



Learning lessons on research uptake and use: A review of DFID's research communication programmes

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PART 2 - RESOURCES

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Acronyms

AGRIS Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology

APHRC Africa Population and Health Research Centre, Kenya BBC WST British Broadcasting Cooperation World Service Trust

BLDS British Library for Development Studies

CABI Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux International

CGIAR Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research

CHSRF Canadian Health Services Research Foundation
CommGap Mainstreaming communication in development
CRD Central Research Department (now DFID Research)

CP (Research) Communication Programme

CSO Civil Society Organization

DAC Development Assistance Committee - OECD DFID Department for International Development

DR Document Review

DRC Development Research Centres

EE Enabling Environment

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation

FTTG Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance

GDN Global Development Network

GDNet The electronic voice of - Global Development Network

ICT Information and Communication Technology

ICT4D Information and Communication Technologies for Development

IDRC International Development Research Centre

IDS Institute of Development Studies

IFORD International Forum of Research Donors infoDev Information for Development - World Bank

INASP International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications

ITOCA Information Training and Outreach Centre for Africa

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs Millennium Development Goals

MK4D Mobilising Knowledge for Development – IDS

NGOs Non Governmental Organisations

OECD TOrganisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

ODI Overseas Development Institute

PERii Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information phase 2

- INASP

POVNET Promoting Pro-Poor Growth - OECD R4D Research4Development - CABI

RCSG Research Communication Strategy Group
RELAY Research Communication Programme – PANOS

PRD Policy and Research Directorate
RAPID Research and Policy in Development

RCS Research Communication Programme Survey
RCI Research Communication Programme interviews

RGS Research Generator Survey
RPC Research Programme Consortia

RRU Regional Research Units

RURU Research Unit for Research Utilisation (Universities of Edinburgh

and St Andrews)

RUS Research User Survey

SARIMA Southern African Research and Innovation Management

Association

SciDev.Net The Science and Development Network

SjCOOP Peer-to-Peer Development and Support of Science Journalism in



the Developing World WFSJ Strategic Learning Initiative - IDS SLI

Sub-Saharan Africa SSA

SMCR Sender-Message-Channel-Receiver

Triple Line Consulting Ltd. TLC

Terms of Reference TOR

World Agricultural Information Network WAICENT World Federation of Science Journalists WFSJ



Acknowledgements

This is Part 2 of a study on research uptake and use. It includes the information collection tools and resulting information that informed Part 1 of this study.

The study has called upon researchers, DFID funded research communication programme representatives, and users of research from across the spectrum, including policy makers, development practitioners, NGOs, researchers and development partners. This work could not have been undertaken without the interest and willingness of all who contributed. We thank all respondents with whom we were in contact, for sharing openly their knowledge, experience and ideas.

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Table of Contents

Method 1	Research communication programmes reviewed	5
Method 2	Research communication programme document review format	6
Method 3	Research communication programme survey questionnaire	9
Method 4	Research user survey questionnaire	. 10
Method 5	Research generator survey questionnaire	. 11
Method 6	Analysis of research users contacted and returns	. 12
Method 7	Analysis of research generators contacted and returns	. 13
Method 8	Checklist of questions for research communication programme interviews	. 15
Method 9	Checklist of questions for research user interviews	
Method 10	Checklist of questions for research generator interviews	
Wethod To	checking of questions for research generator interviews	. 1 2
Resource 1	Programme profile – Agfax / New Agriculturalist	
	Programme profile – AGRIS	
Resource 3	Programme profile – Global ICT advocacy	
	Programme profile – CommGap	
Resource 5	Programme profile – Fostering Trust	
Resource 6	Programme profile – GDNet	
	Programme profile – ICT4D	
	Programme profile – InfoDev	
	Programme profile – Makutano Junction	
	Programme profile – MK4D	
	Programme profile – PERI	
	Programme profile – RELAY	
Resource 13	Programme profile – Research Africa	66
	Programme profile – Practical Answers	
	Programme profile – R4D	
	Programme profile – SciDev	
	Programme profile – SjCOOP	82
Resource 18	Summary results of research communication programme	
	document review – data tables	
	Summary results of document review – diagrams	. 94
Resource 20	Summary of questionnaire survey result – research communication programmes	107
Resource 21	Diagrammes from research communication programme	
	questionnaire survey1	
	Summary of questionnaire survey result – research users 1	
	Diagrammes from research user questionnaire survey 1	
	Summary of questionnaire survey result – research generators 1	
Resource 25	Diagrammes from research generator questionnaire survey 1	119



Method 1 Research communication programmes reviewed

- 1. Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (bWRENmedia,) http://www.new-ag.info/ and http://www.agfax.net/)
- 2. AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, http://www.fao.org/agris/)
- 3. BBC WST Policy and Research Programme on the Role of Media and Communication in Development (BBC World Service Trust)

 http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913 globalpa rtnership.shtml
- 4. CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank, http://www.commgap.com/)
- 5. Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International Records Management Trust, http://www.irmt.org/building_integrity.html)
- GDNet: Global Development Network (GDNet The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org)
- 7. ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID IDRC, http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d)
- 8. InfoDev (World Bank, http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html)
- 9. Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/)
- 10. MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services/mk4d/about-mobilising-knowledge-for-development-mk4d
 - id21 communicating development research (http://www.id21.org/)
 - Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (http://www.eldis.org/)
 - British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/)
 - BRIDGE Mainstreaming Gender Equality (http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/)
 - SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative)
 (http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectId=1344CDB4-AEFF-31D9-FE98167E226DFCA0)
- 11. PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-the-enhancement-of-research-information.html)
- 12. RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, http://www.panos.org.uk/relay)
- 13. Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of Commonwealth Universities (The ACU), http://www.research-africa.net/)
- 14. Practical Answers (Practical Action, http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/)
- 15. R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, http://www.research4development.info/)
- 16. SciDEV: The Science and Development Network, http://scidev.net/en/)
- 17. SjCOOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (World Federation of Science Journalists WFSJ), http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55)



Comments in terms of thematic focus

A review of DFID's research communication programmes Research communication programme document review format Method 2 Programme title **Programme Programme** abbreviation web site Managing institution(s) Nature of institution If other: 2 please 3 specify If other: Please Management mechanism specify: Date of current No. of years of opera-tion of phase current phase From: To: Any earlier Launch date of Comments on history of initiative phases? overall initiative **Funding Duration [years] of DFID DFID** contribution for current support to current programme [in £] programme DFID contribution per annum -Estimated average annual estimated average [in £] programme budget [£] Other programme funders / donors Logframe Date of logframe Programme goal Programme objective / purpose Anticipated / intended impacts (= purpose-level OVIs) Outcomes Outputs Main activities Any comments on logframe Programme focus of information communicated Sector / theme - as per DFID research strategy Overall answer Specific themes under each sector (if applicable) Growth Health Sustainable agriculture Governance Climate change New challenges Research on communication and media Others

6



Geographical focus:				, 3	
Overall answer					
Africa - north of Sahara	List speci	fic countries			
Africa South of Sahara	List specii	ic countries			
Middle East	1				
South Asia	4				
Far East	4				
	4				
Central Asia Republics	4				
South America	4				
Caribbean					
North and Central America	4				
Pacific	4				
Europe	<u> </u>				
Comments in terms of geographic focus					
Main Drawnawa Dathway					
Main Programme Pathway					
Don't know / not clear from documentation Path 1: Directly to households / communities	/the near				
Path 2: Indirectly to end user via intermediarie		ana / ra pankaga ti	as information f	or and upore	
Path 3: Indirectly through better informed dec					
Other (please specify)	ision makers	and more approp	nate policy proc	63363	
Intended users					
Don't know / not clear from documentation	I		Others		
Don't know / not clear from documentation	North	South	Others		
Donors	North	South			
Policy makers - international					
Policy makers - regional					
Policy makers - national					
Policy makers - local					
International / multilateral agencies mostly					
working on implementation (WB, UN)					
Implementation - national govt					
Implementation - local government					
UK government					
DFID staff and programmes					
Civil society organisations (CSOs)					
Researchers and research organisations					
Education organisations and teachers					
Students					
NGOs					
Media					
Private companies					
Rural populations					
Urban populations					
Poor rural people Poor urban people					
General public / development awareness					
Comments related to intended users					
Comments related to intended users					
Sources and delivery of information					
Key sources of information		•			
Primary research		Main ones iden	tified		
generators					
Other communication		Main ones iden	tified		
programmes					
Other knowledge Main ones identified					
intermediaries					
		If yes, what typ	e of		
Own research research?					
Others - please specify					
Comments related to key sources of inform	nation				
Method of sourcing of information					
Direct linkage with researcher?					
If yes, nature of linkage with researcher					
Linkage with knowledge intermediary?					
If yes, nature of linkage with intermediary					
Is information free of charge to programme?					
Comments on sourcing					



	•
Repackaging and validation of information	
Is the knowledge repackaged by the programme?	
If yes, through what process?	
If yes, by whom?	
Is there a peer review process to validate the	
information?	
If yes, how is it done?	
Is there any other process to validate the information?	
If yes, through what process?	<u>'</u>
Comments on repackaging and	
validation	
Product(s) produced by the programme	
Web site	Others:
E-groups, blogs and debates	
Journals	ı
Peer reviewed papers, etc.	
Downloadable document / resource	
Policy notes / studies	
Newsletters	
Other printed materials	
Training materials	
Audio and video products	
Q&A	
Comments related to products produced	
' '	
Delivery mechanisms	
Online / www Others:	
Print	
Broad cast	
Narrow cast	
One-to-one	
Training	
W/s, conference	
Telephone	
web2	
Comments related to delivery mechanisms	
·	
Targeting	Payment for service
Active / purposeful	Mostly free to users
Static	Mostly charged at cost
Responsive	Mostly charged at subsidised rate
Other	Other
Comments related to targeting	
M&E and further comments	
Monitoring and evaluation	

Monitoring and evaluation

Does the programme have an articulated M&E strategy and / or programme?

How does the programme track progress, assess performance and evaluate impact?

User surveys / records to monitor progress against logframe indicators

Other methods to monitor progress against logframe indicators
User surveys / records, but not reported against logframe indicators
Case studies

Peer review

External review

Internal review / internal learning events

Impact assessment

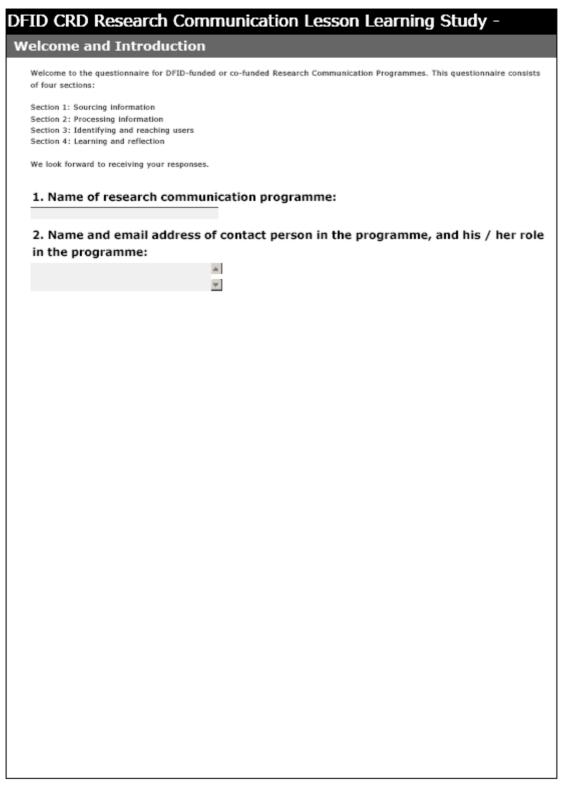
Others (please specify)

Comments related to M&E



Method 3 Research communication programme survey questionnaire

(Please double-click on the document below to open the pdf file in Acrobat Reader)



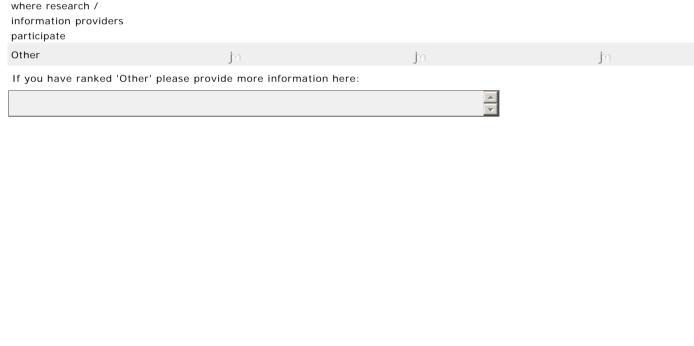
DFID CRD Research Communication Lesson Learning Study -Welcome and Introduction Welcome to the questionnaire for DFID-funded or co-funded Research Communication Programmes. This questionnaire consists of four sections: Section 1: Sourcing information Section 2: Processing information Section 3: Identifying and reaching users Section 4: Learning and reflection We look forward to receiving your responses. 1. Name of research communication programme: 2. Name and email address of contact person in the programme, and his / her role in the programme:

Section 1: Sourcing information

Your programme uses information from different sources. We are interested to know what sources you use, how you obtain information from these sources, and what challenges you face in doing so.

3. How does your programme access research and information providers?

	Doesn't apply	Minor mechanism	Significant mechanism
We source information from open websites or	j α	jα	jα
open access publications			
We seek out research outputs and information from multiple sources to	j n	j n	j n
meet specific needs			
Research / information providers contact us on a regular basis	j a	j∕n	j'n
We contact research / information providers on a regular basis	j m	j n	j n
We have formal agreements or linkages with key research / information providers	j∙n	jα	jη
We attend DFID convened events or fora, where research / information providers participate	j m	j m	j m
Other	ţn	ļα	ţa
16 have made at 10th and all			·



4. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - from DFID-funded RPC (Research Programme Consortia) or DRC (Development Research Centres)?

j n	ja ja	jn	j a	j a
j m	Ĵτ∩			
		j m	j m	j n
jm	j a	j n	j to	jn
j n	ј'n	j n	jn	jm
jn	jα	j ta	jα	jα
j n	j m	j n	j m	j n
jn	ja	j n	ja	Ja
j m	jn	j m	j n	j n
jn	jα	j'n	j n	jα
j m	j m	j'n	j m	j m
j n	ja	j n	jα	j a
j n	Ĵ'n	j n	j m	j m
j m	j a	jα	jta	ja
j n	j n	j m	j n	j n
jn	ja	j to	j o	jn
j n	j'n	j ⊓	j m	jn
j a	j ta	j o	j o	j n
j m	j 'n	j m	j m	jn
j a	j a	ja	j a	j a
	ja j	jn jn jn	jn j	jn jn jn jn jn jn

OFID CRD Research Communica	ation	Lesson L	earning	Study	-
Migration, Globalisation and Poverty (University of Sussex, http://www.migrationdrc.org/)	jn	jn	j n	j n	j n
Pathways of Women's Empowerment (Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, www.pathwaysofempowerment.org	jn	jα	j ta	jα	jα
Policy Innovation for Systems for Clean Energy Security (African Centre for Technology Studies, http://www.pisces.or.ke/)	j n	j'n	j'n	j m	j m
Realising Rights: Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health in Poor and Vulnerable Populations (Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, http://www.realising-rights.org/)	j n	j n	j'n	jα	ja
Religion and Development (International Development Department, University of Birmingham, http://www.rad.bham.ac.uk/)	j n	j n	j n	j m	j n
Research-Inspired Policy and Practice Learning in Ethiopia and the Nile Region (Overseas Development Institute, http://www.rippleethiopia.org/)	jn	jα	j ta	jα	jα
Research and Capacity Building in Reproductive and Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS in Developing Countries (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/dfid/aids/)	j n	jn	j ∩	j n	jn
Team for Applied Research to Generate Effective Tools and Strategies for Communicable Disease Control (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/dfid/targets/)	j o	j'n	j'n	j α	ja
Women's Empowerment in Muslim Contexts (Southeast Asia Research Centre (SEARC), City University of Hong Kong, http://www.wemc.com.hk/web/)	j n	j m	j m	jn	j m
Young Lives – An International Study of Childhood Poverty (Department of International Development, University of Oxford, http://www.younglives.org.uk/)	jn	jα	j'n	jα	jα

5. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - from UK Research Councils? (http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/default.htm)

	Don't know	Not used	Not used, but would like to use	Used occasionally	Significant source
Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC)	i to	ţo.	jo.	jo.	ja ja
http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/Pages/default.aspx	J	J	J	Ja	J
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research	i n	in	in	m	in
Council (BBSRC) http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/	J. i	J . 1	J . 1	Jei	J . 1
Engineering and Physical Sciences Research	i to	fo	ho	to	i n
Council (EPSRC)	Jei	J	Jai	Jai	J 51
http://www.epsrc.ac.uk/default.htm					
Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)	i n	m	m	In	i m
http://www.esrc.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/index.aspx	J: i	J	J : i	J:	Jii
Medical Research Council (MRC)	t o	fo	to	to	i n
http://www.mrc.ac.uk/index.htm	Jei	J	Jsi	Jai	J 51
Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)	i n	in	m	m	i m
http://www.nerc.ac.uk/	J. 1	J : 1	J : 1	J · I	J : 1
Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC)	i to	fo	ho	to	i n
http://www.scitech.ac.uk/	J	J . 1	J . 1	Jai	J ~ 1

6. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - from other DFID-funded (or co-funded) research?

