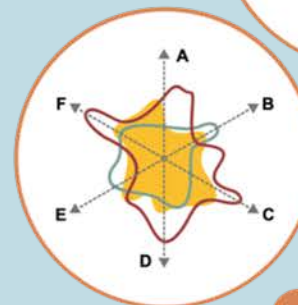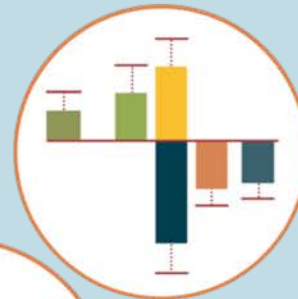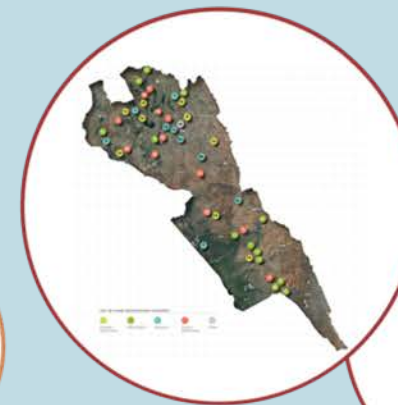
*Display information across different themes/sectors to understand relationships and implications.

*Allow scientists, technical officers and NGO partners to explain information and evidence in an interactive way.

*Encourages dialogue and discussion on the meaning, relevance and implications of the information.

*Can be used in many contexts.

Case Study – Evidence into policy

1. **Identified stakeholders relevant to your policy theme**
   - Community leaders
   - Key decision makers
   - Project implementors

2. **Design of convening event and which key stakeholders to include**

3. **Design a template for information sharing on the key theme**

4. **Facilitate event with dialogue and evidence sharing across institutions and themes**

5. **Ensure a cross section of stakeholders are able to express what the data means to them in their context**

6. **Agreement on key messages from from across the evidence sources**

7. **Summarise key challenges and opportunities and root causes – what are the activities we need to address**

8. **Develop action plan with clear timelines and stakeholder commitments**

NiGER
Buy-in and discussion on need for greater coordination among sectors

ETHIOPIA
Government commitment for the Agroforestry Platform

KENYA
Discussion and high level and stakeholder support for the Agroforestry Strategy development

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Decision Dashboards

1 MINUTE STRETCH

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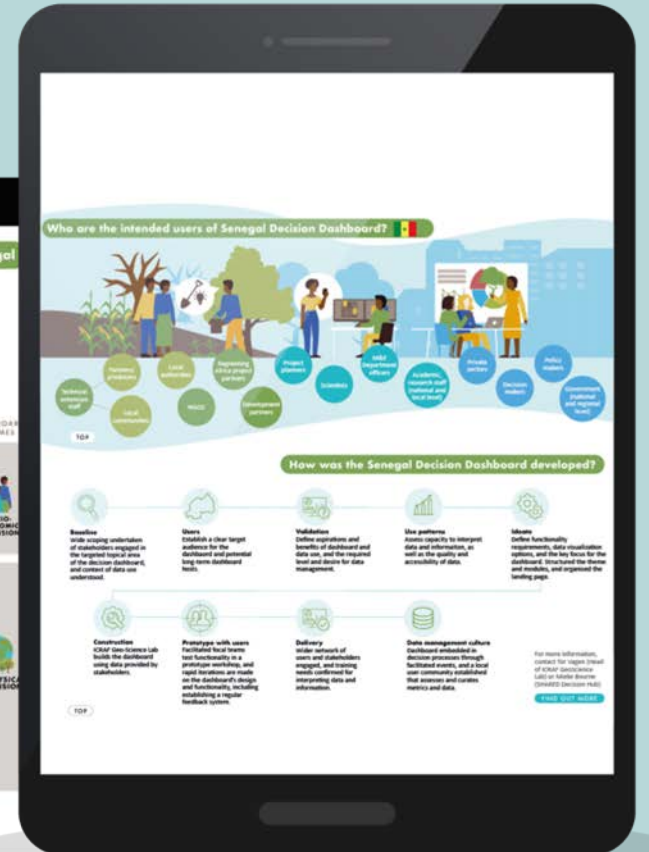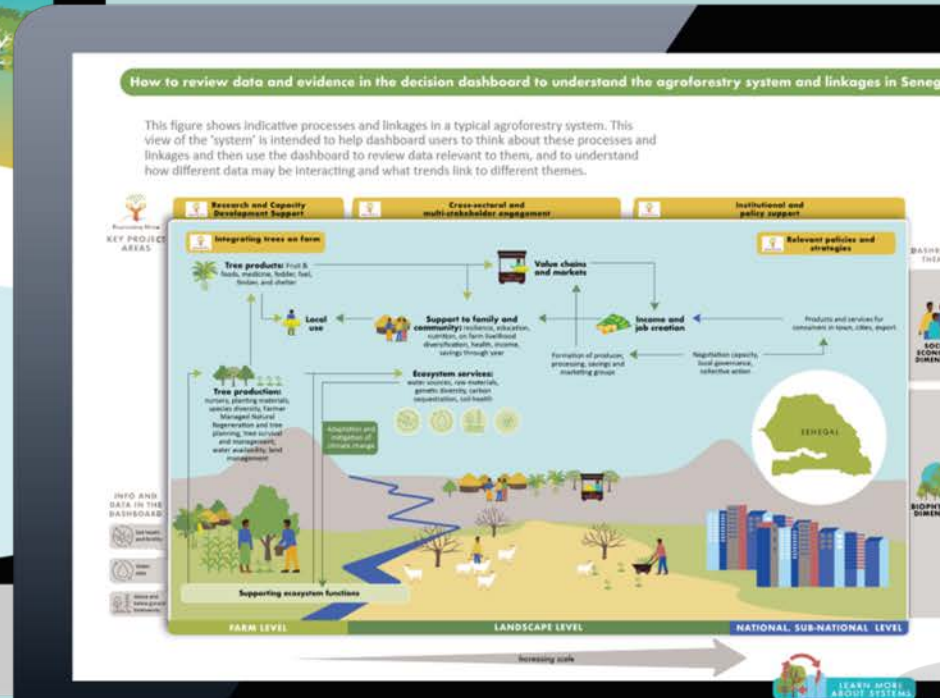
Evidence into Policy Processes

