

CREATING LINKAGES BETWEEN RESEARCH, ADVOCACY AND MEDIA

Pro-Poor Policy Development and Accountability

Nairobi, Kenya, 24 June 2011



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1. Introduction

The Southern Africa Trust together with the Kenya Community Development Fund (KCDF) hosted the first national convening Kenya on creating linkages between media, research and advocacy. The aim of the meeting was to bring together participants from various sectors: research, media, and civil society advocacy to discuss the modalities of implementing the project in Kenya.

In her welcoming remarks Janet Mawiyoo, Chief Executive Officer of KCDF, highlighted a tendency of working in silos and that this initiative will create an opportunity to develop synergies in the work of researchers, advocacy and media practitioners in improving the livelihoods of those affected by poverty.

Neville Gabriel, Executive Director of the Southern Africa Trust, introduced the expectations of the project. He emphasized that to achieve effectiveness of the project, there should be a focus on participation of those who are present at this meeting because they have given this initiative priority and not necessarily worry about the size of the gathering of the national convening. Further, though Africa has elements of reinvention, which ultimately affects the nature of dynamics and responses of civil society (non-state actors), the continent has not yet fully adapted to the changing context.

Neville also spoke about the donor approaches in working with civil society in particular that such approaches often focus on the issues of civil society demand for accountability by government. This has tended to ignore the importance of social cohesion amongst the sectors for purposes of making accountability work more effective. Such approaches do not recognize the value of linking different civil society organizations in the form of partnerships, alliances, network working towards a shared objective to foster change. Thus, the focus of many donors is on building the capacity of one organization to achieve that social change by doing everything and everywhere in the advocacy value chain. This initiative will look at how to build an ecosystem of civil society advocacy work that will bring lasting, meaningful and systemic change by building value adding relationships between different civil society groups with similar objectives.

The project is operating in an environment that faces many challenges including the following:

- Civil society groups are competing among themselves for funding;
- Civil society organizations are constantly in the survival mode because of lack of sustainable funding opportunities; and
- There is lack of faith that civil society groups can create effective change that steers Africa into a new path of growth and progress that is expected

The initiative will try to address the above challenges as well as highlight some examples of success.

2. Background

In October 2010 the Southern Africa Trust, through the support of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (Gates Foundation) convened the three constituencies: research, media and advocacy in Nairobi, Kenya to explore ways of strengthening the linkages and collaboration between these three groups. The Nairobi convening was based on the assumption that there are weak linkages between these groups. The project focuses currently on six countries (Ghana, Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa and Uganda). Hence, the national convening in Kenya is about taking the recommendations of the project forward and building on those recommendations. Moreover, Neville mentioned other Gates Projects in Africa, such as the Think Tank Initiative (TTI) which supports capacity building in policy research. He proposed that there should be a similar type of initiative for media and advocacy, as these sectors are similarly relevant for achieving the objectives of this initiative. If the project can demonstrate success, then there is an opportunity for other donors to invest in the initiative and they may be interested in expanding the program.



The Trust presented the project intended results and the three clusters that build on each other focused on the learning at three levels: capacities - relationship building, increased knowledge and understanding of evidence-based policy advocacy work, thematic issues and development processes; practices - strengthened coordination between organisations with increased access to policy makers; and conditions - enhanced policy advocacy coherence, effectiveness, ownership and visibility. Participants interrogated the diagram (Fig 1) that links researchers, advocacy and media groups as these are perceived to exist independently from one another. The logic of linkage is based on the fact that policy research aims to influence policy and so as policy advocacy. Similarly media puts issues on the public agenda through various channels in order to influence policy change. However, it was suggested that more legitimacy is needed for advocacy which will derive from the voices of the poor. More credibility among think tanks should be established in order to build the credibility of existing knowledge. This will enable governments and communities to listen to knowledge presented. Objectives of the project should be credible and the issue of lack of sufficient opportunity which limits facilitation and engagement should be addressed.

The Trust explained that the project rationale is based on the observed weak relationships and linkages between all relevant constituencies including research, advocacy and media groups as one of the constraints to doing effective policy advocacy. Strengthened relationships and linkages between media, advocacy and research groups is therefore important to achieve collaboration that will help influence the formulation and effective

implementation of sustainable pro-poor policy in Africa was emphasized. The project aims to promote such collaborative relationship as indicated in figure 1.