	Don't know	Not used	Not used, but would like to use	Used occasionally	Significant source
Research into Use Programme (RIUP), (Natural Resources International Ltd, www.researchintouse.com)	jα	j'n	jn	j _o	j∩
Institutes of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) http://www.cgiar.org/	j n	j m	j n	j n	j n
Other international organizations (e.g. UN agencies, World Bank)	j n	j n	jα	jo	j∩
Climate Adaptation in Africa (International Development Research Centre, http://www.idrc.ca/ccaa/)	j'n	j'n	j'n	j n	j'n
Other	j n	j n	j n	j n	ja

If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:



7. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - not funded or co-funded by DFID?

	Don't know	Not used	Not used, but would like to use	Used occasionally	Significant source
Internationally generated research (World Bank, UN agencies, etc.)	ja	jα	j α	j a	j α
Research generated by national research programmes in developed countries	j n	j m	j n	j m	j n
Research generated by national research programmes in developing and middle income countries	jn	jα	j a	jn	j o
Private sector generated research	j n	J n	j n	j n	j m
International NGOs	j to	jn	j ta	j n	j to
National or regional NGOs	j n	j n	j n	j n	j n
Civil society generated research and innovation (e.g. farmers' innovations)	jα	j n	jα	jα	ρţ
Other	j n	j n	j n	j m	j n
If you have ranked 'Other'	please give more in	formation here:			
				A	

DFID CRD Research Communication Lesson Learning Study -8. Do you use your own research as a source of research to communicate? Not applicable (programme does Used occasionally Significant source not do own research) Own research on 30 m m communication Other own research m m m (please specify in box below) Further information: 9. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - from other DFID-funded or co-funded research communication programmes? Not used, but Don't Not Used knowused would occasionally tο use Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (Wren ja ja ja jm Media,) http://www.new-ag.info/ and http://www.agfax.net/) AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, jm jm jm jm http://www.fao.org/agris/) Information and Communication for Development - Global Advocacy (BBC World Service Trust) ja ja ja 'n http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913_globalpartnership.shtml CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank, jm jm jm jn http://www.commgap.com/) Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International ja ja ja 30 Records Management Trust, http://www.irmt.org/building_integrity.html) GDNet: Global Development Network (GDNet - The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org) m in in in ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID - IDRC, ja ja ja http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d) InfoDev (World Bank, http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html) jn jn jn m Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/) MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledgejm jm jm services/mk4d/about-mobilising-knowledge-for-development-mk4d ID21 communicating development research (http://www.id21.org/) ja ja ja Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (http://www.eldis.org/) m m m British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/) BRIDGE - Mainstreaming Gender Equality (http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/) m SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative) (http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectId=1344CDB4-AEFF-31D9ja ja FE98167E226DFCA0) PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the m m m m Availability of Scientific Publications, http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-theenhancement-of-research-information.html) RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, http://www.panos.org.uk/relay) 30 Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of jn jn jn m Commonwealth Universities (The ACU), http://www.research-africa.net/) Practical Answers (Practical Action, http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/) ja ja ja R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, http://www.research4development.info/) m m m m SCIDEV: The Science and Development Network, http://scidev.net/en/) ja ja ja

SjCOOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (WFSJ / World Federation of Science Journalists,

http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55)

jm

m jn

source, and note v	whether this use is occ	asional or sign	nificant use).
	of research informatinote whether this use		ned above. (Please specify or significant use).
12. What challeng	 jes, if any, has your pr	ogramme expe	erienced in sourcing
research?			
Not available (e.g. not written up, not in the	Doesn't apply j்̇∩	Minor reason j	Significant reason j்
public domain) Don't know what other research communication organisations have to offer	J m	j n	j m
Not available in format that is useful	jα	j a	jη
Not available in a language that is useful	jm	j n	j n
Information has not been validated / lack of confidence in information	j m	jα	jα
Formal barriers (e.g. Intellectual Property Rights, patents, trade laws)	j m	j m	j n
Other	†a	to.	ţa
If you have ranked 'Other'	please give further information he	3	J
13. What percent	age of the research us	sed by your pro	ogramme is generated in the
	ping or middle income		
jn 0% jn u	up to 25% jn up to 50%	j₁ up to 75%	jn over 75% jn Don't know

10. Non-DFID funded research communication programmes? (Please specify each

14. What specific challenges, if any, has your programme experienced in using Southern sources?

	Doesn't apply	Minor reason	Significant reason
Not available (e.g. not written up, not in the public domain)	j n	j o	j α
Don't know what other research / information providers have to offer	j n	jn	j n
Not available in format that is useful	j α	ja	jα
Not available in a language that is useful	j m	j m	j n
Information hasn't been validated / lack of confidence in information	jα	ţα	j α
Formal barriers (e.g. Intellectual Property Rights, patents, trade)	j n	j n	j n
Other	ja	ja	jn



Section 2: Processing information

Your programme processes information in different ways – for example, by summarising and synthesising research, or by re-packaging it in different formats for different types of users. We are interested to know how you do this, and what challenges you face in doing it.

15. Does your programme process research findings?

jn	Yes
m	No

16. If yes, how does your programme process research findings?

_	Not done	Used sometimes	Significant method		
Summarising a specific research finding	j'n	jα	j n		
Summarising research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times, about a particular topic	j m	j n	j n		
Re-formulating research findings in a format / media / language suitable for a particular target group (e.g. policy note, press release, radio programme)	j'n	j [*] o	jn		
Other	j m	j m	j m		
If you have ranked 'Other' please provide more information here:					
		_			

17. What are the main challenges for your programme in synthesising / repackaging research findings?

Quality of research not suttile to the search plan in the state of the search of the s	•	jn	j a
Jim	to		
January of research inclinings research inclining research research inclining research research research research research research research research research researc			
Research not relevant to use context or not esponding to demand of our clients ong time lag between esearch completion and cocess to research incling yeak linkage esearch generators are sol aware of the value of communication research generators are sol aware of the value of communication surveys and esearch generators are sol aware of the value of communication surveys and esearch generators are sold aware of the value of communication surveys and esearch generators are wary of research inclings execution of the value of communication surveys and the value of communication of the value of communication surveys and the value of communication surveys and the value of communication of the value of the value of communication of the value of communication of the value of t	J ij	j'n	j n
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18. How are researchers encouraged to contribute findings to your programme?

	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always or nearly always
We fund researchers to synthesise research findings	j tn	jn	j n	j o
We provide training / capacity development for researchers	j n	j n	j n	j n
We feature research generator web sites on research communication programmes web sites	jα	jn	j n	j o
We acknowledge research generators in communication products	jn	j'n	j m	j n
We organise staff exchange / secondment / fellowships	j tn	jn	j ta	j o
We bring researchers together in workshops/seminars to exchange views and generate further knowledge	j m	j'n	j m	j n
We organise awards or competitions for funding opportunities (to fund the communication and dissemination of research results)	j a	jα	j α	j o
Other	j m	j n	j m	j n

If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:

Section 3: Identifying and reaching users

Your programme targets a range of users and employs different approaches to reach them. We are interested in knowing how you do this, and what challenges you face.

19. Who are your target audiences for your research communication?

	Based in developed countries	Based in developing or middle-income countries
Donors	€	Ē
Policy makers - international	€	ê
Policy makers - regional	€	Ē
Policy makers - national	€	Ê
Policy makers - subnational	Ē	Ê
International / multilateral agencies mostly working on implementation (WB, UN)	Ê	Ê
Implementation - national government	€	ê
Implementation - local government	€	Ê
DFID staff and programmes	É	Ê
Civil society organisations	€	€
Researchers and research organisations	€	Ē
Education organisations and teachers	€	ê
Students	€	Ē
NGOs	€	€
Media	€	€
Private companies	€	€
Rural populations	€	Ē
Urban populations	€	€
Poor rural people	€	€
Poor urban people	€	Ê
Children and youth	€	É
General public / development awareness Specifically UK general	ê	€
public public	€	Ê
Other	ê	ê
If you have ranked 'Other' pleas	se give further information here:	
		<u>~</u>

20. How do you know who your users are? What tools and methods do you use to identify them?

You can select more than one option.

	Not used	Used – undifferentiated by user group	Used - with geographical differentiation	Used - with gender differentiation	Used - with differentiation by user type / profession
Analysis of mailing list of recipients of outputs	é	ē	€	ê	É
User survey	e	€	€	É	ê
Tracking of web site use	€	€	€	É	€
Records of requests and queries received	ê	ê	ê	ê	é
Workshops and w/s feedback	é	ê	€	ê	€
Audience counts	ê	ê	é	ê	é
Other	E	€	ē	€	€

If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:



21. What is the main route by which your programme impacts on end users?

	Not used	Occasionally used	Significant pathway	
Directly to households / communities / the poor (e.g. TV soap opera on HIV/Aids)	j∙n	j'n	ļα	
Indirectly to households / communities / the poor via intermediaries or practitioners, who process the information for end users	j n	jm	j n	
Indirectly through better informed decision makers and more appropriate policy processes (e.g. policy briefs and workshops targeting national centres of excellence and civil society groups)	jn	j n	jn	
Other	j ∕∩	j m	j n	
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:				

22. How does your programme measure the impact of its research communication on policy and practice?

	Not used	Used ad hoc / occasionally	Significant mechanism
Through a strategic approach taken by the programme (e.g. the use of assumptions / hypotheses on uptake and impact, specific tools such as Most Significant Change, Outcome Mapping, Theory of Change)	j :n	jn	j u
Through focused research study on uptake and impact	j n	j n	j n
Through user surveys and feedback	ja	j n	j'n
Other	j'n	jn	J'n
If you have ranked 'Other' p	lease give further informat	ion here:	
		_	

23. Which delivery method does your programme use for which audience? - For users in developed countries including the UK.

You may indicate up to three for each row.

-	Internet	Web 2 (e.g. new digital technologies)	Print	Audio & Video	Mass Media	Capacity building	Workshop or conference	Mobile phone	Face to face
Bilateral and multilateral development agencies, incl. UN	€	Ē	€	€	ē	€	Ē	É	€
DFID staff and programmes	€	ê	€	É	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
UK government	€	6	É	€	€	€	€	€	€
Civil society organisations and NGOs	ê	ē	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
Researchers and research organisations	É	e	€	€	Ê	É	é	É	É
Education organisations, teachers and students	€	ê	€	É	ê	ê	é	ê	ê
Media	€	ē	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Private companies	€	é	é	É	€	É	É	é	e
General public / development awareness	e	€	ē	É	é	é	e	ē	É
Other	ē	ê	Ē	ē	ê	ê	ē	ê	Ē
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:									
						<u>~</u>			

24. Which delivery method does your programme use for which audience? - For users in developing or middle-income countries.

You may indicate up to three for each row.

	Internet	Web 2 (e.g. new digital technologies)	Print	Audio & Video	Mass Media	Capacity building	Workshop or conference	Mobile phone	Face to face
Regional development banks and agencies	€	€	É	É	É	€	€	€	É
Regional public bodies	€	€	ē	€	é	é	€	É	ê
National policy makers	€	e	E	€	€	É	é	é	€
DFID staff in regions	ê	ê	ê	ē	ē	ê	ê	€	ê
Civil society organisations and NGOs	€	6	Ē	É	É	É	É	€	É
Researchers and research organisations	ê	ê	Ê	é	é	ê	é	é	ê
Education organisations, teachers and students	€	Ē	e	é	é	é	€	ē	é
Media	€	€	ē	€	é	é	é	é	ê
Private companies	€	ē	€	€	€	€	€	€	É
Rural people	ê	ē	É	€	é	é	€	e	ê
Urban people	€	ē	€	€	€	€	€	€	E
General public / development awareness	É	ê	Ê	é	É	ê	é	É	ê
Other	É	é	É	€	€	€	€	€	Ē

If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:



25. How has your programme attempted to strengthen the demand for its services from a wider audience?

	Not used	Used sometimes	Significant method
Marketing / promotion of the services offered by the programme	jα	j n	j α
Established working relationship / network with key user groups	j m	j m	j n
Formalised feedback mechanisms through workshops	jα	j α	j a
Formalised feedback mechanisms using Internet surveys	j n	j n	j n
Select / work with intermediaries who are strengthening user demand	jα	j α	jα
Other	j n	j n	j n
If you have ranked 'Other' ple	ase give further information	on here:	
		_	

26. How has your programme attempted to strengthen the capacity of users to demand and use research?

	Not used	Used sometimes	Significant method
Training courses / training events	j n	j o	j a
Workshops and conferences	j'n	j m	j n
Mentoring of key individuals	jn	jα	j α
Specific advice to policy makers and donors	Ĵη	j n	j n
Support to networks and coalitions that bring together research users and research generators	jα	ρį	jα
Other	j'n	j n	j n
If you have ranked 'Other' ple	ase give further information	on here:	
		<u> </u>	

27. How has your programme influenced the content of any research programme or initiative?

	Not used	Used sometimes	Significant method		
By providing information about the composition of users (e.g. by gender / age / profession / user type)	jα	j'n	jα		
By directly communicating user demands / needs to the generators of research	j n	j'n	j n		
By directly communicating user demands / needs to the funders of research	jα	j∙n	jα		
Joint planning meetings with research providers on research priorities	j n	j n	j n		
By demanding particular types of research from research generators	jα	jα	j α		
Other	j n	j n	j m		
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:					

DFID CRD Research Communication Lesson Learning Study -Section 4: Learning and reflection 28. Has your programme significantly changed its overall strategy during the last five years? h Yes to No 29. If yes, what triggered the change in strategy? Doesn't apply Applies to some extent Significant mechanism Monitoring results 30 jn jm User feedback m m m Donor request 'n Guidance from advisory m m m board / steering committee In-house learning and 'n 'n 'n reflection Funders permit or m m m encourage change and adaptation of programme Other If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here: 30. Has your programme significantly changed its thematic focus during the last five years? m Yes jn No 31. If yes, what triggered the change in thematic focus? Doesn't apply Applies to some extent Significant mechanism Monitoring results 'n User feedback jm jm j'n Donor request 'n Guidance from advisory m m m board / steering committee In-house learning and 30 'n 'n reflection Funders permit or m m encourage change and adaptation of programme Other If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:

32. What type of learning and reflection activities does your programme undertake or participate in?

	Don't do	Informal / irregular process	Formal / regular process	
Internal reflection within our programme	ja	j o	ja	
Events between our programme and other research communications programmes	j n	j n	j m	
Joint events between our programme and DFID	j n	ja	jα	
Joint events between our programme and other funders	j n	jn	j n	
Joint events between our programme and other programme stakeholders	j o	jo	jα	
Other	j m	jm	j n	
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:				

If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:



DFID CRD Research Communication Lesson Learning Study -
End
Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this survey. We will make the analysis available to you and we look forward to discussing your experience during the coming weeks.
33. Please use this area for any final thoughts or comments, thank you.



Method 4 Research user survey questionnaire

(Please double-click on the document below to open the pdf file in Acrobat Reader)

DFID CRD Research User Survey

Welcome and Introduction

Welcome to the questionnaire for research users: Improving research communication.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Central Research Department of the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom is committed to supporting effective research communication. We invite you to complete our online questionnaire to share your views and contribute to improving research communication. The questionnaire is designed to help DFID understand better how users access research findings, and the challenges faced by them.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire consists four sections:

Section 1: Information on respondent

Section 2: Sourcing of research information

Section 3: Application of research information

Section 4: Use of research communication programmes (DFID-funded and others)

Please complete the questionnaire online, using the link provided in the email we sent to you. We would be most grateful if you could please complete it by 31 January 2009.

The following notes may be useful to you:

- From the pre-test, the completion of the questionnaire should take around 15-20 minutes, provided you have information to hand on your intended replies.
- Once you have commenced completion of the online questionnaire, you cannot save the document and return to it at a later stage, nor can you print out your completed form.

Should you have any questions, please contact the project manager Barbara Adolph at Barbara@tripleline.com.

Thank you in advance for your collaboration and contribution. We look forward to receiving your response.

Page 1

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Thank you in advance for your collaboration and contribution. We look forward to receiving your response.

Section 1: Information on respondent

We would like to know where you are located and what type of research information user you are. By research information, we mean research findings, outputs and products, and related evidence and data.