Working Groups

30 minutes

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BREAK OUT GROUPS

There will be country team break out groups

There are two parts to the working group each **15 minutes**

Part 1 - Defining policy / advocacy aspirations and key evidence

Part 2 – Process for communicating evidence into policy processes

With your moderator, you will start to build out elements of a plan to take forwards

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Step 1 – Defining policy / advocacy aspirations or objective

	Country application Ethiopia and Nigeria
Policy or institutional change	Ethiopia - Advocate – present outputs (project results) in the regular meetings by the ministry or commission, high level recognition, best practices from the project sites – to bring them for scaling. Nigeria – enabling environemnt in terms of policy is key focused on for food security – increased budget allocation, private sector engagement, co-financing for the projects with the government, adoption of CSA (climate smart practices) provide reliable incentives. If policy is in place it will sustain what the project is doing. Creating enabling environment in many places (participation of private sectors, co-finance, incentives)
Key target audience - what are their beliefs and attitudes and challenges with engaging with them	Ethiopia – government national officers commission (env), agriculture ministry, universities and research institutions, local communities, woreda/district officers. Woreda people are stretched with other priorities, overloaded and can not be consistent in supporting and being engaged. Also staff turnover, new staff – need to brief regularly. Nigeria – government (policy makers, institutions in charge of agriculture (Agri national and state levels), community level – grassroots (once they see it is working, they will adopt it) – challenge is the buy-in, working on a policy brief and an audience with them, have the finalised policy document - introduce to the council of agriculture – review and if adopt they will share it with all th eother agric institutions in the country. So many projects – hard to get their attention – need to share evidence. Implementation of budgets is a challenge (for it to go to the right activity). Beautiful documents but implementation is the challenge. But getting buy-in from some states as co-financing.
What is the **key evidence** you need to influence and achieve the change with the audience?	Ethiopia - Photos, videos, monitoring reports – organise experience sharing review meetings, has 2 parts (natioanal level – 12 districts), including the woreda administrator is part of the meeting and each woreda will present their findings and organise a field visit. Share different experiences and best practices. Other partners to join at M&E. Nigeria – testimonials of farmers and compare results, all the demonstrations – results they have seen – first hand information from our farmers key as an evidence to convince them that what we are doing is the best