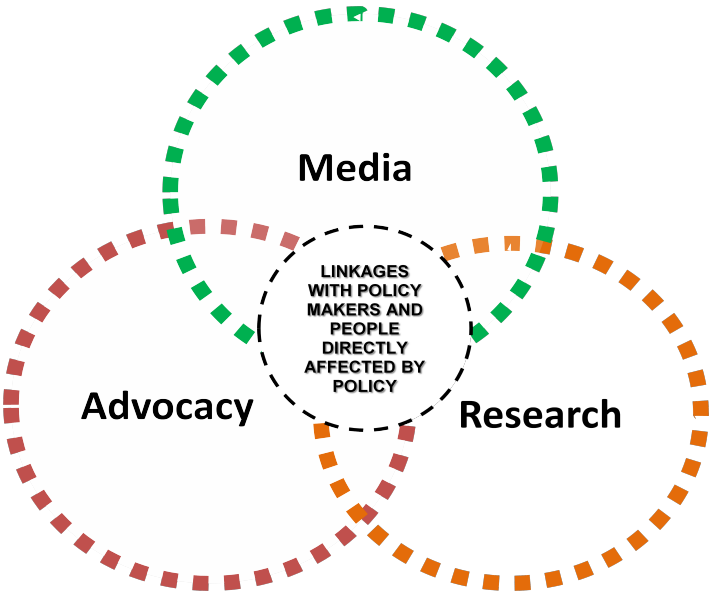


Fig. 1

The project proposed an advocacy value chain to build the collaborative relationship between research, advocacy and media as shown in fig 2. The advocacy value chain approach between the different civil society groups emphasises the need for targeted initiatives to create opportunities and platforms that build innovative, scaled-up, more coherent and value-adding working relationships between the different types of civil society formations doing policy advocacy work. These include researchers and think tanks, civil society campaigning and advocacy groups, platforms of affected people, the media, and other non-governmental organizations. All these need to link with and access to the appropriate policy makers. A value chain involving different civil society formations for more effective policy advocacy outcomes needs to be deliberately developed amongst the research, advocacy, and media practitioners, as represented in the value chain model, Fig. 2

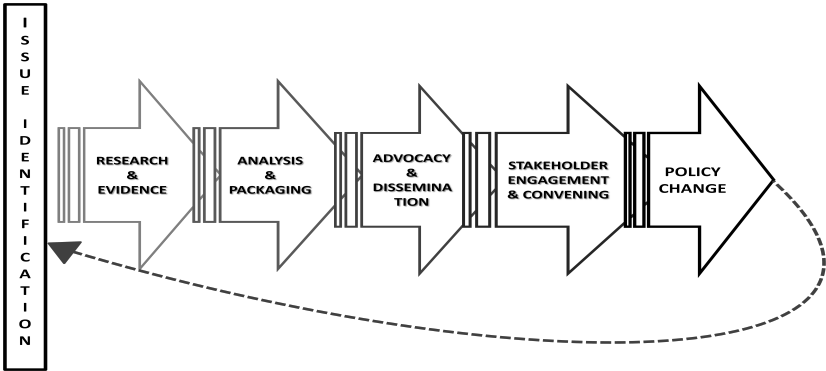


Fig. 2

This value chain model is a simplified illustration whereby each of the arrows represents a function of a different type of core organizational competence that is necessary for more

effective civil society policy advocacy. The advocacy value chain idea is meant to demonstrate that each player in the value chain need not perform the full spectrum of functions in the policy advocacy chain. As a result, the expected policy change and government accountability outcomes cannot be delivered, the development of the civil society sector as a whole is weakened and different types of organizations are pitted against each other in a competition to perform the same functions rather than drawing on the unique strengths and comparative advantages of each different type of organization in a coherent whole. For more effective policy advocacy outcomes, a chain of value adding linkages between different types of partner organizations whose unique strengths in a particular dimension of the policy advocacy chain can be created and harnessed for more effective policy change outcomes.

The discussion on the rationale of the project focused on the interpretation of the above diagrams especially the advocacy value chain diagram. Participants expressed concern that the advocacy value chain model appears to be one-sided in terms of monitoring and evaluation. The diagram on the value chain was viewed by some as reflecting a once off activity rather than a continuous process that can start anywhere in the value chain. They propose that the value chain diagram be presented in the form of virtual circle to symbolize continuous interaction. In response, it was stated that there is flexibility about where it starts, how it flows but the end result remains the same. The recommendation was that the diagram must not reflect a linear model but a virtual circle of interaction. This will ensure that the diagram does not reflect research only as a starting point but that any part of the advocacy value chain can be a starting point.

3. Presentation of project overview

Lusungu Kanchenche who is the programme operations manager of the Southern Africa Trust presented the project overview covering project description, purpose, thematic areas, objectives, strategies and outcomes. The project description indicated that the project will create opportunities and platforms that build innovative, scaled-up, more coherent and value-adding working relationships between different types of critical state and non-state actors including researchers, civil society advocacy groups, platforms of affected people, the media and policy makers. The project purpose is to create, and strengthen cooperation and linkages between research, advocacy, and media partners for more effective policy advocacy in six countries. The project thematic areas are as follows:

- Agricultural productivity for household-level food security,
- Delivery of basic and social services,
- Resource mobilization and better allocation and distribution of resources (optimizing financing for development),
- And inclusive, participatory, and transparent governance for better development results (cross-cutting).

The project objectives include: increased quality and coherence in the policy advocacy work of different types of civil society formations; increased coordination of the policy advocacy interventions; increased effectiveness of policy advocacy initiatives; more ownership of the policy advocacy interventions by people who are directly affected by the advocacy issues being addressed; greater public visibility of the policy advocacy work; and a stronger intermediary facilitation, sub-granting, and policy dialogue brokering agency.



In the discussion and question and answer following presentation of the project overview, participants enquired how the thematic areas were identified. The Trust's response was that the Kenya group would make the decision on which thematic areas are most relevant to the country and how these could be structured. Neville also clarified that the thematic areas are in relation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and that the financing and governance themes are more cross cutting. This led to the question whether the national group would have to consider MDG's as well. The Trust advised that to ensure effectiveness, the coalitions and platforms need to be very specific. This means that success will only be achieved if the areas (themes) are specific and clearly defined. The danger is that if the themes are too broad, there might be very little impact.