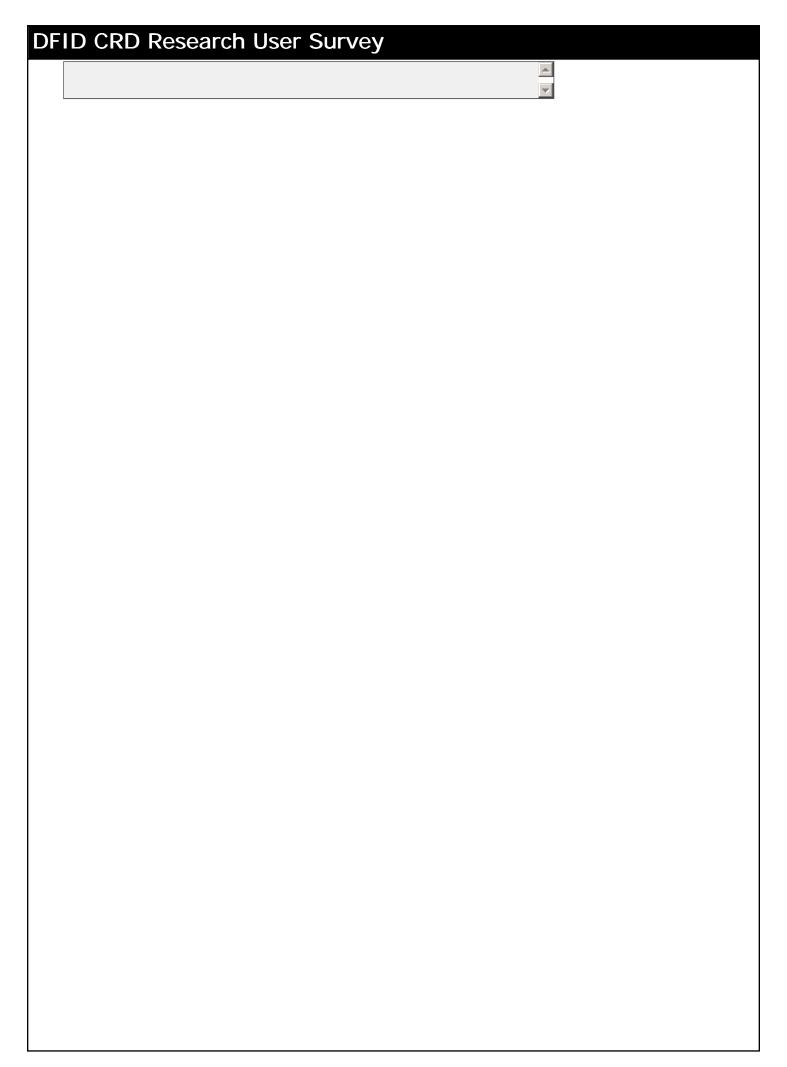
1. In which region are you located?

jm	Africa - north of Sahara
j'n	Africa - sub Saharan
jn	Middle East
jn	South Asia
jn	Far East
jn	Central Asia Republics
jn	South America
jn	Caribbean
jm	North and Central America
j'n	Pacific

├∩ Europe

2. What user category best describes you?

jn	Donor
jn	Multilateral organization (WB, UN, etc.)
jn	Policy maker - international
jn	Policy maker - regional
jn	Policy maker - national
jn	Policy maker - local
jn	Implementation - national government including service providers – health, education, agriculture, etc.
jn	Implementation - local government
jn	UK government
jn	DFID staff and/or programme
jn	Civil Society organization
jn	Researchers and research organization
jn	Education organization and teacher
jn	NGO
jn	Media
jn	Private company (including individual entrepreneur or consultant)
jn	Other
If y	ou have selected 'Other', please give further information here.



Section 2: Sourcing of research information

You obtain information about research outputs and findings that are relevant to your work from a range of different sources. We are interested to know what sources you use and how you obtain this information. You might be able to receive research information directly from researchers, or via research/knowledge intermediaries. By research / knowledge intermediaries, we mean organizations which process and disseminate research findings, to make them accessible to users. One type of intermediary is a research communication programme, which specifically aims to communicate research findings to different types of users.

3. Which research information sources and products do you use?

	Never used	Used occasionally	Used most often
Online (Internet and/or e-mail): news / event information / general development information / diverse range of issues	jα	jα	j o
Online: journals, original research reports	j m	j n	j m
Online: syntheses of research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times about a particular topic	j a	j α	j a
Online: short policy / technical notes	j m	j n	j n
Online: Consultations, blogs, social networking	j ta	j n	j ta
Online: Subscription to regular news / updates	jn	j n	j n
Online: Data bases	jα	j n	jα
Print: journals, original research reports	jn	j n	j n
Print: syntheses of research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times about a particular topic	j Ω	j n	j n
Print: short policy / technical notes	j m	j u	j m
Print: Subscription to regular news / updates	j ta	j n	j a
TV, radio and other mass media	j m	j n	j m
Research communication programmes/ research intermediaries	jα	j'n	j α
Services that respond to your requests for research evidence	j m	j'n	j n
Workshops/ conferences	Jn	j n	j ta
Study tours / other training events	j m	j n	j n
Direct link with research generators without passing through research communication programmes/research intermediaries	j a	jα	j a
Links with other relevant users / communities of practice	j m	j ∩	j m
Professional bodies and networks	j ta	j n	j ra
Personal contacts and advice	Jm	j n	j m
Other	j ta	j n	j a
If you have ranked 'Other', please give further informa	ition here:		

If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here:

4. What are your barriers to accessing research information?

3	3		
	Does not apply	Minor reason	Significant reason
Not aware of where relevant information can be sourced	j n	j n	j m
Inadequate Internet access	j n	j m	j n
Inadequate access to libraries	j n	j ta	j to
Inadequate other facilities to access research information	jn	j n	j ∵∩
Formal barriers of Intellectual Property Rights, patents and trade laws etc.	ja	j n	ĴΩ
Not available in a format that is useful	J n	j m	j n
Not available in a language that is useful	j n	j n	j n
Other	j n	j n	j n
If you have ranked 'Other', please give further infor	rmation here:		
		_	

Section 3: Application of research information

The research information you obtain from the different sources might be used by you in your work. We are interested to know how you use the information and knowledge gained, and what challenges you face in doing so.

5. For what purpose do you use research information?

	Not used for this purpose	Used sometimes for this purpose	Used frequently for this purpose
General awareness / background knowledge	j a	j n	ja
To address a specific issue / solve a problem	j n	j n	j m
To develop a specific product or process	j ta	j n	j n
To contribute to a specific policy debate or policy change process	j n	j'n	j n
To develop a specific advocacy or information initiative	ja	jα	j α
To publish on a particular topic	j n	j n	j m
Other	j n	j n	j o
If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here:			

6. What constraints, if any, are you experiencing in using research information?

	Not applicable	Applicable to some extent	Major barrier
Weak demand for evidence by decision makers	j n	j n	j o
Weak demand for evidence by civil society / general public	j'n	j m	j m
Lack of a critical mass of individuals / groups with exposure to the relevant research information	jα	j ʻo	j ra
Lack of coalitions among research users at national level	j Ω	j ∩	j m
Lack of coalitions among research users at regional / international level	jα	j'n	j m
Lack of mechanisms to enable dialogue and debate between researchers and research users	j Ω	j ∩	j m
Lack of means to develop or commercialize new product	jα	j'n	j m
Lack of peer review process to validate research results	j n	j ∩	j m
Lack of ownership of research results by users and lack of trust in findings because of no local validation	jα	j∕∩	jα
Inflexibility in adapting public funding in response to research information	j'n	j ∩	j m
Information is not usually relevant for my use/context	j α	j'n	j a
I don't know how to best use research information	jm	j n	j n
Other	j o	j n	j a
If you have a sold a broad and a sold a first state of			

If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here:

Section 4: Use of research communication programmes

DFID and other donors are funding a number of research communication programmes. We are interested to know which of these you are aware of and using.

7. Which of the following DFID-funded programmes have you used?

	Never heard of	Heard of, but not used so far	Used once or req occasionally	IJs gu
1) Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (Wren Media,) http://www.new-ag.info/ and http://www.agfax.net/)	jn	jn	ja	j
2) AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, http://www.fao.org/agris/)	jn	jn	jn	j
3) Information and Communication for Development – Global Advocacy (BBC World Service Trust) http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913_globalpartnership.shtm 4) CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank,	ja ja	jn jn	ja ja	j
http://www.commgap.com/) 5) Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International Records Management Trust, http://www.irmt.org/building_integrity.html)	jn	jn	j:i	j
6) GDNet: Global Development Network (GDNet – The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org)	jn	jn	j m	j
7) ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID – IDRC, http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d)	jm	jm	j a	j
8) InfoDev (World Bank, http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html)	j n	jn	j n	j
9) Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/)	ja	ja	jto.	j
10) MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services/mk4d/about-mobilising-knowledge-for-development-mk4d	jn	jm	j n	j
11) ID21 communicating development research (http://www.id21.org/)	jn	J:n	J to	j
12) Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (http://www.eldis.org/)	j n	j m	j m	j
13) British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/)	jn	ja	j a	j
14) BRIDGE – Mainstreaming Gender Equality (http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/)	jm	j m	j m	j
15) SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative) (http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectId=1344CDB4-AEFF-31D9-FE98167E226DFCA0)	jα	jn	ja	j
16) PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-the-enhancement-of-research-information.html)	jn	j m	j'n	j
17) RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, http://www.panos.org.uk/relay)	jn	jm	j to	j
18) Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of Commonwealth Universities (The ACU), http://www.research-africa.net/)	ј'n	jn	j n	j
19) Practical Answers (Practical Action, http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/)	<u>J</u> n	j:n	jn	j
20) R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, http://www.research4development.info/)	jn	jn	j n	j
21) SCIDEV: The Science and Development Network, http://scidev.net/en/)	Jm	Jn.	Jo	j
22) SjCOOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (WFSJ / World Federation of Science Journalists, http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55)	j'n	j m	j m	j

8. If you don't use any of the above or if you use a few of them only occasionally, what prevents you from using them?

	Doesn't apply	Minor reason	Main reason
I prefer other international communication programmes	ja	j a	j a
I prefer other regional communication programmes	j n	j m	j m
I prefer other national communication programmes	j a	j n	jα
I prefer other knowledge intermediaries	j n	j n	j n
I lack suitable access (including Internet access)	j a	j n	ja
Information not presented in usable form	j n	j n	j n
Lack of time / information overload	j o	j n	ja
I do not have a need for such services	Jm	j m	j m
Other	j o	j n	ja

If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here. Also, if you use other communication programmes or knowledge intermediaries on a regular basis, please list these below.



9. In relation to DFID-funded research communication programmes that you use regularly, which of the statements below applies to you? - You may indicate up to three for each row. Please leave blank those programmes that you do not use or have not used recently.

	I am confident in the quality of the information material available	content is relevant	inform is t sufficio
1) Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (Wren Media,) http://www.new-ag.info/ and http://www.agfax.net/)	€	€	€
2) AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, http://www.fao.org/agris/)	É	€	€
3) Information and Communication for Development – Global Advocacy (BBC World Service Trust) http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913_globalpartnership.shtm	e e	€	€
4) CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank, http://www.commgap.com/)	ê	€	€
5) Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International Records Management Trust, http://www.irmt.org/building_integrity.html)	€	€	€
6) GDNet: Global Development Network (GDNet – The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org)	ê	ê	É
7) ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID – IDRC, http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d)	€	€	€
8) InfoDev (World Bank, http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html)	ê	ê	É
9) Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/)	É	€	€
10) MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services/mk4d/about-mobilising-knowledge-for-development-mk4d	ê	ē	€
11) ID21 communicating development research (http://www.id21.org/)	É	€	€
12) Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (http://www.eldis.org/)	É	€	É
13) British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/)	É	€	€

	CRD Research User Survey					
	BRIDGE – Mainstreaming Gender Equality (http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/)	ê	Ē	(
	SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative) (http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectId=1344CDB4-AEFF-31D9- 3167E226DFCA0)	É	€	(
16) Ava	PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the lability of Scientific Publications, http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-the-ancement-of-research-information.html)	€	Ē	(
17)	RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, http://www.panos.org.uk/relay)	É	É	(
	Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of monwealth Universities (The ACU), http://www.research-africa.net/)	ê	ê	(
19)	Practical Answers (Practical Action, http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/)	É	Ē	(
20)	R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, http://www.research4development.info/)	ê	ē	é		
21)	SCIDEV: The Science and Development Network, http://scidev.net/en/)	É	€	(
	SjCOOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (WFSJ / World Federation of Science nalists, http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55)	ê	ê	(
10	Which research information and communication sources would yo	u like t	to have)		
mo	re of? Please select up to a maximum of 5.					
ē	Online (Internet and/or e-mail): news / event information / general development information / divers	e range of	issues			
ē	Online: journals, original research reports					
€	Online: syntheses of research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times about a part	icular topic	:			
ê	Online: short policy / technical notes					
ē	Online: Consultations, blogs, social networking					
ē	€ Online: Subscription to regular news / updates					
ē	Print: journals, original research reports					
ē	Print: syntheses of research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times about a partic	ular topic				
ē	Print: short policy / technical notes					
ē	Print: Subscription to regular news / updates					
ē	TV, radio and other mass media					
€	Research communication programmes/ research intermediaries					
ē	Services that respond to your requests for research evidence					
€	Workshops/ conferences					
ē	Study tours / other training events					
ē	Direct link with research generators without passing through research communication programmes/res	earch inter	mediaries			
E Links with other relevant users / communities of practice						
Professional bodies and networks						
\in	Personal contacts and advice					
	Other					

11. Thinking of all the research information you receive and use from any source, to what extent do you feel you get enough information from the geographical areas you are interested in?

	Don't know	I want more from this region	I want less from this region	Amount from this region is acceptable as it is
Africa - north of Sahara	ja	jα	j to	j n
Africa - sub Saharan	j m	j n	j m	j'n
Middle East	ja	ja	j ra	j ta
South Asia	j n	j m	j m	j'n
Far East	ja	jα	j to	j n
Central Asia Republics	j m	j n	j m	j'n
South America	ja	jn	j n	j ta
Caribbean	j n	j m	j m	j'n
North and Central America	j to	jα	j a	ţn
Pacific	j m	j n	Jm	j'n
Europe	ja	jn	j n	j o

12. Have you ever been asked for your opinion or suggestions about improving the research communication programmes that you use? Either DFID-funded or non DFID-funded programmes.

j∩ Yes	
j∩ No	
If yes, by which programmes?	
	_
	V

13. If yes, how did you express your opinion?

	Never	Sometimes	Often
Direct communication with programme staff	j m	j a	j o
Feedback form (paper or electronic)	j n	j n	j m
Participation in research or focused studies on research communication	j n	ja	j o
Participation in user workshops	j n	j n	j m
Other	j m	ja	ja
If you have ranked (Other), places give further inform	ation horo.		

• •	you have ranked	other, piease give further information here.	

nclusion				
14. Please use	this area for any fina	l comments, tha	ank you.	
	,	•		
			▼	
5. If you woul	d like us to send you	a summary of t	he outcome of this	s survey,
	ur email address in t			
	a respondent, neithe	r will we use it	for any purpose of	ther than to
end you the su	ımmary results.			
	<u>~</u>			
ease click on 'Done' be	elow to complete and submit the	survey.		



Method 5 Research generator survey questionnaire

(Please double-click on the document below to open the pdf file in Acrobat Reader)

DFID CRD Research Generator Survey

Welcome and Introduction

Welcome to the questionnaire for research generators: Improving research communication.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Central Research Department of the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom is committed to supporting effective research communication. We invite you to complete our online questionnaire to share your views and contribute to improving research communication. The questionnaire is designed to help DFID understand better how your research findings are disseminated to users, either by yourself and your organisation, or via research communication programmes, and the challenges faced. We have also sent questionnaires to research users and to DFID-funded research communication programmes, in order to take into account their perspectives.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire consists of three sections:

Section 1: Information on respondent

Section 2: Communicating research

Section 3: Linkages with research communication programmes

Please complete the questionnaire online, using the link provided in the email we sent to you. We would be most grateful if you could please complete it by 31 January 2009.

The following notes may be useful to you:

- From the pre-test, the completion of the questionnaire should take around 15-20 minutes, provided you have information to hand on your intended replies.
- Once you have commenced completion of the online questionnaire, you cannot save the document and return to it at a later stage, nor can you print out your completed form.

Should you have any questions, please contact the project manager Barbara Adolph at Barbara@tripleline.com.

Thank you in advance for your collaboration and contribution. We look forward to receiving your response.

Page 1

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Section 1: Information on respondent

We would like to know about your location of work, the type of research you do and the anticipated users of your work.