Step 2 – Communicating evidence into policy processes

	Country application Ethiopia and Nigeria
What is the process for obtaining and organising key priority evidence?	
How would you develop key messages around the data and information?	Nigeria is developing a policy brief as the high level do not have time to look at a big document and so can flick through in 3-5 minutes. Short video with key messages – put on social media and tag some of them. MSP members to interact with the online dashboard to develop messages for advocacy at the state level. Review meetings – quarterly, people contribute and help in dissemination to ministries –learning across states Ethiopia - similar to Nigeria, videos are important, short documentary at the project sites (by experts). Regional television. Fact sheets.
Key fora, mechanisms, for interacting around the key messaging and evidence towards policy change ambitions of the project	

	Country application - Eswatini
Policy or institutional change	• **Information accessibility** our key obstacles is information hoarding by government departments • There is not a proper repository of data available for everyone • **Not sharing data and having data documented** and issues around knowledge management are key • Depends on relationships to some extent but data access is mainly governed by a role within an official project • Government need to move towards a **policy of data sharing** especially if data was captured under efforts using government funds, data should be open access to other government agencies • Data sharing – from research and data – the protocols shouldn't be as stringent in terms of what data can be shared – Eswatini can leverage on relationships among people • Greatest problem is that different institutions feel they have **invested so much money in collecting data**, if someone requests this data e.g. surveyors department with new orthophotos – payment is required and data has become a valuable commodity • People leaving departments with their data – often individuals will say they obtained it by themselves and not obliged to share, which has allowed a **'culture of being selfish'** with information
Stakeholders engaged in addressing issue	• **Ministry of ICT** – custodian of information in the country and aim to accumulate data in one central place to inform policy have access and security protocols in place • ICT – more the centralized unit to organize and accessibility - ICT Ministry is repository – bring together for storage • Min of ICT – provide the platforms and data collection modes but content comes from all the government Ministries – **central statistic office** is the leader country wide • Creating open access portals is the mandate of Ministry of ICT and it would also require engagement of other government departments for example assigning the **Department of Surveyor General** to allow for access spatial data
Action points	• Executive steering committee of the project targeting a select set of data sets / information • Need **training on knowledge man**agement and systems for data sharing to allow for sustained accessibility • **Workshop on the importance on information sharing** and accessibility to showcase the value of sharing research or results and key findings and to ensure work and projects are designed to fill gaps • **Ministry of ICT** to lead discussion on a **way forward and who accesses what data and the protocols** • Training on collecting and sharing the data – institutions need to design how the country can access the data • **Develop agreed protocol on accessibility, permissions and getting authority to access data** • **Authority to convene meeting could come from the central statistics office** as custodians of data and hosting of training the funds would have to come from project with the aim of leaving a legacy and sustainability of access of multiple data sources

ED
Hub

	Kenya Country application
Policy or institutional change	Funding of conservation activities by relevant agencies (Nairobi city water and sewage company) and government. Financing conservation by water utilities Water companies (Aberdares, Mount Kenya, Mau forest) to channel money for conservation End users downstream (hotels, parks) set aside funds for catchment management Water services regulatory Board Framework on water fund
Key target audience - what are their beliefs and attitudes and challenges with engaging with them	Water is a natural resources that should be given for free What they charge for water is not for making profit but only a service provide – they cannot share any because they are not making profit Public and private companies have the same belief Service provision is regulated by government Natural resources is a public good so the government should take the lead in conservation activities. Companies do not want to put their resources into a public
What is the **key evidence** you need to influence and achieve the change with the audience?	Use impact of land conservation to get buy in. The outcome of not having conservation should be a convincing argument, river dry out and affect the supply of water. Data on water quality Data on erosion modeling – Map of land use and land cover Effect of climate change Data on return on investments

Step 2– Communicating evidence into policy processes

	Kenya Country application
What is the process for obtaining and organising key priority evidence?	Data collected by the project (Baseline – Current state) Spatial analysis Meteorological department Survey of degradation – survey quality Check data availability – spatial data from regional directorate of surveying and mapping, RD resource mapping
How would you develop key messages around the data and information?	Diplomacy – write to specific stakeholders on the need to conservation of catchment – dialogue and establish an MoU on conservation Analyse the data and interpret it to the key stakeholders Develop maps – powerful tools, illustrations
Key fora, mechanisms, for interacting around the key messaging and evidence towards policy change ambitions of the project	Workshop with key stakeholders to discuss the evidence and make an action plan – inculcate the culture of conservation Radio messages to reach the mass – mobilizing and get buy in from public – positive support from communities Baraza – open community meeting Frequent consultative meetings – water companies – hotels and end users to discuss conservation Formal groups: county advisory committees catchment management representations Organising visits for water companies executives and users to degraded areas – recovered areas