Participants felt that the thematic area of "Resource mobilization and better allocation and distribution of resources, i.e. optimizing financing for development" can be a cross cutting theme and that issues of tax breaks for contributions by corporate and individual philanthropy can be considered within this thematic area. This will have the effect of increasing domestic resource flow to civil society work in Kenya.

4. Presentation of the Scoping study and Baseline survey report

The presentations of the findings from the scoping study and baseline survey indicated that in all six countries there is collaboration amongst different groups doing advocacy work including research, advocacy and media but there are no results to show that real change is occurring. The engagement is not targeted nor informed by evidence. The specific findings on Kenya were that Kenyans are rightly proud of the recent successful adoption of a new and more democratic constitution, in which civil society played an important role. Political and civic space is perceived to be open and civil society is vibrant with a healthy openness to collaboration among different groups. However, there are concerns about limited access to information and a culture of secrecy in government, particularly surrounding its dealings with the private sector. Relationships between government and civil society are still affected by an element of mutual suspicion and mistrust. Kenya continues to suffer from widespread corruption, lack of transparency and weak accountability. Women, displaced people, pastoralists, unemployed youth, the poor in both urban and rural areas, and ethnic minorities continue to experience marginalization and victimization.

Participants noted that the findings of the scoping study and baseline survey were unclear on the direction Kenya should take, therefore it was anticipated that the national convening in Kenya will help to clarify the existing issues and way forward for Kenya. And that the role of the Southern Africa Trust would be to support organizations to be more effective in what they do. Participants also



wanted to clarify the regional component of the project as this was interpreted by participants to refer to East African Community. The Trust explained that the word 'regional' refers to the project existing in six countries. "Regional" therefore refers to a multi-country perspective and not the Regional Economic Community (REC) perspective. On the question asked by participants regarding the rationale for the selection of the six countries participating in the project, the Trust explained that the project is in a pilot phase and may expand to include other countries if successful. The project aims to achieve coherence and collaboration amongst the grant recipients of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's Global Development Policy and Advocacy portfolio but also the Trust's grant partners and other civil society organizations doing similar work in the six participating countries. The project will endeavor to learn from these existing similar initiatives and will implement a knowledge development exercise to document these initiatives on which the project can build thereby avoiding the duplication of work. The idea is therefore to strengthen existing platforms and to only create new ones where none exist.

The discussion also touched on the proposed thematic areas in particular that the thematic area on 'optimizing finance for development' which refers to efficient and effective deployment of public resources would include issues of natural resources revenues such as oil where governments would be accountable for the deployment of such resources for development. It was recommended that the theme on 'optimizing finance for development' be a cross cutting issue. Regarding the monitoring and evaluation of impact and results, the Trust explained that a baseline survey was undertaken to establish indicators against which the success and impact can be measured.

Evidence-based policymaking

The experiences of the poor need to be brought in as part of evidence in policy making. However, participants acknowledged that there is still the issue of 'whose' evidence will be used. The answer to the issue raised above is that evidence may come from one source which may be biased (within the country context). It is about creating credibility among research organizations and advocates. The problems amongst the three sectors are largely:

Credibility

- To link real experiences and translate it into evidence;
- The perception about research, media and advocacy groups held by the community;

Capability

- What is the capability of the sectors to do policy influencing work?

Opportunity

- There should be opportunity to exercise the capabilities that are developed and these outcomes should be used to make real change in poverty

5. Kenya Country Observations

The specific findings of the scoping study and base line survey on Kenya are that Kenyans are rightly proud of the recent successful adoption of a new and more democratic constitution, in which civil society played an important role. Political and civic space has opened up in Kenya, civil society is vibrant and there is a healthy openness to collaboration among civil society organizations. However, relationships between government, policy makers and civil society are still affected by a considerable degree of mutual suspicion and mistrust. Notoriously, Kenya continues to suffer from widespread corruption, lack of transparency, limited access to information and weak accountability systems. Women, displaced people, pastoralists, unemployed youth, the poor in both urban and rural areas, and ethnic minorities continue to experience marginalization and victimization.



Some partners felt that research organizations in Kenya are not sufficiently in touch with ordinary people and the poor. The level of knowledge on policy and development issue among the mass media is widely regarded as poor. In general, there was good partner receptivity to the initiative of collaboration and linkages between research, advocacy and media. The

environment for collaboration and linkages is conducive and a varied range of potential partners, including several significant research bodies were available.

Specific observations from the scoping study and baseline survey in Kenya were that -

- There is a need to create more vibrant civil society networks in Kenya
- More capacity on advocacy and 'lobbying' is needed for multi-sectoral forums
- There is a lack of understanding what 'advocacy' means and hence there is a need to increase the capacity of this understanding amongst civil society groups
- More think tanks are needed to diversify and strengthen sources of evidence based policy influence
- In order to have a more effective relationships with media, editors should come on board as they tend to push development stories to the frontline
- Frontline staff need to be trained in communicating messages to the media effectively
- Staff in civil society should be trained on monitoring and evaluation in order to address internal weaknesses
- Civil society formations in Kenya are currently described as being in a survival mode and that is why there might be difficulty in thinking of linkages amongst each other
- Groups need to establish if they can access editors or a group's forum.