1. Capacity in which you are completing this questionnaire.

We have invited representatives from different types of organisations to complete this questionnaire. Please elect which of the below options most closely reflects who you represent when completing the questionnaire. Throughout this questionnaire, please respond to all questions in that context.

j_{O} Director or senior representative of a research organisation. Questionnaire completed on behalf of the institution as a whole.
j_{T} Team leader of a programme/project set within a wider institutional setting. Questionnaire completed on behalf of that programme/project.
j_{TO} Individual researcher. Questionnaire completed on behalf of the researcher's own portfolio of work.
j_{\cap} Other
If you have selected 'Other' please specify

2. In which region are you located?

jn	Africa - north of Sahara
jn	Africa - sub Saharan
jn	Middle East
jn	South Asia
jn	Far East
j'n	Central Asia Republics
jn	South America
jn	Caribbean
j'n	North and Central America
jn	Pacific
m	Europe

3. In which region or regions is the bulk of your research undertaken?

- Africa north of Sahara
- Africa sub Saharan
- Middle East
- South Asia
- Far East
- Central Asia Republics
- € South America
- Caribbean
- North and Central America
- Pacific
- € Europe

4. Which sector(s) does your organisation/programme/ you work in?

	Not operating in this sector	Secondary focus	Primary focus
Growth - Infrastructure	j n	j to	j ra
Growth - Political and social processes	j n	j n	j n
Growth - Education	j a	j n	jα
Growth - Other	j m	j m	j m
Health - Health systems	j a	j n	j o
Health - Developing drugs and vaccines	j n	j n	j n
Health - Other	j n	j n	j n
Sustainable agriculture - New technology	j m	j m	j m
Sustainable agriculture - High value agriculture	ja	j α	j α
Sustainable agriculture - Rural economies and markets	ĴΩ	j n	j n
Sustainable agriculture - Risk, vulnerability and adaptation	j α	j n	jn
Sustainable agriculture - Managing renewable natural resources	ĴΩ	j n	j n
Other agriculture	j n	j n	jα
Governance - Strong and effective states	j m	jm	jm
Governance - Social exclusion, inequality and poverty reduction	jα	j α	j α
Governance - Tacking MDGs	j n	j m	j m
Governance - Migration	jα	j ta	j n
Governance - Other	j m	j m	j m
Climate change - in national and international policy	jα	jo	j o

Climate change - Adaptation strategies	jn	j m	j m
Climate change - Reducing impact of climate change and promote low carbon growth	j n	ja	j a
Climate change - Other	j m	j ∕n	j tn
New technology - Using new technology: biotech, nanotech	j'n	jn	j n
New technology - Other new technology	jn	j m	jn
Research on communication and media including ICT	j'n	jα	j'n
Other sectors	j m	j ∕n	j ∕n
If you have ranked 'Other sector	s', please give further infor	mation here:	
		<u>A</u>	

5. What type of research output is most commonly generated by your organisation / programme / work?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Main type
Economic and social analysis	j n	j α	j a
Institutional and political analysis	jn	jm	j n
Market information and market studies	jα	ja	ja
Natural and biological sciences	jn	j n	j m
New or improved products	jα	ja	j α
New or improved services or service delivery systems	j n	j n	j n
Statistical data sets	J n	jα	j n
System models - e.g. on climate change, economics	j m	j m	j n
Communication systems and models	jα	jα	jα
Other	J n	j n	j m
If you have ranked 'Other', pl	ease give further informati	on here:	
		<u></u>	

Section 1: Information on respondent, continued

6. Who do you think are the main primary users of your organisation / programme / own research?

	Based in developed countries	Based in developing or middle-income countries
Donors	€	ê
International / multilateral agencies (WB, UN, etc.)	€	Ê
Policy makers - international	ê	Ê
Policy makers - regional	€	ê
Policy makers - national	É	ê
Policy makers - local	ê	ê
Implementation - national government including service providers – health, education, agriculture, etc.	€	€
Implementation - local government	ê	ê
DFID staff and programmes	ê	Ê
Civil Society Organizations	Ê	Ê
Researchers and research organizations	Ê	Ê
Education organizations and teachers	ê	Ê
Students	€	€
NGOs	ê	ê
Media	ê	ê
Private companies	€	ê
Rural populations	É	ê
Urban populations	ê	Ê
Poor rural people	€	ê
Poor urban people	ê	ê
Children and youth	É	ê
General public / development awareness	ê	ê
Specifically UK general public	€	ê
Other	€	€

7. Approximately what percentage of your organisation / programme / own current research work is funded by DFID?

jn 0%	j₁∩ Up to 25%	jn Up to 50%	j₁∩ Up to 75%	j∩ Over 75%	j∕∩ Don't know
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Section 2: Communicating research

We are interested to know how your research findings are communicated, what you see as your role in this process and what challenges you face. We would also like to find out about your linkages with research/ knowledge intermediaries. By research intermediaries we mean organisations which process and disseminate research findings, to make them accessible to users. One type of intermediary are research communication programmes, which specifically aim to communicate research findings to different types of users.

8. What approximate percentage of your organisations / programmes / projects current budget is allocated to research communication?

jn 0%	j₁∩ Up to 5%	j₁∩ Up to 10%	jn Up to 20%	j∩ Over 20%	j₁∩ Don't know
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9. How do you disseminate your research findings to potential users?

	Not used	Secondary channel	Primary channel
Through in-house capacities – dissemination of findings directly to users	j a	j α	j 'n
Through in-house capacities – by processing research findings for users and then disseminating them	j'n	j n	j ∩
Through formal linkages with research intermediaries from outside your organization	j n	j α	jα
Through informal or ad hoc linkages with research intermediaries from outside your organization	j u	j n	J'n
Other	j n	jα	j n
If you have ranked 'Other', please give further informa'	tion here:		

۱f	you	have	ranked	'Other',	please	give	further	information here:	
----	-----	------	--------	----------	--------	------	---------	-------------------	--

10. Which main delivery methods does your organisation / programme / work use for which audience? - You may indicate up to three for each row.

	Internet	Web 2 (e.g. new digital technologies)	Print	Audio /video	Mass Media	Training	Workshop or conference	Mobile phone	Face to face
National and international policy makers	€	6	ē	€	€	€	€	Ē	é
Donors, UN agencies and financial institutions	ē	ê	ê	ê	ē	ē	é	ê	ē
Civil Society Organisations and NGOs	ē	6	e	6	€	ē	é	Ē	6
Researchers and research organizations	€	ê	é	ê	€	é	ê	ê	é
Education organizations, teachers and students	€	Ē	É	Ē	€	é	€	€	é
Private companies	É	ê	É	ē	ê	ē	ê	Ē	é
Rural and urban people in developing and emerging market economy countries	É	Ē	ē	€	€	Ē	€	€	Ē
General public / development awareness	ē	é	ê	é	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
Research intermediaries / research communication programmes/ Media	É	Ē	ē	€	€	Ē	€	€	Ē
Others	€	ê	ē	ê	Ē	ê	ê	Ē	ê
If you have ranked 'Other',	please giv	ve further inform	mation h	iere:					
						_			

11. What are your main challenges in communicating your research findings to research communication programmes or other intermediaries?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Main challenge
Researchers' limited understanding of communication pathways, opportunities and options (including institutional environment)	jα	ja	j α
Shortage or lack of resources (time and operational funds) to process research findings into a form	jn	j n	j m
suitable for intermediaries Shortage or lack of skills and / or experience to process research findings into a form suitable for intermediaries	jα	j n	j n
Inadequate incentive systems to encourage researchers to process research findings into a form suitable for intermediaries	j n	j m	j n
Lack of confidence in intermediaries (who can distort research evidence)	jn	j α	j α
Weak linkage mechanisms between researchers and research communication programmes/intermediaries	jn	j n	j m
Other	j tn	j n	jn
If you ranked 'Other', please give further information he	ere.	-	·
		<u></u>	

12. What are your main challenges in communicating research findings to end users?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Main challenge
Researchers' limited understanding of communication pathways, opportunities and options (including institutional environment)	j a	jn	j n
Shortage or lack of resources (time and operational funds) to process research findings into a form suitable for end users	j∕n	j n	j ∩
Shortage or lack of skills and / or experience to process research findings into a form suitable for end users	j a	jα	j n
Inadequate incentive systems to encourage researchers to process research findings into a form suitable for end users	j m	j n	j n
Weak linkage mechanisms between researchers and end users	j a	j a	j α
Other	j n	j n	j m
If you ranked 'Other', please give further information h	ere.		
		<u> </u>	

13. What type of support or incentives would encourage you to communicate your research findings to research intermediaries and end users?

	Not relevant / useful	Moderately useful	Very useful
Fund researchers to summarise / repackage research findings	j α	j n	j n
Training / capacity development for (some) researchers in research communication	j m	j m	j m
Feature research generator web sites on research communication programmes web sites	jα	jα	j n
Acknowledge research generators in communication products	j n	j m	j m
Staff exchange / secondment / fellowships with research communication programmes / intermediaries	ja	jn	j'n
Share evidence of how uptake pathways have increased research uptake	j m	j m	j m
Opportunities to link directly with research communication programmes /intermediaries with clearly defined uptake pathways	ja	jα	jα
Opportunities to link directly with end users	j n	j n	j m
Support for workshops/conferences	jn	j m	J o
Support for combined researcher and end user networks	j n	j m	j m
Other	jα	j n	j ta
If you ranked 'Other', please give further information	n here.		

14. What type of training or other support would be most useful for you to communicate research findings more effectively?

	Not relevant / useful	Moderately useful	Very useful
Writing skills (translating research findings into products for specific target groups)	jα	j a	j n
Developing different types of communication skills (oral / video / audio etc.)	j n	j n	j m
Exposure to direct face-to-face contact with different user groups	jα	jα	j o
Working with different user groups in collaborative manner throughout research and outreach processes	jn	j n	j'n
Better support for securing Intellectual Property Rights - patents etc.	j α	j a	j n
Other	j m	j m	j m
If you ranked 'Other', please give further information	here.		
		<u></u>	

Section 3: Linkages with research communication programmes

Globally there are a wide range of programmes working on the communication and dissemination of research findings. We are interested to know which of these you are aware of and which you use in order to disseminate research findings.

15. What, if any, is your relationship with the following DFID-funded research communication programmes?

	Never heard of	Heard of, but no contributio so far	Contribute
1) Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (Wren Media,) http://www.new-ag.info/ and http://www.agfax.net/)	ţn	j tn	j n
2) AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, http://www.fao.org/agris/)	jn	j m	j m
3) Information and Communication for Development – Global Advocacy (BBC World Service Trust) http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913_globalpartnership.shtm	jn	ja	j m
4) CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank, http://www.commgap.com/)	j n	j m	j m
5) Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International Records Management Trust, http://www.irmt.org/building_integrity.html)	jn	j to	j∕n
6) GDNet: Global Development Network (GDNet – The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org)	jn	j n	j n
7) ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID – IDRC, http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d)	ja	j m	j m
8) InfoDev (World Bank, http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html)	jn	j n	jn
9) Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/)	jn	j m	ţa
10) MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services/mk4d/about-mobilising-knowledge-for-development-mk4d	j n	j m	j m
11) ID21 communicating development research (http://www.id21.org/)	<u>J</u> ro	jn	<u>j</u> m
12) Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (http://www.eldis.org/)	jn	j'n	j'n
13) British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/)	<u>J</u> m	jn	jn
14) BRIDGE – Mainstreaming Gender Equality (http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/)	j m	j n	J n
15) SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative) (http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectId=1344CDB4-AEFF-31D9-FE98167E226DFCA0)	jn	ja	j'n
16) PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-the-enhancement-of-research-information.html)	jn	j m	j n
17) RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, http://www.panos.org.uk/relay)	jn	j ra	j n
18) Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of Commonwealth Universities (The ACU), http://www.research-africa.net/)	j n	j m	J'n
19) Practical Answers (Practical Action, http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/)	jn	j ra	J ro
20) R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, http://www.research4development.info/)	jn	jn	j m
21) SCIDEV: The Science and Development Network, http://scidev.net/en/)	jn	j m	j to
22) SjCOOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (WFSJ / World Federation of Science Journalists, http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55)	j n	j m	Jm

16. Do you use any other organisation(s) or programme(s) to help you
communicate your research findings to users?

j _∩ Yes	
jn No	
If yes, please name them	
	*
	7

17. For your own research to have the greatest potential development impact, which of the following statements applies in relation to research communication programmes?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Applies fully
The above research communication programme portfolio covers all my needs (those listed in Question 15)	j'n	j n	ţΩ
There is a need for more local and regionally based research communication programmes	j n	j m	j n
There is a need for more global research communication programmes	ja	ja	j ʻa
There is a need for more subject-specific research communication programmes	j n	j m	j n
There is a need for more research communication programmes focussed on target audiences	j n	j n	jα
I prefer not to work through research communication programme to disseminate research findings	j n	j m	j m
Other	j m	j o	j ro
If you ranked 'Other', please give further information he	ere.		
		<u></u>	

18. Have research communication programmes influenced the priorities of your research?

jn	Yes
m	No

19. If yes, what was influenced?

3 ,			
	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Main mechanism
The thematic focus of the research	j a	j o	j m
The geographical focus of the research	j m	j m	j n
The overall approach to research (basic, adaptive, applied)	j n	j a	j n
The level of end user engagement	j n	j m	j n
Other	j a	j a	j m
If you ranked 'Other', please give further information	here.		
		_	
		-	

20. If yes, how did they influence your research?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Main mechanism
By providing information about the composition of users (by gender / age / profession etc.)	j n	j a	j α
By directly communicating user demands / needs to the research programme	Ĵη	j n	j m
Joint planning meetings with research communication programmes on future priorities of the specific research communication programme	j α	j n	j'n
By demanding particular types of research from users	Ĵ'n	j m	j m
By holding joint meetings with research communication programmes and end users	ja	j a	j ∖n
Other	j n	j m	j m
If you ranked 'Other', please give further information he	ere.		
		<u></u>	

onclusion					
21. Please ι	use this area fo	or any final c	omments, th	nank you.	
		-			
				™	
_		=	=	the outcome of	=
				We will not use t for any other p	
	d you the sum			t tot drif ottiol p	arposo otrioi
		A			
		\blacksquare			
Please click on 'Do	ne' below to complete	and submit the sur	vey.		



Method 6 Analysis of research users contacted and returns

By geographical location

Location	Users co	Users contacted		ires completed
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Africa - north of Sahara	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
Africa - sub Saharan	71	38.8%	18	45.0%
Middle East	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Asia	28	15.3%	5	12.5%
Far East	13	7.1%	2	5.0%
Central Asia Republics	3	1.6%	0	0.0%
South America	3	1.6%	0	0.0%
Caribbean	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
North and Central America	12	6.6%	2	5.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Europe	48	26.2%	13	32.5%
Not specified	3	1.6%	0	0.0%
Total	183	100.0%	40	100.0%

By user category

User group	Users	ontacted	Questionnaires completed	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Donor	8	4.4%	1	2.5%
Multilateral organization (WB, UN, etc.)	22	12.0%	3	7.5%
Policy maker – international	11	6.0%	0	0.0%
Policy maker – regional	6	3.3%	0	0.0%
Policy maker – national	20	10.9%	1	2.5%
Policy maker – local	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Implementation - national government including service providers – health, education, agriculture, etc.	2	1.1%	1	2.5%
Implementation - local government	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
UK government	4	2.2%	2	5.0%
DFID staff and/or programme	15	8.2%	2	5.0%
Civil Society Organization	2	1.1%	1	2.5%
Researchers and research organization	24	13.1%	13	32.5%
Education organization and teacher	6	3.3%	0	0.0%
NGO	31	16.9%	10	25.0%
Media	8	4.4%	2	5.0%
Private company (including individual entrepreneur or consultant)	22	12.0%	3	7.5%
Other	2	1.1%	1	2.5%
Total	183	100.0%	40	100.0%



Method 7 Analysis of research generators contacted and returns

By geographical location

Location	Generator	s contacted	Questionnair	es completed
	Number Percentage		Number	Percentage
Africa - north of Sahara	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Africa - sub Saharan	56	32.2%	16	30.2%
Middle East	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
South Asia	30	17.2%	10	18.9%
Far East	13	7.5%	2	3.8%
Central Asia Republics	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South America	8	4.6%	4	7.5%
Caribbean	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
North and Central America	11	6.3%	0	0.0%
Pacific	3	1.7%	3	5.7%
Europe	47	27.0%	18	34.0%
Not specified	3	1.7%	0	0%
Total	174	100.0%	53	100.0%



By research sector (note: multiple responses were allowed in the questionnaire)

by research sector (note		s contacted		Questionnaires completed			
Sector	No	%		nary focus	Secondary focus		
		%	No	%	No	%	
Growth - Infrastructure			2	3.7%	7	13.0%	
Growth - Political and				29.6%		13.0%	
social processes			16		7		
Growth - Education			11	20.4%	9	16.7%	
Growth - Other	42	24.1%	1	1.9%	7	13.0%	
Health - Health systems		24.170	10	18.5%	5	9.3%	
Health - Developing			10	0.0%	3	7.4%	
drugs and vaccines			0	0.070	4	7.170	
	1			16.7%		11.1%	
Health - Other	19	10.9%	9	10.50/	6	10.50/	
Sustainable agriculture -			10	18.5%	10	18.5%	
New technology Sustainable agriculture -	-	-	10	20.4%	10	20.4%	
High value agriculture			11	20.470	11	20.476	
Sustainable agriculture -	=			29.6%	1	22.2%	
Rural economies and							
markets			16		12		
Sustainable agriculture -				24.1%		22.2%	
Risk, vulnerability and			10		4.0		
adaptation	-	-	13	37.0%	12	7.40/	
Sustainable agriculture - Managing renewable				37.0%		7.4%	
natural resources			20		4		
	=			1.9%		22.2%	
Other agriculture	22	12.6%	1		12		
Governance - Strong and			10	24.1%	_	13.0%	
effective states Governance - Social	-	-	13	40.7%	7	16.7%	
exclusion, inequality and				40.776		10.776	
poverty reduction			22		9		
Governance - Tacking	1			16.7%		24.1%	
MDGs	_		9		13		
Governance - Migration			6	11.1%	9	16.7%	
Governance - Other	30	17.2%	4	7.4%	12	22.2%	
Climate change - in	30	17.270	4	13.0%	12	18.5%	
national and				10.070		10.070	
international policy			7		10		
Climate change -				29.6%		16.7%	
Adaptation strategies	_		16		9		
Climate change -				11.1%		18.5%	
Reducing impact of climate change and							
promote low carbon							
growth			6		10		
	1			3.7%		20.4%	
Climate change - Other	38	21.8%	2		11		
New technology - Using				11.1%		9.3%	
new technology: biotech, nanotech			6		5		
New technology - Other	1		U	13.0%	U U	7.4%	
new technology	3	1.7%	7	13.076	4	7.470	
Research on	-		•	16.7%	<u> </u>	16.7%	
communication and							
media including ICT	8	4.6%	9		9		
Other sectors	2	1.1%	7	13.0%	4	7.4%	
Not specified	10	5.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	



Method 8 Checklist of questions for research communication programme interviews

Learning lessons on research uptake and use: An overview of DFID's research communication programmes

Guiding questions for interviews with research communication programmes

A team member has already contacted you or will contact you shortly to agree on a date and time for the interview.