The Decision Hub

Step 1 – Defining policy / advocacy aspirations or objective

	Country application – Uganda and Malawi
Policy or institutional change	**Malawi** – The main institutional change to change how catchments are managed. The new Water Resources Act provides an opportunity for Catchment Management Committees to apply integrated approaches through catchment management plans to address the impacts of climate change and enhance food security. **Uganda** – There is a focus on bringing together line ministries (Agriculture, Water and Environment, Trade and Industry) with different stakeholder to have joint interventions to strengthen local government, feed into local structures for coordination (limited numbers of these are working). This provides an opportunity to jointly work toward the common goals of sustainable NRM and food security. Bring together line ministries, AG, W&E, T&I, to bring together different stakeholders to have joint interventions to strengthen local government – feed into local structures for coordination – very few active coordination structures. Water use associations, Farmer Field Schools and Community resources users are working to implement land use plans and improved food security.
Key target audience - what are their beliefs and attitudes and challenges with engaging with them	**Malawi** –As catchment management is not given a priority, we are working towards behavior change. Moving beyond the thinking that the government should fix it or that quick projects are the answer, we want to build ownership around the program implementation and also to demonstrate why planning for the long term benefits can be beneficial. **Uganda** – One of the main issues being confronted is in pastoral communities we are working with. Of course they have a deep reliance on the natural resource base and there needs to be a culture of conserving and sustaining the natural resource base. Some government policies have made it more difficult for pastoralists to move as they have in the past. And, there are limited alternative livelihoods for pastoralist communities that are sedentary. There is also a perception that climate change is a punishment of God rather than human actions. So, there is a need for community engagement and and sharing information around the how to manage for enhance natural resource base. What is the impact of livestock numbers compared to fewer numbers with greater quality and potential value of other livelihood streams. . There is also a need for government policies related to pastoralism to be more conducive to pastoral lifestyles
What is the **key evidence** you need to influence and achieve the change with the audience?	**Malawi** – It will be valuable for the catchment management committees to understand the current and future impact of climate change. This would include understanding that climate change affects multiple sectors and really has system level impacts. (We lost Malawi connection at the end of this question). **Uganda** –It is important for the communities ((including sWUA and FFS) to understand the role they can play. The kind of information would need to reflect the link between land use management and productivity. How can managing NRM provide improvement in yield.

Step 2– Communicating evidence into policy processes

	Country application - Uganda and Malawi
What is the process for obtaining and organising key priority evidence?	**Uganda** – We have or will have project level information from our baseline, from FFS validation studies, production records, the mid-term M&E and survey results and end-term surveys. While rely on project generated data, we may want to consider other sources of data than can help in bringing evidence to support at the local as well as policy level. We are interested in learning how other countries have arrived at determining what data and in which format can support the work. We may want to make use of GIS tools and remote sensing to demonstrate the results and/or make projections.
How would be develop key messages around the data and information?	Time ran out here, however Uganda noted an interest to continue this conversation as part of the follow up.
Key fora, mechanisms, for interacting around the key messaging and evidence towards policy change ambitions of the project	

SHARED
The Decision Hub

Feedback from the break out groups

eSwatini group:

Agreement across Ministries on data accessibility and storage and disseminating data to the relevant audience in the correct media of communication for particular different audiences - needs to be sustainable beyond the project timelines and sustainability. Training aspect is most important to build capacity around knowledge management and IT department for the government as a whole

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Applying training approaches in Country Projects

What aspect from the training would you like to take forward to apply in your work?

Response:
Stakeholder mapping.
Evidence generation and packaging of information targeting different audiences to achieve a specific outcome is very key. This of course requires comprehensive stakeholder mapping as well as advocacy.
Stakeholder mapping, advocacy.

Proposed next steps

FAO SHARED Toolkit detailing case applications, methods and tools

Demand driven **engagement planning** to map out future process for institutional and policy work
- Engagement call option – the SHARED team will be available in the next two weeks and engaging by email tomorrow
- Completing a template on engagement proces

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REMARKS FROM FAO

TICKET OUT – Chat Box Comment

Please share any closing comments in the Chat box

THANK YOU!