6. The Issue of Media

The Trust acknowledged that the consultancy team which undertook the scoping study and base line survey in Kenya could not secure an appointment with media representatives and could not therefore express an opinion on the views of the media with regard to the issues. The consultant's observations acknowledged that media organizations can bring a wealth of knowledge about smart media strategies, sound media relations, use of new media technologies and innovative approaches to packaging the issues, stories and data of advocacy and research organizations. The findings also confirmed a wide gap in mutual understanding among research, advocacy and media groups. Advocacy and research organizations need to have a better understanding of the constraints of the media (including its need to maintain some editorial independence), of how the media works and how best to pitch their messages for maximum coverage.



The scoping study and baseline survey report recommended that the Trust give priority to dialogue and joint learning between advocacy, research and media organizations around the following themes: better mutual understanding of the role, constraints and modus operandi of media, advocacy and research groups; improved media relations capacity, media

strategies and packaging of media materials on the part of advocacy and research organizations; stronger media capacity and awareness around the key issue themes of the project; relationship-building and media mapping; innovations in the use of media technology, social media and creative approaches to media messaging (through radio, visual media, the arts, and other channels.)

Participants agreed that the media needs to be involved from the inception of the project, so that when evidence is presented it is more palatable. Language mediums need to be taken into consideration in order to have a wider impact. It must not be forgotten that media is a business, thus evidence should be so presented that focusing on development issues should be just as 'interesting' as covering sensational stories. Evidence must also be easily understandable for media, as it becomes difficult to cover a development/social issue in 3 minutes. But even if evidence is packaged, it still remains a challenge for media to communicate the messages effectively. The reality is that what media tends to focus on is a matter of choice. Therefore, how do we influence those choices?



The Media may have become used to the issue of poverty and thus it is portrayed as a negative issue and this might be another reason why they tend to focus on sensational stories. Media should learn how to communicate the positive aspects and responses of



communities living in poverty rather than only reporting in the state of poverty. Thus a relationship between researchers and journalists in Africa need to be strengthened. There is a need to train journalists on development issues as there was agreement

that journalists do not understand the context of the story to be covered. This issue might be addressed if a long term relationship between media and researchers are established which will enable information to be communicated better and ahead of time.

There was concern that there is still not enough clarity on how the media can promote the initiative and that there were many issues regarding the media in Kenya that were not addressed.

7. Way Forward

The Trust team briefed the participants about the outcome of the regional meeting that was held in Johannesburg on 7 June 2011 and the recommendations with regard to the national lead organizations. Key considerations proposed at the regional meeting were that the national lead organization must have the following:

- Administrative Capacity
- National Standing
- Convening Ability
- Ability to Participate at Regional Level
- Deep Understanding of the Project
- Demonstrable Interest in the Project

After a discussion participants agreed that KCDF should be the lead organization. However, objectives must be specific. It was also suggested that each group may need to have a co-convening organization (e.g. convener for media, research and advocacy respectively). This might enable all three groups' voices to be heard and not the current idea of advocacy groups. The fear was that if there should be one lead organization that is for instance, and advocacy group, that it might neglect other groups' issues. It was therefore agreed that there should be three group co-conveners (media, advocacy and research) as this might ensure more collaboration. It was also suggested that there should be a steering committee.



There is a need to do a mapping of focus areas of the various organizations in Kenya. Further, an invitation should be extended to relevant organizations that will add value. There should be awareness however, of the danger of paralysis of consultation. A smaller group might also be established to take issues further in order to refine the objectives and strategies to reflect the Kenyan reality.

This will highlight the national issues. There is also a need for clarity on the nature of advocacy, especially regarding the United States prescription on partisan politics with regard to the three thematic areas.

Participants wanted to know if they would have the capacity to engage with Parliament if they would strengthen linkages between these groups. It was agreed that participants will identify specific objectives amongst themselves and will also identify other key actors to bring into the project. It was also suggested that all participants, including those who did not attend the national convening, should meet again in order to clarify the objectives. Thus it was requested that the minutes of this meeting should be distributed to attendees in

order to provide feedback at the next convening. Participants expressed concern that policy makers are not present at the convening and that research, advocacy and media are only talking to themselves. It was suggested that there be a meeting with policy makers after the three groups have agreed on how to collaborate and on the issues to take forward to policy makers.

Concerning financial resources, it was noted that there will not necessarily be new funds available for new activities, but that the focus would be on building the capacity of existing initiatives to achieve the objectives of the project.

8. Conclusion

A request was put forward a list of organizations that participants would like to include in the project as well as those who will be willing to work with the lead organization. In order to have a more inclusive process, groups need to discuss amongst themselves their areas of work and find a common ground. It was confirmed that there will be a follow-up convening to further the implementation plan.



were discussed at the convening.

It was suggested that there should be an online feedback system set up in order to have access to feedback as well as another online tool of mapping and progress. KCDF also committed to meet with A24 to discuss the challenges that

The Trust will circulate the terms of reference for the national lead organisations to all six countries to enable them submit proposals on the implementation of the project in their respective countries.