Please read through the questions below and consider to which of these you have interesting lessons, examples of good practice, innovative ideas, suggestions for future initiatives to fill existing gaps, etc. to contribute. Please indicate these questions to the interviewer at the beginning of the interview, so that the discussion can focus around these questions. Thank you.

The objectives of this DFID-funded lesson learning exercise are to:

- Understand what lessons are emerging from across the portfolio of research communications programmes and the implications of these for DFID to deliver commitments in their new research strategy
- Examine how the current portfolio of activities reflects and supports DFID's commitments in the new research strategy (http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Research-Strategy-08.pdf), so that DFID can enhance and modify it as appropriate.

Information provided will be used on a strictly confidential basis. Responses will not be presented in such a way that identifies the individual respondent or organisation. However, we might want to quote your programme on innovative, interesting ideas / approaches, where these are shared with us.

The key questions to discuss during the interview are the following. For each question, we welcome examples of good or innovative practice.

Sourcing information (does not apply to some programmes)

- 1. What are the main challenges in sourcing research information for your programme? How do you think these could be overcome?
- 2. How could researchers be more effectively incentivized and supported to contribute research findings to your research communication programme?

Strengthening demand for evidence

- 3. Has your programme been able to strengthen the demand from research users for research findings or evidence? If so, how? Can this be replicated and scaled-up?
- 4. What are the barriers that you have experienced to strengthening the demand for research findings or outputs? What can be done to remove these barriers?

Reaching users

- 5. What good or innovative practice have you identified in reaching key audiences with relevant and accessible research? What is needed to enable this to be replicated?
- 6. How has your programme balanced the need to communicate a diverse range of issues with effectively targeting end users?
- 7. Are there other stakeholder groups (for example non-literates, poorer groups, minority groups, women, persons with disabilities) who you feel are missed by the research



- communications programmes such as yours, and if so, who are they? How could they be reached?
- 8. Are you able to reach any of these groups? If so, how? Does it work?

Having a development impact and the enabling environment

- 9. Do you assess the impact of your research communication programme on research uptake for policy change or practice? If yes how? Can you give an example of a policy or practice change?
- 10. What are the main challenges in measuring the impact of your programme on development policy and practice? What are the implications of these for further work?
- 11. Given your specific target group (name it or them), what do you feel are the preconditions (enabling environment) that enable that target group to use the research communicated? What are the barriers which prevent them using the research?
- 12. What type of support, if any, would you like from DFID to enhance the development impact of your programme?

South-South collaboration

13. DFID is interested in exploring enhanced South-South collaboration in the context of research communication. What role could you play? What support is needed to achieve this?

Harmonisation

- 14. What do you think is your comparative advantage in a market of research communication providers (both DFID and non-DFID supported)?
- 15. Based on the experience of your programme, is there a case for stronger linkages or harmonisation (for example codes of practice, etc) between the multiple communications programmes (both DFID and non DFID supported)? If so, what support is needed to achieve this?

Research on communication

- 16. Has your programme identified questions which require further research / study in the field of 'research on communications'? If yes, what are they?
- 17. In the context of the enabling environment for the use of research, can you think of any important research questions that need to be addressed?

Overall

- 18. Given current trends and changes (including in Information and Communication Technology), what do you feel are the greatest challenges for your programme in the next five to ten years?
- 19. What could DFID do more of or do differently (alone or with other donors) to better support the communication of research, so that it has increased impact on development?

Should you have any queries about this study or the interview, please contact the team member interviewing you directly, or the project manager (Barbara Adolph, <u>Barbara@tripleline.com</u> or 020 8788 4666).



Method 9 Checklist of questions for research user interviews

Learning lessons on research uptake and use: An overview of DFID's research communication programmes

Guiding questions for interviews with research users

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) is currently making a significant investment in research across all sectors to help meet the Millennium Development Goals as well as investing in a number of Research Communication programmes to help to ensure that outputs from research reach the user. Please find below a list of the communication programmes and their web sites.

The objectives of this current study are to learn lessons from across the portfolio of research communications programmes and to feed these lessons into DFID's future planning and investment.

As part of this study, we are interviewing a small number of research users in order to better understand their perspective on research use, and to ensure that their experience and ideas are taken on board. Information provided will be used on a strictly confidential basis. Responses will not be presented in such a way that identifies the individual respondent or their organisation.

The key questions we would like to discuss with you include the following:

Accessing research findings / evidence

- 1. From your perspective as a user of research findings / evidence, what approach used for the communication of research best meets your needs? Why?
- 2. Can more be done to support your preferred method of obtaining research findings / evidence?
- 3. Are there other ways for you to access research findings / evidence that are not currently being used that might be helpful to you?
- 4. Are there any key barriers in accessing research outputs / information that you would like to see removed?

Influencing research

- 5. Do you have any experience in influencing research both in terms of what is being researched, and how it is researched? If yes, please can you give an example?
- 6. What do you see as the role of knowledge intermediaries (such as research communication programmes) in 'bridging the gap' between researchers and research users?

Applying research findings / evidence

- 7. Can you give an example of how you have used information from any (DFID or non DFID funded) research communication programme? How did you use it? What difference did it make?
- 8. What for you are the key barriers to applying / using research outputs / information?
- 9. Our research tells us that there is a rather weak demand for evidence is this an issue in the context in which you work and if so what could be done about it?
- 10. Our research tells us that there are rather weak linkages between research generators and users how do you feel this could best be strengthened?

Building alliances



11. DFID is interested in strengthening South-South learning / information exchange? If you think that such an exchange is useful, how would you like to see it done? – both at national level (networks, communities of practice) and between countries.

Thinking into the future

- 12. What could DFID do more of or differently (alone or with other donors) to better support the communication of research for enhanced developmental impact?
- 13. Are there other points you would like to raise to help us with this study?

(a list of the 17 programmes, their web sites and implementing organisations was attached)



Method 10 Checklist of questions for research generator interviews

Learning lessons on research uptake and use: An overview of DFID's research communication programmes

Guiding questions for interviews with research generators

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) is currently making a significant investment in research across all sectors to help meet the Millennium Development Goals as well as investing in a number of Research Communication programmes to help to ensure that outputs from research reach the user. Please find below a list of the communication programmes and their web sites.

The objectives of this current study are to learn lessons from across the portfolio of research communication programmes and to feed these lessons into DFID's future planning and investment.

As part of this study we are interviewing a small number of researchers in order better to understand their perspective on research dissemination, and to ensure that their experience and ideas are taken on board. Information provided will be used on a strictly confidential basis. Responses will not be presented in such a way that identifies the individual respondent or programme.

The key questions we would like to discuss with you include the following:

Sharing and uptake of research findings/knowledge

- 1. What do you see as the main barriers for the sharing and dissemination of your research findings?
- 2. What do you feel could be done by you or others to help to remove these barriers?
- 3. What do you see as the main barriers for the uptake and use of your research findings/knowledge?
- 4. What do you see as the role of knowledge intermediaries (such as research communication programmes) in 'bridging the gap' between researchers and research end users?
- 5. In your opinion what more, if anything, needs to be done to foster linkages between research generators and research communication programmes to have greater developmental impacts? How can it be done?
- 6. What alternative or additional mechanisms would you like to see to ensure that your research can reach the ultimate users and have greater developmental outcomes?

Thinking into the future

- 7. Are there any subjects which you feel should be explored through future research to help to ensure that research findings/knowledge deliver development impacts?
- 8. What could DFID do more of or differently (alone or with other donors) to better support the communication of research for enhanced developmental impact?

(a list of the 17 programmes, their web sites and implementing organisations was attached)



Resource 1 Programme profile – Agfax / New Agriculturalist

General Programme I	nformation						
Programme title	Agfax						
Programme abbreviation	Agfax, inclu	ıding New /	Agriculturist	Programme web site	www.wrenmed	dia.co.uk_	
Managing institution(s)			Nature of instit	ution		
1	WRENmed	ia		Media organisation	If other: please specify	WRENmedia is multi-media pro company.	a private limited duction
2				Private sector co			
Management mechanism	single	If other: F	Please specify:	•	, ,	'	
Date of current phase	From:	01/11/2 006	То:	30/10/2009	No. of years of	of opera-tion of	2
Any earlier phases?	Yes	Launch	date of overall	01/11/2000		ents on history o	finitiative
DFID financed a six-mo		stage start		2000, then DFID fu	nded a two year	contract from 200	01-2003, and
Funding	act 110111 2000	5-2000.					
DFID contribution for programme [in £]	current	£883,0 51		Duration [years support to curr programme		3	
DFID contribution per estimated average [in		£294,3 50		Estimated aver programme bu		£294,350	
Other programme fun							
Assume, CTA for the pr	roduction of F	Rural Radio	Resource packs,	BBC.	-		
Lanfuares							
Logframe Date of logframe	01/10/200						
J.	7						
Programme goal	DFID-funde	ed and othe	nable developmer r research outputs	and policy initiative	/es	· · ·	
Programme objective / purpose			ent partners praction of research and po			ılity decision-maki	ng through
Anticipated / intended				oncy unrough muni-			
Quality of audio cont audience and user (bro contributed by southerr interviews contributed by Outcomes Development partne	adcaster) ne n-based resea by southern ra	eds. 2) Mir archers/cor adio corres	nimum of 10% idea respondents. 3) Im pondents to at lead	as for content on s approved quality of st one per month.	ustainable develoradio reporting the	opment is sugges irough increased i	ted and number of Agfax
development issues by				Timanication of res	carcii programii	ics. 2) improved i	eporting of
Outputs						<u> </u>	
Production of demainsues among southern capacity of developmer issues	researchers	, practition	ers and the media	through attractive	and useable mul	ti-media products	. 3) Improved
Main activities							
The programme has 4 packs, iii. production of include: Production of r styles/formats, producti approaching developments.	case studies nonthly Agfax on of themed	s / success x editions, s d Agfax rese	stories for DFID, iv Southern radio cor ource packs (six e	 capacity building respondents contr ditions) and development 	j initiatives. Spe ibuting interview:	cifically for Agfax s, development of	Radio activities different content
Any comments on log			·				
Programme focus of i	nformation	communic	ated				
Sector / theme - as pe							
Overall answer	Some of (specified		Specific themes	s under each sec	tor (if applicable	e)	
Growth	8.4 .						
Health Sustainable	Major Major						
agriculture Governance	iviajor	aıtd					
Climate change							
New challenges	nation and ma	odio					
Research on communion Others	alion and me	eula					
Comments in terms of	f thematic fo	ocus					
			1	1	1	1	1



A review of DFID's research communication programmes

Geographical focus:							-			
Overall answer	Some of the	ese (specifi	ed belo	w)						
Africa - north of Sahara	•	, ,	List s	pecific cou	untries					
Africa S of Sahara	Main activit	ies								
Middle East										
South Asia	Some activ	ities								
Far East										
Central Asia Republics										
South America										
Caribbean North and Central Ame	*ioo									
Pacific Pacific	пса									
Europe										
Comments in terms o	f geographic	focus								
Predominantly angloph			activit	ies in Asia a	and a focus o	on all	developina coun	tries		
Main Programme Path		With Some	dollvit	100 111 7 1010 1	and a roods .	orr air v	developing coun	1100.		
Don't know / not clear f		ntation								
Path 1: Directly to hous			he noor						Partially / s	somewhat
Path 2: Indirectly to end					nackage the	inforn	nation for end us	arc	Yes	Sullewilat
Path 3: Indirectly through								0013	Partially / s	somewhat
Other (please specify)								read		
Intended users	rmough the t	Jappiy oi ia	aio 0011	tont to radio	o otation into	moun		Todo	100 11000011	oldo/tho poor.
Don't know / not clear f	rom documer	ntation					Others			
Don't know / not clear in	ioni documei	itation	North		South		Others			
Donors				rgeted	Not targete	٧,4				
Policy makers - internation	tional			rgeted	Not targete					
Policy makers - internal				rgeted	Not targete					
Policy makers - regional Policy makers - national				rgeted	Secondary		t aroun			
Policy makers - hational	u .			rgeted	Secondary					
International / multilater	ral agencies i	moethy		rgeted	Not targete		l group			
working on implementa			NOLID	ilgeteu	NUL large	eu				
Implementation - nation		1)	Not ta	rgeted	Secondary	targe	t aroun			
Implementation - local				rgeted	Secondary					
UK government	government			rgeted	Not targete		t group			
DFID staff and program	imes			rgeted	Not targete					
Civil society organisation				rgeted	Secondary		t aroun			
Researchers and researchers		tions		rgeted	Main targe					
Education organisation				rgeted	Not targete		<u>β</u>			
Students	o ana tour.	10		rgeted	Not targete					
NGOs				rgeted	Not targete					
Media				rgeted	Main targe		n			
Private companies				rgeted	Not targete		<u>-</u>			
Rural populations				rgeted	Secondary		t aroup			
Urban populations				rgeted	Secondary					
Poor rural people				rgeted	Secondary					
Poor urban people				rgeted	Secondary					
General public / develo	pment aware	ness		rgeted	Secondary					
Comments related to	intended us	ers		J	,		-			
Listeners to the content										
intermediary - the radio	stations that	Wren work	with in	distributing	the content	- how	ever they are no	t seco	ondary in int	ention, as they
are the audience that th								e aim	being to bro	oadcast
information to the wides	st possible au	udience and	l, by so	doing, influ	ence both p	olicy a	ind practice.			
Sources and delivery	of informati	on								
Key sources of inform	nation									
Primary research generators	Yes - both			Main one	s identified					
Other communication programmes	Not specifie	ed		Main one	s identified					
Other knowledge	Yes - both			Main one	9	Sout	hern researcher	s and	scientists	
intermediaries	100 0001			identified		Oout	inem researemen	o una	30101111313.	
Own research	Not specifie	ed			at type of	Disc	ussion groups a	nd fee	dbacks forn	ns to ascertain
				research'			information is be			
							estions for impre			,
Others - please specify							•			
Comments related to	key sources	of informa	ation							
						ii				1
Method of sourcing of	f information	1								
Direct linkage with rese					Some					
If yes, nature of linkage		her	Many	researcher		Imedia	a staff, or have re	eceive	d WRENme	edia training for
			journa							ŭ
Linkage with knowledge	e intermediar	y?			Partially / s	omew	/hat			
If yes, nature of linkage	with interme	diary	South	ern based i	ournalists bu	uild wo	orking relationshi	ns wit	h researche	ers.



A review of DFID's research communication programmes

Is information free of c	L			Niet en esifical			
A				Not specified	t ataba a a a a ta a a a t		
Comments on sourci	ing			sed journalists and		been commission	ed and made
D			o packs and n	nay have been pa	id but unclear.	T	
Repackaging and val							
Is the knowledge repa		programme?	TI	Yes	1 A - (
If yes, through what pr	ocess?			fax radio packs ar			Agriculturist.
If yes, by whom?				a team and south	ern based journa	IISTS.	
Is there a peer review	process to vai	lidate the inforn	nation?	Not specified			
If yes, how is it done?				10.1			1
Is there any other prod		e the information	n?	Not specified			
If yes, through what pr							
Comments on repact	kaging and			d monthly and cor			
validation				ts and farmers, re			
				esource packs foll			
5 1 (/) 1 1	1 4	<u>.</u>	ound a scientii	ic or policy confer	ence or meeting	dealing with a pa	rticular issue.
Product(s) produced	by the progr	amme		0.1			
Web site			main	Others:			
E-groups, blogs and d	ebates		main				
Journals	<u> </u>		not used				
Peer reviewed papers			not used	_			
Downloadable docume	ent / resource	I	main	_			
Policy notes / studies	1		not used				
Newsletters			not used				
Other printed materials	S		not used				
Training materials			minor				
Audio and video produ	ıcts		main				
Q&A			not used				
Comments related to	products pro	oduced					
Delivery mechanisms	S						
Online / www	main	Others:					
Print	not used	WRENMedia	supply radio	content to broadca	asters, via online	audio download	and audio on CD
		the New Agri	culturist is onli	ine.			
Broad cast	main						
Narrow cast	not used	-					
	not used						
One-to-one							
One-to-one Training	not used						
Narrow cast One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone	not used minor						
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone	not used minor not used						
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2	not used minor not used not used not used	chanisms					
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One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to Targeting Active / purposeful Static	not used minor not used not used not used delivery med main minor	chanisms		Mostly free to u Mostly charged	sers at cost		
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Resource 2 Programme profile - AGRIS

General Programme	е							
Programme title	Internation	nal Informat	ion System f	or the Agricultu	ral Sciences	and Technology		
Programme	AGRIS			Programme	http://www.fa			
abbreviation				web site				
Managing institutio				Nature of inst				
1	Food and	Agricultural O		Multilateral /	If other: pleas	se specify		
	of the Unit	ed Nations (F	AO)	UN				
^				organisation				
3								
Management S	other	If other: Plea	oce enecify:	Managed as no	ort of the EAO	WAICENT framewo	ark.	
mechanism	Ottiei	II Ottici. i iot	ase specify.	Managed as pe				
Date of current	From:	2005	To:	2010		of operation of	7	
phase					current phas			
Any earlier	Partially		te of overall	1975			tive - DFID funding is	
phases?	/ 30mouth	initiative					FAO's existing work	
	somewh at				unuer me nai	Mework or FAO 5 P	Regular Programme.'	
DEID funding to EAC		number of inte	er-related activ	vitige: AGRIS is a	IAMIH bas ear	DI and AGORA are	also seen (by FAO) as	
							network for information in	
							narmonizes standards,	
tools and procedures	for the effic	cient and effe	ctive manager	ment and dissem				
relevant and reliable								
Funding				_				
DFID contribution f		riginal agreem		Duration [year	-	3 years		
current programme		en FAO and D		support to cui	rrent			
[in £]		ed a three year 005 to 2008,		programme				
		num budget of						
DFID contribution		funding for Yr		Estimated ave	d average Expenditures in 2005-6 and 2006-7 were			
per annum -		ions (2007-08		annual progra			10,000 respectively.	
estimated average		364 (including		budget [£]			, ,	
[in £]		han AGRIS p						
		budgetary in	formation					
Other management of		found.						
Other programme f Other funder and par			oto of the proc	rommo: Nations	l and internation	and project partner	a prayidad in kind	
contributions to the k					II and internation	Mai project partilei	s provided in-kind	
Logframe							: 22221 1 11 2027	
Date of logframe							and 2008', April 2007.	
Programme goal						cientific research in bod security and re	low-income countries on ducing poverty.	
Programme						h in poorer countrie	9 1	
objective /						•	to those that need them	
purpose				ed agricultural p	roduction.	-		
Anticipated / intend								
							/ mid-2010). 2) By mid	
2010, stakeholders in	n other cour	itries in Keriya	a, Ghana and	elsewhere in Air	ica aware of ie	ssons learned in p	llot networks.	
Outcomes	in in annan	ad dagumant	otion					
No information on the	s in access	ea aocumenta	ation.		1		T	
Outputs The project has three	nrincinal a	roac of output	t and corrector	anding activities	The first come	conont is onbancin	g access for researchers	
							mmes AGORA, HINARI	

The project has three principal areas of output and corresponding activities. The first component is enhancing access for researchers to global peer-reviewed scholarly literature, through the international initiative that comprises the three programmes AGORA, HINARI and OARE. The second component is defining good practice, and developing case study evidence, on how public institutions in agriculture can collaborate in national networks to document and disseminate the outputs of their research in digital format. This component has a focus on Africa, and comprises interventions aimed at generating an enabling policy environment, as well as adequate institutional and individual capacities. (This is where AGRIS is located). The overall objective of this component of the project is to develop pilot implementation(s) in Africa of an agricultural information system focused on electronic repositories, in order to foster improved archiving and dissemination for agricultural research outputs between researchers themselves and with other stakeholder groups. The pilot implementation(s) draw on the resources, tools, and technologies available from the AGRIS network and other sources as appropriate. FAO is working not only with national partners, but also it is seeking the engagement of important regional and sub-regional agencies active in agricultural science and technology such as NEPAD, FARA, ASARECA, CORAF, and SADC. This is to ensure that the experiences and lessons learned in developing a national network are shared with other Member countries in the region, and the ensure that advocacy is being carried out to complement and support the strategies and plans of those agencies. The third component is developing coherence in the international community active in information systems in agricultural science and technology, through improved collaboration and through common methodologies and tools for information management.



Poor urban people

Main activities Various Expert Consultations on Agricultural Information Management have been held by the AGRIS partners to review the mandate and activities as well as discuss the development of a strategy for the AGRIS network. From these Consultations members agreed that AGRIS could have a key role in the area of scientific and technical information, by improving access to relevant research outputs relating to food security and agricultural development. Areas of activity include: 1) engagement with the 'Coherence on Information for Agricultural Research Development Initiative (CIARD), as part of this expert consultations, 2) The establishment of pilot implementations of electronic repositories drawing on Kenya and Ghana. 2) On-site training in WebAGRIS tools and methodologies provided to partner institutions. Any comments on logframe There is no AGRIS specific logframe in the accessed documents. Therefore goal, purpose and OVIs have been taken from a general logframe detailing 3 components of which AGRIS is one; activities and outputs listed relate to the pilot projects in Ghana and Kenya and have been taken from various accessed reports. Programme focus of information communicated Sector / theme - as per DFID research strategy Specific themes under each sector (if applicable) Overall answer Some of these (specified below) Growth Health Sustainable Major Forestry, animal husbandry, aquatic sciences and fisheries and food security. agriculture area Governance Climate change New challenges Research on communication and media Comments in terms of thematic focus AGRIS provides worldwide bibliographic coverage of agricultural science and technology literature. Geographical focus: Overall answer All or any of these Africa - north of Sahara List specific countries Some activities Africa South of Pilots in Kenya, Ghana Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Pacific Europe Comments in terms of geographic focus Global focus Main Programme Pathway Don't know / not clear from documentation Path 1: Directly to households / communities / the poor No Path 2: Indirectly to end user via intermediaries, who process / re-package the information for end users Yes Path 3: Indirectly through better informed decision makers and more appropriate policy processes Yes Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear from documentation Others North South Policy makers - international Policy makers - regional Secondary target group Policy makers - national Secondary target group Policy makers - local International / multilateral agencies mostly working on implementation (WB, UN) Implementation - national govt Implementation - local government **UK** government DFID staff and programmes Civil society organisations (CSOs) Researchers and research organisations Main target group Education organisations and teachers Secondary target group Students Secondary target group Secondary target group **NGOs** Media Secondary target group Private companies Rural populations Not targeted Urban populations Poor rural people



A review of DFID's research communication programmes

General public / deve							
Comments related		users					
Users require online							
Sources and delive	ry of inforr	nation					
Key sources of info	rmation						
Primary research	Yes -			Main ones ide	ntified		
generators	both						
Other	Not specif	ied		Main ones ide	ntified		
communication	•						
programmes							
Other knowledge	Not specif	ied		Main ones ide	ntified		
intermediaries	·						
Own research	Not specif	ied		If yes, what typ	oe of research?	?	
Others - please spec							
Comments related	to key soui	ces of inforn	nation				
No information on thi	is in access	ed documenta	ation.	I.	I	1	1
Method of sourcing							I
Direct linkage with	C.						
researcher?							
If yes, nature of linka	ae with res	earcher					
Linkage with knowled							
If yes, nature of linka	age with inte	rmediary				1	1
Is information free of							
Comments on sour			network memb	hare			1
Repackaging and v			ictwork memi	0013.			1
information	andation o	1					
		. 41		V			
Is the knowledge rep		tne programi		Yes			
If yes, through what	process?		Presenting o	online abstracts	and introductio	ns to resources.	
If yes, by whom?		P. L. & d.		N	1	1	
Is there a peer review	w process to	validate the		Not specified			
information?							
If yes, how is it done					1		
Is there any other pro		idate the infor	mation?	Not specified			
If yes, through what							
Comments on repa	ckaging an	d	Outputs of the	ne programme ir	iclude program	nmes that provide o	nline bibliography and
		,	- ا ا - سرده				omont Donooking
validation						he enabling enviro	illient. Repacking
				nd programmes not the focus of t			illient. Repacking
validation	d by the p	ogramme					ппен. Кераскінд
	d by the p	ogramme					minent. Repacking
Product(s) produce Web site		ogramme	research is r	not the focus of t Others:	he programme	es.	
validation Product(s) produce		ogramme	research is r	Others: AGRIS builds	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
Product(s) produce Web site		ogramme	research is r	Others: AGRIS builds	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	
Product(s) produce Web site		ogramme	research is r	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals	debates	ogramme	research is r	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper	debates		research is r	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
Validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper Downloadable docur	debates rs, etc. ment / resou		research is r	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
Validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper Downloadable docur Policy notes / studies	debates rs, etc. ment / resou		research is r	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
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validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper Downloadable docur Policy notes / studies Newsletters Other printed materia	debates rs, etc. ment / resou		research is r	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
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Validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper Downloadable docur Policy notes / studies Newsletters Other printed materia Training materials Audio and video produce	rs, etc. ment / resous		research is r	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
Validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper Downloadable docur Policy notes / studies Newsletters Other printed material Training materials Audio and video produce	debates rs, etc. ment / resous als ducts	irce	main main	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
Validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper Downloadable docur Policy notes / studies Newsletters Other printed materia Training materials Audio and video produce	debates rs, etc. ment / resous als ducts	irce	main main	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper Downloadable docur Policy notes / studies Newsletters Other printed material Training materials Audio and video product Q&A Comments related	debates rs, etc. ment / resous als ducts to products	irce	main main	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper Downloadable docur Policy notes / studies Newsletters Other printed material Training materials Audio and video produce Q&A Comments related to	debates rs, etc. ment / resous als ducts to products	s produced	main main	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
Validation Product(s) produce Web site E-groups, blogs and Journals Peer reviewed paper Downloadable docur Policy notes / studies Newsletters Other printed material Training materials Audio and video produce Q&A Comments related to	debates rs, etc. ment / resous als ducts to products	s produced Others:	main main minor	Others: AGRIS builds literature. This	he programme and maintains	electronic repositor	ies for agricultural
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A review of DFID's research communication programmes

M&E and further comments	
Monitoring and evaluation	
Does the programme have an articulated M&E strategy and / or programme?	Not specified
How does the programme track progress, assess performance and evaluate	
impact?	
User surveys / records to monitor progress against logframe indicators	
Other methods to monitor progress against logframe indicators	
User surveys / records, but not reported against logframe indicators	
Case studies	
Peer review	
External review	
Internal review / internal learning events	
Impact	
assessment	
Others (please specify)	
Comments related to M&E	
No information on this in accessed documentation.	·



Resource 3 Programme profile – Global ICT advocacy

	nformation							
Programme title		orld Service	e Trust Policy and	Research Programme on the Role of Media and Communication in Democratic Development				
Programme abbreviation	Global ICD	Advocacy		Programme web site	http://www.bbo hlearning/story	c.co.uk/worldservion/ 1/2005/09/050913 this is not a project	_globalpartners	
Managing institution(s)				Nature of insti			,	
1	BBC World	Service T	rust	Media organisation	If other: please	e specify		
2				organisation				
3 Management	ain ala	If ath an	Diagramatica					
Management mechanism	single		Please specify:					
Date of current phase	From:	2006	То:	2011	No. of years of current phase	of opera-tion of		
Any earlier phases?	No	Launch initiative	date of overall e	2006	Comments or	n history of initia	tive	
	1	ı					_	
Funding		00.5	-	D	-1 - (DEID	_		
DFID contribution for programme [in £]	current	£2.5 million		Duration [year support to cur programme		5		
DFID contribution per		£0.5		Estimated ave		£0.5 million		
estimated average [in		millior	1	programme bu	udget [£]			
Other programme fun donors	iuers /							
none								
Logframe								
Date of logframe	Jun-08							
							alion	
Programme goal	environmer that affect t	nts that info their lives	<u> </u>	eople living in pove	erty to more effect	ively participate in	the decisions	
Programme	environmer that affect t Catalyse de	nts that info their lives emand am	orm and enable pe	eople living in pove actors for better e	erty to more effect	ively participate in	the decisions	
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	gframe						
The logframe notes that		amme	will adopt a responsive	e and flexible strate	gy to deliver resu	ults: focusing on a	reas with
greatest traction or who	ere windows	of oppo	ortunity arise among e	merging issues suc	h as growth, ele	ctions and climate	change
adaptation. It also has							
impact of media and co				elopment outcomes	. It was substant	ially overhauled in	2008.
Programme focus of i							
Sector / theme - as pe	er DFID rese	arch s	trategy				
Overall answer			Specific themes un	der each sector (if	applicable)		
Growth	Major are	а					
Health							
Sustainable							
agriculture							
Governance	Major are						
Climate change	Major are						
New challenges	Major are						
Research on communic	cation and m	edia					
Others				T	Г	T	
Comments in terms o	of thematic for	ocus					
					1	T	
Geographical							
focus:	.		1: 16				
Overall answer		geogr	raphical focus				
Africa - north of Sahara			List specific countr				
Africa South of Sahara			Media and elections				a, Bangladesh
Middle Feet			Iraq, the Maldives, M	riorocco, Sierra Leor	ne and Tanzania		
Middle East							
South Asia							
Far East			-				
Central Asia							
Republics South America			_				
			-				
Caribbean	rioo						
North and Central Ame Pacific	nica		-				
			-				
Europe	f accarent:						
Comments in terms o	n geograpiii	C					
focus	n geograpiii						
focus							
focus Main Programme Patl	hway						
Main Programme Patl Don't know / not clear f	hway						
Main Programme Patl Don't know / not clear f documentation	hway from		ies / the poor				
Main Programme Patl Don't know / not clear f documentation Path 1: Directly to house	hway from seholds / com	nmuniti		n package the infer	nation for and w	COTO	
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A review of DFID's research communication programmes

			_					
Urban populations								
Poor rural people								
Poor urban people	nmont							
General public / develo awareness	pment							
Comments related to								
Mainly targeted at high	-level decisio	n						
makers			1			1		
Sources and delivery		on						
Key sources of inforn								
Primary research gene				Main ones identif		Th. O		Section Control
Other communication	Yes - both			Main ones			ommunication Init	ative, infodev,
programmes				identified		Forum for Media on Initiative, Pand	os, Gamos, Global	Knowledge
Other knowledge	Yes - both			Main ones		nised and detaile	ed discussions hel	d with (among
intermediaries				identified			National Endowme	
							ional Media Assist	
							SCO,UNAIDS,OE	
							ent Cooperation,	
							, Polis (London Sc	nool of
Own research				If yes, what type	Possarch com	Salzburg Seminai	he Kenya Election	as and their
Own research				of research?			d communication.	
				or research:			earning Group is a	
						r the programme	0 1	
Others - please specify								
This is not clear and ne	eds to be exp	olored	in the	e interview - the BE	BC and the WST s	staff including the	Research and Le	arning Team
are obviously one key s								
research Activities were								
Research, UNESCO (N					mmunications, Ph	iladelphia, but m	ore detail is neede	d here.
Comments related to	key sources	of inf	forma	ation				
		ı				1	T.	1
Method of sourcing of	f							
information								
Direct linkage with rese If yes, nature of linkage		hor						
Linkage with knowledge								
If yes, nature of linkage		y :						
intermediary	, with							
Is information free of ch	narge to							
programme?	F 1	0000		and the second The second	and the factor and	and a delicate a Dall)
Comments on sourcing				erly report: The res ailed report in the r				
Sourcing				ssessed and articu		ich will also be al	iliuai report) by w	nich ume
Repackaging and vali		DC DC	lloi u		natou.			
information	aution of							
Is the knowledge repac	kaged by the	progr	amm	e?	yes			
If yes, through what pro			Put	together ideas and	d think pieces fron	n conference, de	bate and research	to influence
			hov	v the media is used	d by policy process	ses.		
If yes, by whom?				en sub contracted		1	T	T
Is there a peer review p	process to val	idate 1	the in	tormation?				
If yes, how is it done?								
Is there any other proce	ess to validate	e the i	nform	nation?				
If yes, through what pro					1	1	I	I
Comments on repack			Pol	icy reports are com	nmissioned from h	igh level actors;	peer review needs	to be explored
validation				, ,		,	•	'
Product(s) produced	by the							
programme	T.	ı						
Web site					Others:			
E-groups, blogs and de	ebates		mai	ın			ments but could n	
Journals					ourrottiny blatik.	inis can be fullot	wou up iii tile liitel	V IO VV
Peer reviewed papers,	etc.							
Downloadable docume		l .						
Policy notes / studies			mai	in				
Newsletters								
Other printed			mai	in				
materials								
Training materials								
Audio and video produc	cts							
Q&A						1		
Comments related to	products pro	oduce	ed					



Delivery							
mechanisms							
Online / www	main	Others:					
Print	main	BBC World d Language Se	ebates on Pervices to hole	ans that the projec overty and Politics d public debates of Kyrgyzstan, Niger,	, and on ICTs and n role of media in	d Education and s	upported BBC
Broad cast	main			, , , , ,	,		
Narrow cast							
One-to-one							
Training							
W/s, conference	main						
Telephone							
web2							
Comments related to	o delivery						
mechanisms							
Targeting				Payment for s	ervice		
Active / purposeful	main			Mostly free to u		Yes	
Static				Mostly charged	l at cost		
Responsive				Mostly charged	l at subsidised ra	te	
Other				Other			
Comments related to	o targeting						
M&E and further cor	mments						
Monitoring and eval	uation						
Does the programm	e have an arti	iculated M&E s	trategy and	/ or programme?			Yes
How does the progra						1	<u>"</u>
User surveys / record					•		
Other methods to mo	nitor progress	against logfram	e indicators				Yes
User surveys / record	ls, but not repo	rted against log	gframe indica	tors			
Case studies							Yes
Peer review							
External review							Yes
Internal review / internal	nal learning ev	rents					
Impact assessment							
Others (please specif	y)			takeholder audit –			
		audience of t	he current ur	nderstanding of ICI	D, to provide a ba	ise case for furthe	r impact
				baseline – working			
				stment in ICD amo			
				icy review – consis			
Comments related to	- MSE	audit, this reg	jular evaluati	on will assess prog	gress towards the	e identified purpos	e or the project.
		2000 the re-	lta of this if a	عادانوس واطوانوس	o of ul to this ===	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Formal mid-term review	ew expected in	ı ∠∪∪ö; tne resu	ils of this, if a	avallable, would be	useiui to this rev	riew	