Annex 1: List of Participants

	Name	Organization	Email
1	Charles Mwangi Waituru	Global Campaign Against Poverty (GCAP)	mwangi@seedinstitute.com mwangi@mwangi.info
2	Mr. Steve Muchiri	East African Farmers Federation (EAFF)	smuchiri@eaffu.org
3	Mr Gichinga Ndirangu	Health Action International	gichinga@haiafrica.org
4	Mr. Shadrack Omondi	Reconcile	shadrack@reconcile-ea.org
5	Ms Janet Mawiyoo	Kenya Community Development Fund (KCDF)	janet.mawiyoo@kcdf.or.ke
6	Ms Caroline Testud	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	caroline.testud@acordinternational.org
7	Mr Tom Were	Kenya Community Development Fund (KCDF)	tom.were@kcdf.or.ke
8	Ms Marikit Batten	PEN (Media)	marikit@mediae.org
9	Ms Natasha Kahi	A24	natasha@a24media.com
10	Ms Lucy Maina	Africa Educational Trust	l.maina@africaeducationaltrust.org
11	Mr Melvin Chibole	Kenya Community Development Fund (KCDF)	melvin.chibole@kcdf.or.ke
12	Ms Beatrice Mwangi	Seed Institute (GCAP)	Beatrice@seedinstitute.com
13	Stephen Waitaka	ActionAid	Stephen.waitaka@actionaid.org
22	Neville Gabriel	Southern Africa Trust	ngabriel@southernafricatrust.org
23	Lusungu Kanchenche	Southern Africa Trust	lkanchenche@southernafricatrust.org
24	Thembinkosi Mhlongo	Southern Africa Trust	tmhlongo@southernafricatrust.org
24	Thapelo Sekoma	Southern Africa Trust	tsekoma@southernafricatrust.org
25	Ashley Green-Thompson	Southern Africa Trust	agreen-thompson@southernafricatrust.org
26	Cindy Snyders	Southern Africa Trust	csnyders@southernafricatrust.org

Annex 2: Event Evaluation

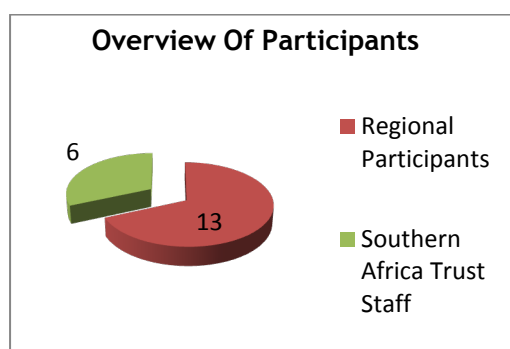
Evaluation report for the Kenya National Convening on linkages between Research, Advocacy and Media Work for Pro-Poor Policy Development and Accountability.

The Trust hosted a convening with Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF) as a partner in Kenya. The objectives of the convening were as follows:

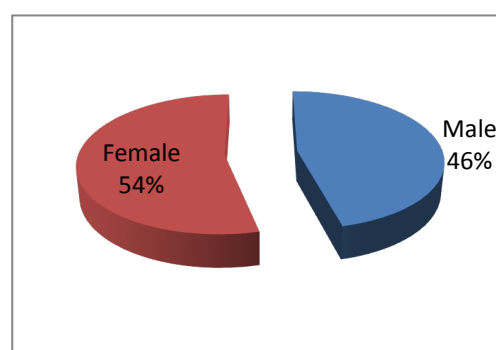
- To discuss the project implementation and strategies
- To discuss the findings and the recommendations of the recently completed scoping study and baseline survey
- To discuss project implementation arrangements including country and thematic coordination
- Inform the implementation of the overall project for sustainability purposes

The convening was attended by 19 members including 6 members from the Trust (Graph 1). Of this, 6 or 46% were men and 7 or 54% were women (Graph 2).

Graph 1: Overview of Participants



Graph 2: Overview of Participants by Gender



The participants were asked to complete evaluation forms that covered questions that asked them to rate the achievements of the objectives for the convening as well as the content, process facilitation, learning, approach, venue and planning.

The results are from the evaluation forms completed by participants and are presented in graphs with comments captured directly from their response.

The evaluation was in two sections. **Section A** (which participants were asked to rate the logistics, planning, facilitation process and whether they have learned anything new) and **Section B** (which participants were rating achievement of objectives of the convening)

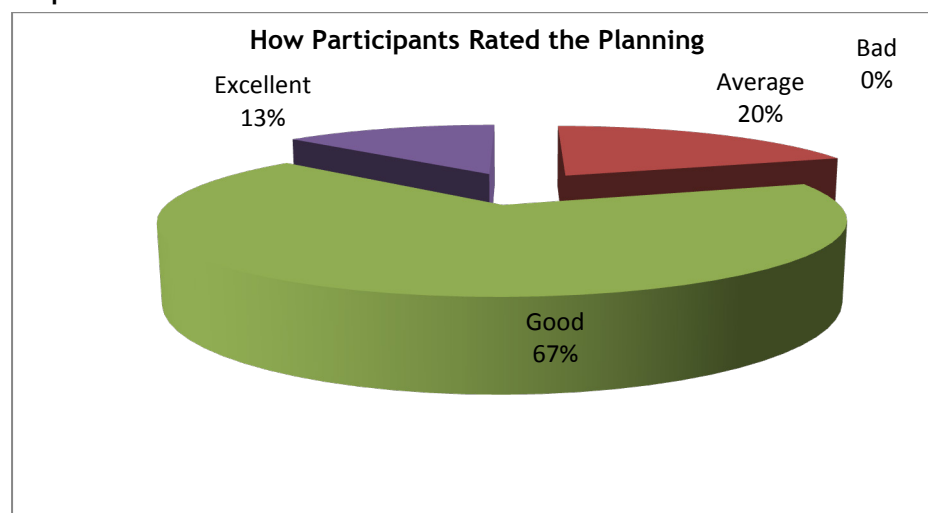
SECTION A:

A four level scale rating was used as follows:

"Bad"	"Average"	"Good"	"Excellent"
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On planning done for the convening from their experience as participants, **67%** said it was **good**, **13%** said **excellent**, and **20%** said **average**. None said **bad** (see Graph 3 below).