Resource 4 Programme profile - CommGap

Programme title	Commi	unication fo	r Governanc	ce and Accountability development c		rld Bank Multidono	or trust fund for
Programme abbreviation	CommGA P			Programme web site	,	nk.org/commgap	
Managing institution(s)				Nature of instit	tution		
1		k's Developi ation Division		Multilateral / UN organisation	If other: please	specify	
3					_		
Management mechanism	single	If other: F	Please				
Date of current phase	From:	2006	То:	2011	current phase		5 years
Any earlier phases?	No	Launch o	nitiative	11.09.2006	Comments on history of initiative		
In 2006 DFID's now dis the Bank's Developmen				er five years for the	establishment of a	a World Bank Trus	t Fund located in
Funding							
DFID contribution for programme [in £]	current	£5m		Duration [years support to cur programme		5	
DFID contribution per estimated average [in	1 £]	£1m		Estimated aver		£1m	
Other programme fun donors							
None at present, but va	irious US bas	sed trusts a	re being app	roached.		T	1
Logframo			+				
Logframe Date of logframe	2006						
Programme goal	Key policy-			ecognise Communica and programmes.	ation as a pillar of	f effective developr	nent and therefore
Programme objective / purpose				cate innovative ideas economy of developn			
Anticipated / intended							T
1/ WB External Affairs issues of political econo 2/ Senior management 3/ Every significant part governmental accounta	Dept (EXTD) omy in develo t in DFID/WB/ tner governm	has articula opment prod partner dev nent working	lated (in form ograms. velopment ag with DFID/	gencies have sought WB/partner developr	t EXTCD services ment agencies ha	for input on policy as a strategy for pro	/ strategy.\
4/ A vibrant and construte interest of internation political economy of de	ructive interdis onal and deve evelopment.	sciplinary gr eloping cou	roup of acade untry leaders v	lemic/ political / comr	munication/ special red, evidence-bas	alists/ NGO leaders sed, cutting-edge th	neory on the

DFID/WB/partner development agencies have adopted best pr

- 1/ Achieve policy and strategic change at senior management level in DFID/WB/partner development agencies by demonstrating how strategic communication promotes good governance and considers/addresses political economy of development.
- 2/ Establish a strengthened leadership in communication in partner organisations that advocates for similar change at the global policy level.

Outputs

- 1/CommGAP has installed a team to execute all stages of work, specifically:
- · Development and implement work plan.
- Promote principles of communication and political economy for better development outcomes throughout DFID/WB/partner development agencies, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations.
- Deliver appropriate learning, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building services/products at key levels within DFID/WB/partner development agency, as well as to relevant senior officials and other critical stakeholders in developing countries.
- Efficient administration of funds for all Trust Fund activities.
- 2/ Innovative ideas and practices in communication and political economy of development are piloted, scaled-up, customized, and adapted to meet developing country needs; lessons learned shared internationally.
- 3/ Increased awareness, engagement, knowledge and capacity in DFID/WB/partner agencies at management levels and among project teams.
- 4/ Growing community of practice actively creating and



Main activities							
Research, Advocacy, (Capacity-Build	ling and Tra	ining, Support	t to Development F	Projects and Prod	rammes. They say	y: 'Advocacv:
CommGAP is fundame							
support governance re							
Training & Capacity Bu	uilding:					· ·	
CommGAP is providin	g training on h	low to appro	oach and over	come difficult chall	enges in governa	ance reform for staf	ff at the World
Bank, other bilateral a							
Support to Developme	nt Projects an	d Programs	:	•	, ,		
CommGAP, in partner	ship with othe	r donors, pr	ovides long-te	rm comprehensive	communication	support to select g	overnance-related
projects and programs		-				-	
Any comments on lo	gframe						
The log-frame is in the		ing revised	because Com	mGAP is currently	being reviewed	at mid-term by DFI	D consultants
(Steve Godfrey and Ma	ary Myers)	Ü		·	ū	•	
Programme focus of	information of	communica	ited				
Sector / theme - as p					U.		
Overall answer				emes under each	sector (if applic	able)	
Growth	Minor		opcome un	Jilloo ulluoi ouoli	cooto. (ii appiio	abioj	
51011111	area						
Health	u.0u		1				
Sustainable							
agriculture							
Governance	Major		Use of comr	munications in gov	ernance reform		
=:::=::=#	area		222 3. 33111				
Climate change							
New challenges	Minor		Use of ICTs	- such as e-learni	ng and on-line ha	andbooks for gover	nment reformers
ton onanongoo	area		in developin		.9	and some for govern	
Research on	Major		401010	9 00 01.11.1001			
communication and	area						
media	022						
Others							
Comments in terms of	of thematic fo	cus					
CommGAP is working	to bring the p	ublic sphere	perspective i	nto the governance	e framework.' - T	his phrase from the	eir 2007/8 report
is quite a neat summin	g-up of their fo	ocus.		•			
	g-up of their fo	ocus.					
is quite a neat summin Geographical focus:	g-up of their fo	ocus.					
Geographical focus:			ed below)				
Geographical focus: Overall answer	Some of the			c countries			
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahar	Some of the		List specifi			search and 'progra	amme support on
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahar Africa South of Sahara	Some of the		List specifi To date Cor	nmGAP has condu	octed trainings, re	esearch and 'progra	
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East	Some of the		To date Cor communicat	nmGAP has condu tions' in: Bosnia, C	acted trainings, reambodia, Bangla	esearch and 'progra desh, Mozambique (ietnam and Moldo)	e, Uganda, Kenya
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia	Some of the		List specification To date Correct communication Tanzania, K	mmGAP has condu tions' in: Bosnia, C arnataka (India), N	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East	Some of the		List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir	mmGAP has condu tions' in: Bosnia, C arnataka (India), N ng communication	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla Mexico, Liberia, V support to the Af	desh, Mozambique	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia	Some of the		List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili	mmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Nong communication ity Practitioners in	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla Mexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in Eas	desh, Mozambique lietnam and Moldov filiated Network of	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA –
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics	Some of the		List specification To date Correct Communication Tanzania, Kalso providir Accountabili East Asia, re	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. Accord	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla fexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in Eas ding to CommGA	desh, Mozambique lietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – lds contacts of
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America	Some of the		List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, representati bilateral and	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Nong communication ity Practitioners in espectively. Accordives of a wide rang multilateral donor	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla fexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in East ding to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover	desh, Mozambique fietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric P its database "hol al categories, inclu nment, media, NGO	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – lds contacts of ding academia, O, and private
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean	Some of the		List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, representati bilateral and	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Nong communication ity Practitioners in espectively. Accordives of a wide rang multilateral donor	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla fexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in East ding to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover	desh, Mozambique lietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric P its database "hol al categories, inclu	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – lds contacts of ding academia, O, and private
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central Ame	Some of the		List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, include	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Nong communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According a multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla fexico, Liberia, V support to the Affrica and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key co countries and 13	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric P its database "hol al categories, inclunment, media, NG intacts in 159 cound developing cound ietnam state.	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central Ame	Some of the		List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, includ by: 39 count	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, C arnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. Accord ves of a wide rang multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 c	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla lexico, Liberia, V support to the Affrica and in East ding to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key co countries and 13 ountries in East distribution.	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric P its database "hol al categories, inclunment, media, NGC intacts in 159 cound developing coundais & Pacific, 31 cd	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America	Some of the		List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, includ by: 39 count Europe and	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According the multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 cantral Asia, 24 c	acted trainings, reambodia, Bangla lexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key co countries and 13 ountries in East ountries in Latin	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of the Asia, ANSA-Afric Pits database "hol al categories, inclument, media, NGO intacts in 159 count developing count Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Europe	Some of the	ese (specifie	List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, includ by: 39 count Europe and	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, C arnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. Accord ves of a wide rang multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 c	acted trainings, reambodia, Bangla lexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key co countries and 13 ountries in East ountries in Latin	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of the Asia, ANSA-Afric Pits database "hol al categories, inclument, media, NGO intacts in 159 count developing count Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in
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Geographical Cocus: Dverall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Europe Comments in terms of	Some of the	ese (specifie	List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, includ by: 39 count Europe and	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According the multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 cantral Asia, 24 c	acted trainings, reambodia, Bangla lexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key co countries and 13 ountries in East ountries in Latin	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of the Asia, ANSA-Afric Pits database "hol al categories, inclument, media, NGO intacts in 159 count developing count Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in
Geographical focus: Dverall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Europe Comments in terms of	Some of the	ese (specifie	List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, includ by: 39 count Europe and	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According the multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 cantral Asia, 24 c	acted trainings, reambodia, Bangla lexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key co countries and 13 ountries in East ountries in Latin	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of the Asia, ANSA-Afric Pits database "hol al categories, inclument, media, NGO intacts in 159 count developing count Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Europe Comments in terms of Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear	Some of the a a control of geographic contro	ese (specifie	List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, ri representai bilateral and sector. It is a world, includ by: 39 count Europe and and North A	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According the multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 cantral Asia, 24 c	acted trainings, reambodia, Bangla lexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key co countries and 13 ountries in East ountries in Latin	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of the Asia, ANSA-Afric Pits database "hol al categories, inclument, media, NGO intacts in 159 count developing count Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in ies in Middle Eas
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Europe Comments in terms of Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear Path 1: Directly to hou	Some of the a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	ese (specifie	List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, include by: 39 count Europe and and North A	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According a wide rang a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 c Central Asia, 24 c Africa, and 7 countil	acted trainings, reambodia, Bangla lexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key co countries and 13 ountries in East ountries in Latingies in South Asia	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric P its database "hol al categories, inclu mment, media, NGG ntacts in 159 coun 2 developing coun Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr a."	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in ies in Middle Eas
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Europe Comments in terms of Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear Path 1: Directly to hou	Some of the a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	ese (specifie	List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, include by: 39 count Europe and and North A	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According a wide rang a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 c Central Asia, 24 c Africa, and 7 countil	acted trainings, reambodia, Bangla lexico, Liberia, V support to the Af Africa and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key co countries and 13 ountries in East ountries in Latingies in South Asia	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric P its database "hol al categories, inclu mment, media, NGG ntacts in 159 coun 2 developing coun Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr a."	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in ies in Middle Eas
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Europe Comments in terms of Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear	Some of the a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	ese (specifie	List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, include by: 39 count Europe and and North A	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According a wide rang a multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 cantral Asia, 24 cafrica, and 7 countilateral donor in the control of the countilateral form.	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla Mexico, Liberia, Vasupport to the Affrica and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key cocountries and 13 ountries in East pountries in Latinities in South Asia	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric P its database "hol al categories, inclu mment, media, NGG ntacts in 159 coun 2 developing coun Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr a."	e, Uganda, Kenya va. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in ies in Middle Eas
Geographical focus: Overall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Europe Comments in terms of Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear Path 1: Directly to hou Path 2: Indirectly to en	Some of the a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	ese (specifie	List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, include by: 39 count Europe and and North A	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According a wide rang a multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 cantral Asia, 24 cafrica, and 7 countilateral donor in the control of the countilateral form.	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla Mexico, Liberia, Vasupport to the Affrica and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key cocountries and 13 ountries in East pountries in Latinities in South Asia	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric P its database "hol al categories, inclu mment, media, NGG ntacts in 159 coun 2 developing coun Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr a."	e, Uganda, Kenya ya. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in ies in Middle Eas
Geographical focus: Dverall answer Africa - north of Sahara Africa South of Sahara Middle East South Asia Far East Central Asia Republics South America Caribbean North and Central America Europe Comments in terms of Con't know / not clear Path 1: Directly to hou Path 2: Indirectly throu	Some of the a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	ese (specifie	List specifi To date Cor communicat Tanzania, K also providir Accountabili East Asia, re representati bilateral and sector. It is a world, include by: 39 count Europe and and North A	nmGAP has condutions' in: Bosnia, Carnataka (India), Mag communication ity Practitioners in espectively. According a wide rang a multilateral donor a global database, ding 27 developed tries in Africa, 15 cantral Asia, 24 cafrica, and 7 countilateral donor in the control of the countilateral form.	icted trainings, reambodia, Bangla Mexico, Liberia, Vasupport to the Affrica and in Easting to CommGA e of organization agencies, gover capturing key cocountries and 13 ountries in East pountries in Latinities in South Asia	desh, Mozambique ietnam and Moldov filiated Network of st Asia, ANSA-Afric P its database "hol al categories, inclu mment, media, NGG ntacts in 159 coun 2 developing coun Asia & Pacific, 31 c America, 16 countr a."	e, Uganda, Kenya ya. CommGAP is Social a and ANSA – Ids contacts of ding academia, O, and private tries around the tries, represented countries in ies in Middle Eas



Internals divisions			ı				
Intended users Don't know / not clear f	rom dogumental	ion			Others		
Don't know / not clear t	rom documentai	Nor	4h	Couth	Otners		
Donors			n target	South Main target group	•	=	
Donois		grou	•	Main larger group	þ		
Policy makers - interna	tional		n target group			=	
Policy makers - regiona			targeted	Main target group		_	
Policy makers - national			targeted	Main target group		_	
Policy makers - local			targeted	Secondary target		=	
International / multilate	ral agencies		n target	Main target group		_	
mostly working on impli	ementation (WB		•	Main target group	~		
Implementation - nation	nal govt	Not	targeted	Main target group	p	=	
Implementation - local	government	Not	targeted	Secondary target	t group	=	
UK government	government		targeted			_	
DFID staff and program	nmes	grou		Secondary target	t group		
Civil society organisation	ons (CSOs)	Not	targeted	Secondary target	t group	=	
Researchers and resea			ondary target	Secondary target		=	
organisations		grou				=	
Education organisation	s and teachers		targeted	Not targeted		=	
Students		Sec	ondary target	Secondary target	t group		
		grou				=	
NGOs	GOs		ondary target up	Secondary target	t group	_	
Media			targeted	Not targeted			
Private companies			targeted	Not targeted			
Rural populations			targeted	Not targeted			
Urban populations			targeted	Not targeted			
Poor rural people			targeted Not targeted				
Poor urban people			targeted	Not targeted		=	
General public / develo	pment		ondary target	Secondary target	t group		
awareness Comments related to	intended users	grou	JP				
Comments related to	intended users						
Sources and delivery	of information						
Key sources of inform							
Primary research	Yes - not DFID)_		Main ones identif	fied		
generators	funded	,-		Main ones identi	ileu		
Other communication	Yes -			Main ones identif	fied		
programmes	both			a orroo raoria.			
Other knowledge	Yes -			Main ones identif	fied		
intermediaries	both						
Own research	Yes - DFID fur	nded		If yes, what type	of research?		
Others - please specify							
CommGAP networks w (e.g. Harvard Kennedy products') from these s	School of Gove	nance) l	out also OECD	, UNDP and others	s. They get their	raw material (i.e. 'k	nowledge
too various to enumera	te.		•	,		,	
Comments related to		informa	ition				
CommGAP generates i							
academics in partner in							
through convening sem					•	•	•
the role of communicat							
developing countries. C							
start by asking governa communication and the						e reionns. We then	assess now
Communication and the	anicu suciai sui	CITOES CO	an neib overcor	no mese challelige			
Method of sourcing o	f						
information	•						
Direct linkage with rese	earcher?			Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage		•	paid or comm	nissioned directly b	ov CommGAP	L	1
Linkage with knowledge			paid of collii	No	by Common		
If yes, nature of linkage		rv.		140			1
Is information free of ch				No			
Comments on			t CommGAP n		nd consultante a	Ind workshop partic	inants for their
sourcing		io, in tha iputs.	i Johnnozi, b	ayo 1030andheis al	ia consultants a	and workshop partic	ipanto for their
	11						