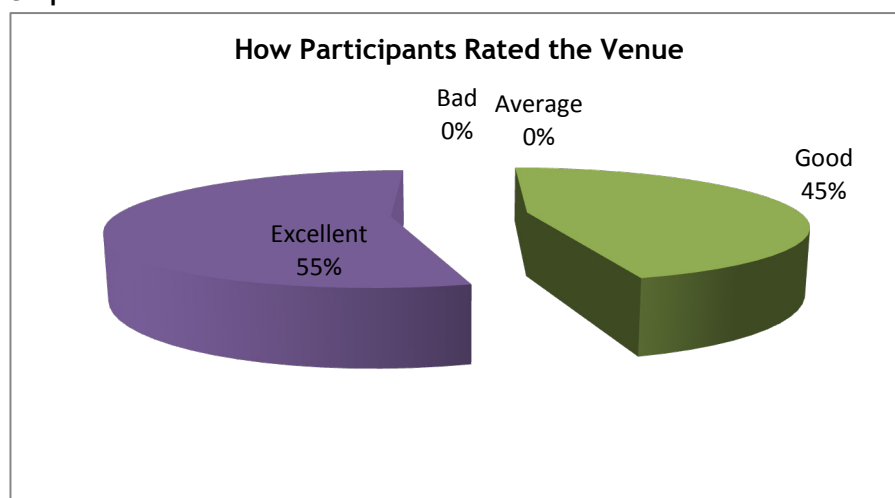
Graph 3



PARTICIPANT COMMENTS

- Reception was good
- Representatives from the Southern Africa Trust always responded to the questions asked
- The objectives were clear
- The invitation was sent in good time
- Good facilitation
- The presentations were concise and elaborative
- Knowledge of presentations was proper and excellent
- Well organized and all aspects were covered
- Good presentations

Graph 4

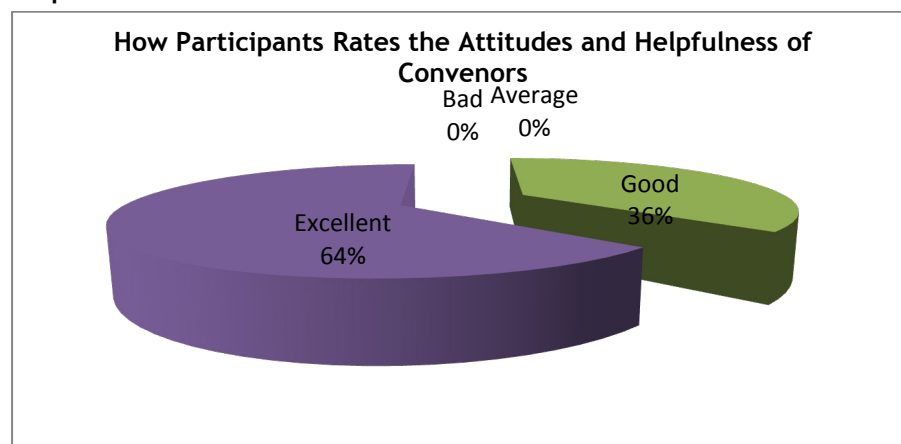


Participant Comments

- The Hilton Hotel Nairobi is always the best
- Good arrangements
- Food was good
- Ambience was great and venue is accessible

Regards the attitudes, availability and helpfulness of the conveners, **36%** rated good, **64%** rated excellent, None rated average or bad (see Graph 5)

Graph 5

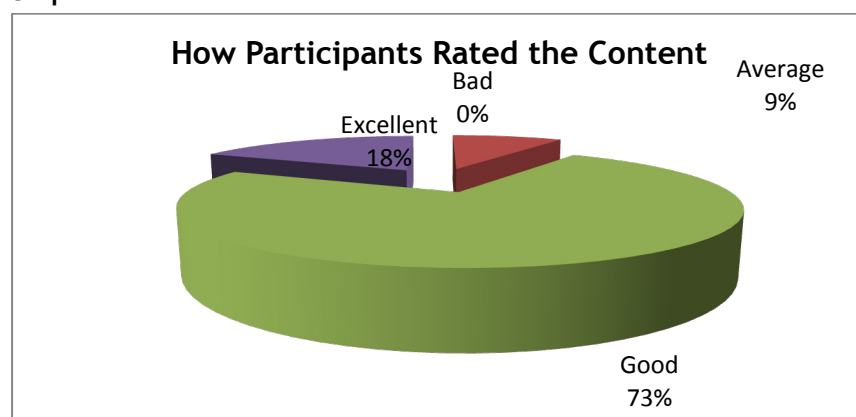


Participant Comments

- They were very friendly and approachable
- Flexible in approach
- Warm and accessible
- Easy to talk to
- Organized team
- They were jointly responding to issues with clarity
- Friendly and professional

With respect to quality of the event based on content, **73%** rated good and **18%** rated excellent and **9%** rated bad. **None** rated average as illustrated in graph 6

Graph 6

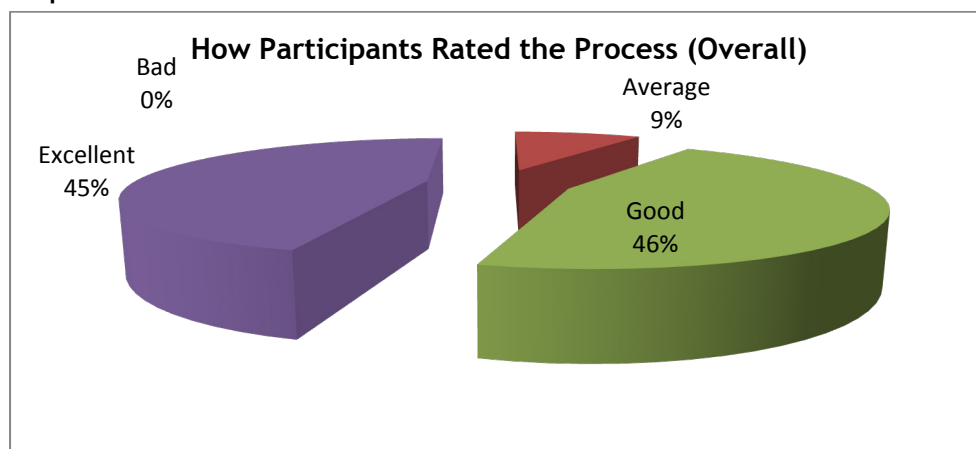


Participant Comments

- Too much information at once
- Media representatives were not represented adequately
- More meetings are needed to fine tune the discussions
- Brilliant
- Well thought through

On how the participants experienced the process used to facilitate the event, **46%** rated “good”, **45%** rated excellent and another **9%** rated average. None rated bad (see graph 7)

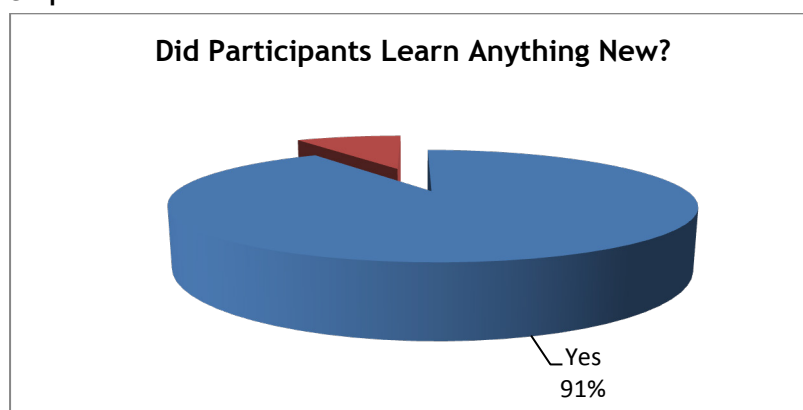
Graph 7



Participant Comments

- Issues of digression should be addressed to focus on main issues
- Evaluation was good and involving
- The presentations were informative
- The use of open forum discussions was fantastic
- Everyone were able to participate
- Very interactive
- The facilitator understands the facilitation process
- The question on whether the participants have learned anything new, **91%** rated “yes” and **9%** rated “no” (see graph 8)

Graph 8



Participant Comments

- Learnt more of what the Trust does and had no idea of the need for three different groups to work together
- A new understanding of what other organizations do as well as networking
- Learnt that there is a need for linkages and push for development
- The ideas that came from the discussions were very innovative
- Understand the role of advocacy for researchers and how this links with the influence of policy makers

- Building linkages in terms of results cycle

Please note that the data is exclusive from the Trust staff members who did not fill in the forms.

SECTION B:

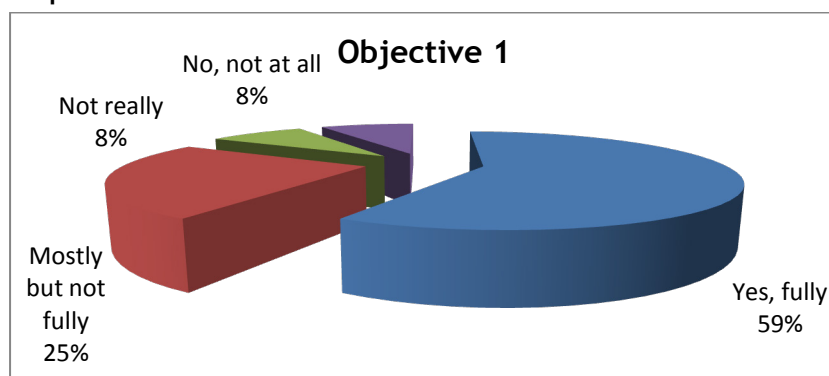
In this section of the form, participants were asked to rate the achievements of the objectives of the convening. The following four level scale was used:

Yes, fully	Mostly but not fully	Not really	No, not at all
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Objective 1: To discuss the project implementation strategies.

59% of the 12 participants rated **“yes, fully”**, 25% rated **“mostly but not fully”**, 8% rated **“not really”**. None rated **“no, not at all”**. See graph 9

Graph 9



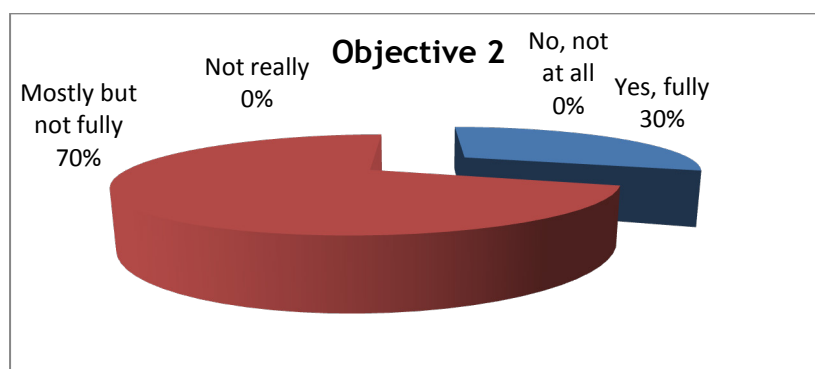
Participant Comments

- There needs to be clarity on how the media can promote this initiative
- There needs to be constructive plans of action to involve the media in the project
- Strategies are clear
- Follow up on discussions to come up with a more defined roll out plan
- The project implementation strategies were mainly focused on how to get the various players together to create synergy and linkages

Objective 2: to discuss the findings and the recommendations of the recently completed scoping study and baseline survey.

30% rated **“yes, fully”** and 70% rated **“mostly but not fully”**. None rated **“not really”** or **“no, not at all”** as illustrated on Graph 10.

Graph 10



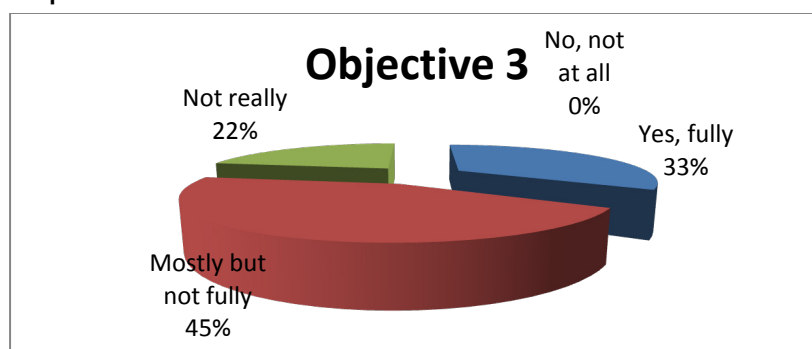
Participant Comments

- Discussions and presentations were brief, especially for those reading the presentations for the first time
- Kenyan media has a lot more issues that were that were left out from the findings
- The actual report pending but the brief was informative
- The findings were exemplary because they gave the view of the foundation as to why this initiative was realized
- The findings are correct as they reflect the current situation in Kenya
- The issues of the findings were highlighted

Objective 3: To discuss project implementation arrangements including country and thematic coordination.

33% rated “yes, fully” and 45% rated “mostly but not fully”, 22% rated “not really”. None rated “no, not at all” (see graph 11)

Graph 11



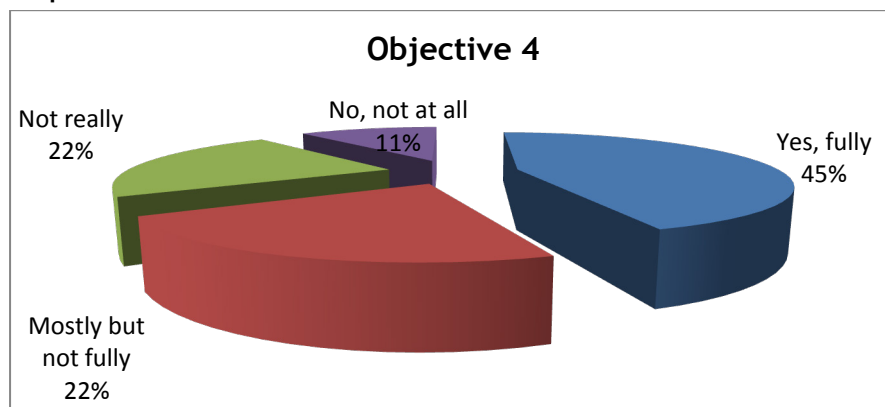
Participant Comments

- There is still a need to identify what works for Kenya
- More meetings need to take place for the success of the project
- The project implementation arrangements are superb because they visited Kenya and that requires a lot of interaction between players in each country to bring forth the initiative with regard to the thematic
- Good arrangements
- Relatively clear

Objective 4: Inform the implementation of the overall project for sustainability purposes.

45% rated “yes fully”, 22% rated “mostly but not fully” and 22% rated “not really”. 11% rated “no, not at all”. (see Graph 12)

Graph 12



Participant Comments

- The project clearly demonstrated what needs to be done
- Objectives and priorities to be drafted at a later stage
- There is a need to ensure that this initiative enhances the future and thus this information is important for the monitoring of the project
- Participation from all members is key
- The issue of ownership is important for sustainability
- Time constraints and prioritization

Summary:

The graph 13 below shows the overview of the rating of achievement of objective by half participants. This comparison shows a positive picture of how participants rated the objectives overall. A small proportion indicated negative response of “not really” and “no, not at all”. This rating indicates a level of unsure understanding of the project. We might need to re-convene the group and address these issues.