REDUCKSONO SNO VSII	dation of inf	ormation						
Repackaging and valid Is the knowledge repact			27	No				
If yes, through what pro		p. 29. amin			1	I	1	
If yes, by whom?	70000.							
Is there a peer review p	process to va	lidate the inf	ormation?	Yes				
If yes, how is it	<u> </u>	ilaato tilo illi		major studies were	e peer-reviewed	by 18 experts in th	e fields of	
done?			communica	tion, media develop CommGAP report	oment, governan			
Is there any other proce	ess to validat	e the inform	ation?	Yes				
If yes, through what pro				us in workshops an	nd seminars			
Comments on repacka		alidation		•				
Product(s) produced I								
Web site	l ino progr		main	Others:				
E-groups, blogs and de	bates		main	Books, videos of speakers at CommGAP workshops, training materials in print and as 'e-learning platforms'				
Journals			not used					
Peer reviewed papers,	etc.		main					
Downloadable docume		I.	main	=				
Policy notes / studies			main	-				
Newsletters			not used					
Other printed			not used	†				
materials								
Training materials			main	†				
Audio and video produc	cts		minor	†				
Q&A			not used	†				
Comments related to	products pr	oduced						
	producto pr	Juussu					-	
Delivery mechanisms								
Online / www	main	Others:						
Print	main	`						
Broad cast	not used	1						
Narrow cast	minor							
One-to-one	minor							
Training	main	-						
W/s, conference	main							
Telephone	not used	=						
web2	minor							
Comments related to	delivery me	chanisms						
Targeting				Payment for se	rvice			
Active / purposeful	main			Mostly free to us		Yes		
Static	minor			Mostly charged a		Not specified		
Responsive	minor			Mostly charged a				
Other	1111101			Other	at Subsidiscu rat	.0		
Comments related to	targeting			Otrici				
	99		I .	1	1	1	-1	
M&E and further com	ments							
Monitoring and evalua Does the programme		culated Mo	E etratogy or	nd / or			Yes	
programme?	nave an afti	culated IVIO	L Sualegy al	iu / Ui			163	
How does the program	mme track n	rouress as	sess nerform	nance and evaluat	e impact?		-	
User surveys / records							Yes	
Jour July Jy J 10001US							No	
							Yes	
Other methods to monit	po	against					Not specified	
Other methods to monit User surveys / records,							Yes	
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies							Yes	
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies Peer review								
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies Peer review External review	ıl learning ev	ents					Not specified	
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies Peer review External review / internal nternal review / interna	ıl learning ev	ents					Not specified	
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies Peer review External review / internal mpact assessment		ents					Not specified Not specified	
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies Peer review External review / internal Impact assessment Others (please specify)		ents						
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies Peer review External review / internal mpact assessment Others (please specify)	M&E		about the rele	of communication	in governance	undertaken in order	Not specified	
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies Peer review External review / internal Impact assessment Others (please specify) Comments related to 1. Quantitative and qua	M&E alitative basel	ine surveys					Not specified to measure	
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies Peer review External review / internal mpact assessment Others (please specify) Comments related to I. Quantitative and qua Program impact over tir	M&E alitative basel me. Sample v	ine surveys was 35 key į	oolicy- and de	cision-makers. Thi	is cohort will be	surveyed again afte	Not specified to measure er 18 months, an	
Other methods to monit User surveys / records, Case studies Peer review External review / internal mpact assessment Others (please specify) Comments related to	M&E alitative basel me. Sample vane if there has	ine surveys was 35 key p s been any c	oolicy- and de change in attit	cision-makers. Thi udes and practices	is cohort will be within their own	surveyed again afte organizations and	Not specified to measure er 18 months, an in the broader	



Resource 5 Programme profile – Fostering Trust

General Programme I	nformation						
Programme title	Fosterir					Addressing the Re	
Programme abbreviation	FTTG			Programme web site	www.irmt.org		
Managing				Nature of instit	tution		
institution(s)		al Records I	Management	UK NGO	If other: please	e specify	
2	Trust				+		
3							
Management mechanism	single	If other: P specify:	lease				
Date of current phase	From:	2006	To:	2008	No. of years of current phase	of opera-tion of	3
Any earlier phases?	No	Launch o		2006	Comments or initiative	n history of	
Funding							
DFID contribution for programme [in £]	current	678,520		Duration [years support to curr programme	-	3 years	
DFID contribution per estimated average [in		£200,00		Estimated aver		£200,000	
Other programme fur	_	U		programme bu	uger [L]	1	
donors							
DFID is the sole funder	r for this proje	ect	T		1		1
Logframe							
Date of logframe	15/12/200 5						
Programme goal			etter able to act to reduce pov		ens and to make	effective use of na	tional and
Programme	Accurate a	nd reliable r	ecords and inf	ormation will be av	vailable in the ele	ctronic environmen	t to underpin
objective / purpose			nitoring policy	, managing resour	ces, reporting fin	ancial expenditure	and measuring
Anticipated / intended	accountabi	,	val O\/la\				
Anticipated / intended Records management				narency in govern	ment spending in	relation to poverty	reduction and
economic growth.	10 4004 40 4 1	1104110 01 01	manonig tranc	paronoy in govoin	mont openang n	rolation to povorty	Toddollori dild
Outcomes							
1. Laws, policies, proce						and electronic, over	er time; records
professionals are acco	rded greater :	status and p	olay a greater r	ole in national dev	elopment.		
Appropriate good pra as a basis for building a				nateriai, compatibi	e with internation	iai good practice, is	readily available
Indicators are development	oped and use	d to verify a	nd measure th	ne accuracy of reco	ords as evidence	in relation to Pove	rty Reduction
Strategy Papers.							
4. E-governance strate	gies include	the manage	ement of e-rec	ords; electronic re	ecords requireme	ents are captured in	the specifications
for e-applications proje 5. Records containing				thte and entitleme	nte are protected	in an accurate and	reliable form
6.Corruption, leakage a							ce provision is
enhanced				,	•	,	,
Outputs							
Case studies, training	modules and						
guidelines.		1	I				
Main activities A toolkit is developed;	Lace studies	are carried	Out in Africa: (Sase study finding	s are evchanged	and compared het	ween the
participating countries;							
information is develope							
outputs are presented	to regional sta	akeholders.			•		-
Any comments on log					1	<u> </u>	
The log-frame is weak	in that the inc	icators are	more like outp	uts and they are n	ot measurable o	r time-bound.	
Programme focus of	information	Communic	ted				
Sector / theme - as pe					1		
Overall answer	Some o			emes under each	sector (if applic	able)	
	(specifie		Spoomo and		(applic		
Growth							
Health							
Sustainable agriculture							



ļ	Major area					
Climate change						
New challenges	Major	Use of ICTs	in managing public	records by gov	ernments	
Research on communic	area cation and media					
Others						
Comments in terms of						
This project does not fit						aightforward
governance project - ne Geographical	eitner a research pr	oject, nor a commur	nications project - ti	nougn it nas eier	nents of both in it.	
focus:						
Overall answer	Some of these (s	pecified below)				
Africa - north of Sahara		List specific	countries			
Africa South of	Main activities				mbia, Lesotho and	
Sahara				Il countries in So	outhern Africa region	n. India
Middle East		(Karnataka S	State)			
South Asia	Main activities					
Far East						
Central Asia						
Republics						
South America						
Caribbean						
North and Central Ame	rica					
Pacific						
Europe Comments in terms of	f geographic focu	ie .				
Comments in terms of The countries listed are			s and training	<u> </u>	1	
Main Programme Path		doming dado diadio				
Don't know / not clear fr		1				
Path 1: Directly to hous						
Path 2: Indirectly to end	d user via intermedi	iaries, who process /	re-package the inf	formation for end	d users	
	gh better informed	decision makers and	more appropriate	policy processes	S	Yes
Path 3: Indirectly throug Other (please	gh better informed of Questions about	decision makers and dissemination pathw	more appropriate ays do not really a	policy processes pply to this proje	s ect because they ar	
Path 3: Indirectly throug Other (please specify)	gh better informed of Questions about	decision makers and	more appropriate ays do not really a	policy processes pply to this proje	s ect because they ar	
Path 3: Indirectly throug Other (please specify) Intended users	gh better informed of Questions about and applying less	decision makers and dissemination pathwoons-learned in only	more appropriate ays do not really a	policy processes pply to this proje s mentioned abo	s ect because they ar	
Path 3: Indirectly throug Other (please specify) Intended users	gh better informed of Questions about and applying less	decision makers and dissemination pathw cons-learned in only	more appropriate rays do not really a the target countries	policy processes pply to this proje	s ect because they ar	
Path 3: Indirectly through Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear from the content of the	gh better informed of Questions about and applying less	decision makers and dissemination pathw sons-learned in only	more appropriate rays do not really a the target countries South	policy processes pply to this proje s mentioned abo	s ect because they ar	
Path 3: Indirectly through Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear fruith Donors	gh better informed of Questions about and applying less or documentation	decision makers and dissemination pathwoons-learned in only to the learned in only the l	more appropriate rays do not really a the target countries South Not targeted	policy processes pply to this projes mentioned abo Others	s ect because they ar	
Path 3: Indirectly through Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear fruith Donors	gh better informed of Questions about and applying less or documentation	decision makers and dissemination pathw sons-learned in only	more appropriate rays do not really a the target countries South	policy processes pply to this projes mentioned abo Others	s ect because they ar	
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Path 3: Indirectly throug Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear fr Donors Policy makers - internat Policy makers - regiona Policy makers - nationa	gh better informed of Questions about and applying less from documentation tional	decision makers and dissemination pathwoons-learned in only sons-learned sons-lear	more appropriate ays do not really a the target countries South Not targeted Secondary targe Secondary targe Main target grou	policy processes pply to this proje s mentioned abo Others t group t group	s ect because they ar	
Path 3: Indirectly throug Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear fr Donors Policy makers - internat Policy makers - regiona Policy makers - nationa Policy makers - local	gh better informed of Questions about and applying less of the common state of the com	decision makers and dissemination pathwons-learned in only to the sons-learned in only	more appropriate ays do not really a the target countries South Not targeted Secondary targe Secondary targe Main target group Secondary targe	policy processes pply to this proje s mentioned abo Others t group t group t group t group	s ect because they ar	
Path 3: Indirectly throug Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear fr Donors Policy makers - internat Policy makers - regiona Policy makers - nationa Policy makers - local International / multilater	gh better informed of Questions about and applying less rom documentation tional	decision makers and dissemination pathwoons-learned in only to sons-learned secondary target dissemination in the sons-learned secondary target dissemination in only to sons-learned secondary target dissemination in only to sons-learned secondary target dissemination in only to sons-learned in	more appropriate ays do not really a the target countries South Not targeted Secondary targe Secondary targe Main target group Secondary targe	policy processes pply to this proje s mentioned abo Others t group t group t group t group	s ect because they ar	
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Target audience are a small group of officials in target countries working on records management: specifically senior officials from offices of the President, accountants general, auditors, human resource managers, IT professionals, E-government specialists, archivists and other government records staff. There are plans to disseminate the training modules produced more widely at the end of the project, but this is not the primary goal of the project.



Sources and delivery of information					
Vay courses of information					
Key sources of information					
Primary research No		Main ones identi	fied		
generators		Main and ideas	r1		
Other communication No		Main ones identi	riea		
programmes Other knowledge No		Main ones identi	fied		
intermediaries		Main ones identi	illeu		
Own research Yes - DFID funded		If yes, what type	of research?		
Others - please specify		ii yes, what type	or rescareir:		
The only research that takes place in this proje	ect is case-studi	es about records n	nanagement in a	handful of African	countries
Comments related to key sources of inform			lanagomonem	Thanlarar or 7 timoarr	
The research is carried out by the project staff		sub-contracted con	sultants.		
Method of sourcing of					
information					
Direct linkage with researcher?		Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage with researcher	The researc	h is carried out by	the project staff	and individual sub-	contracted
	consultants.	·	. ,		
Linkage with knowledge intermediary?		No			
If yes, nature of linkage with intermediary					
Is information free of charge to programme?		Yes			
Comments on					
sourcing					
Repackaging and validation of information					
Is the knowledge repackaged by the programm	ne?	No			
If yes, through what process?					
If yes, by whom?					
Is there a peer review process to validate the i		Yes			
If yes, how is it				will be asked to ev	
done?			ced and to sugg	est improvements'	: - as stated in the
	project docu			T	1
Is there any other process to validate the inform	mation?	Not specified			
If yes, through what process?					
Comments on repackaging and validation				T	T
Product(s) produced by the programme					
Web site	minor	Others:			
E-groups, blogs and debates	not used				
Journals	not used				
Peer reviewed papers, etc.	not used	_			
Downloadable document / resource	minor				
Policy notes / studies	minor				
Newsletters Other prints d	not used				
Other printed	not used				
materials Training materials	main				
Audio and video products	not used				
Q&A					
Comments related to products produced	not used				
Since the aim of the project is to research and	then improve th	e nublic records s	vstem through tr	aining in a few spo-	cific countries
they don't produce products for a public that is					omo ocaricico,
Delivery	Table Made and	a saay iii		. g	
mechanisms					
Online / www minor Others:					
Print minor `		1	1	1	_1
Broad cast not used					
Narrow cast not used					
One-to-one minor					
Training main					
W/s, conference main					
Telephone not used					
web2 not used					
Comments related to delivery mechanisms					
The project has used video-conferencing to co	mpare case-stu	dy findings among	participating co	untries.	
Targeting		Payment for se			
Active / purposeful main		Mostly free to us		Yes	
Static minor		Mostly charged		No	
		Mostly charged a		No	
Responsive not used				1	1
Responsive not used		rate			
Other		rate Other			
Other Comments related to targeting		Other			
Other		Other the project's output	ts are targeting	a relatively small gr	roup of



be one.

CONSULTING	ATE	view of Dr	ib's research c	ommunicatio	on programmes	,
M&E and further comments						
Monitoring and evaluation						
Does the programme have an arg programme?	iculated M&	E strategy an	nd / or			Yes
How does the programme track	progress, as	sess perform	ance and evaluat	e impact?		
User surveys / records to monitor p		No				
Other methods to monitor progress		No				
User surveys / records, but not rep	orted against	logframe indi	cators			No
Case studies		No				
Peer review						Yes
External review						
nternal review / internal learning e	vents					Yes
Impact assessment						
Others (please specify)	The Steer Framewor		e monitors the prog	ress and releva	nce of the project a	gainst the Logica
Comments related to M&E						
Additional relevant points, key n			ps/ issues / barrie	rs to working e	ffectively identifie	ed by
programme, identified areas nee						
The focus of this project is about or project, but it is NOT a research co to disseminate their training module primary aim of the programme.	mmunication	s project, neith	ner does it do resea	arch about comr	nunications. The pr	roject-holders pla
Gaps / other points						
The project activities were due to fi There is still there is no final compl						



Resource 6 Programme profile – GDNet

General Programme I Programme title							
	GDNet: Su	pporting the	e generation a	nd communication	of research from	developing and tra	ansition countries
Programme abbreviation	GDNet: Op			Programme web site	www.gdnet.org		
Managing				Nature of institu	ıtion		
institution(s)				Tractaro or motivo			
1 GDN Secretariat				Other	If other: please	specify	
2 IDS				Research institut		Global Network	
3				1 tooodi oi i ii otitat		Olobal Hotholic	
Management	other	If other: P	المعدم	GDN Secretariat	with IDS		
mechanism	Other	specify:	10000	ODI V OCCICIANAL	With IDO		
Date of current	From:	Apr-04	To:	Mar-07	No. of years o	f operation of	4
phase	1 10111.	7 tp1 0 -1	10.	Widi 07	current phase		_
Any earlier phases?	Yes	Launch d	late of	2002	Comments on		l.
,, carnot priaces.	. 55	overall in		2002	initiative		
This Phase 2 with Phase	se 1 focusing	on partners	ships, engagen	nent and creation o	f a technical plat	form.	
Funding			l gagen		. a tooriinoai piai		
DFID contribution for	ourront	1.2m		Duration Ivaara	l of DEID	4	
	current	1.2111		Duration [years		4	
programme [in £]				support to curre	ent		
DEID contribution no		0000 00		programme		00	
DFID contribution per		£300,00		Estimated avera		£2	
estimated average [in		U		programme bud	iget [£]		
Other programme fur	iders /						
donors SIDA, ARAB Fund for I	=oonomio 9 C	Pagial Dayal	onmont Finnis	h Covernment: Du	tah Cayaramant	· Economia 9 Cosi	al Bassarah
Council; Gates Founda					ich Government	, Economic & Socia	ai Research
	IIIOH, AUSAIL	, DEID (UK)), World Barik	1			
Logframe							
Date of logframe	09-Mar-						
	04				_		
Programme goal				causes and nature			
Programme					especially that g	enerated by southe	ern research
objective / purpose	institutes) ir	า influencing	g policy proces	ses.			
Anticipated / intended	d impacts (=	purpose-le	vel OVIs)				
By June 2007, GDNet	referred to as	a key sour	ce of policy-rele	evant research pro	duced in develor	oing and transition	countries
amongst international a	and national p	olicy circles	S.				
Outcomes							
				1			
Outputs							
	o (by other re	searchers,	policy makers	and civil society) of	quality develop	ment policy researc	h produced by
Outputs		searchers,	policy makers	and civil society) of	quality develop	ment policy researc	ch produced by
Outputs High profile and take u Southern research inst Southern researchers	itutes. using GDNet	core knowl	edge base, reg	gional windows, res	searcher services		•
Outputs High profile and take u Southern research inst Southern researchers u generation and dissem	itutes. using GDNet ination of res	core knowl earch, and t	edge base, reg to build horizor	gional windows, res ntal South-South lin	earcher services	s) as a platform to s	support the
Outputs High profile and take u Southern research inst Southern researchers generation and dissem Southern research inst	itutes. using GDNet ination of resitutes using G	(core knowl earch, and t DNet and t	edge base, reg to build horizor he internet mo	gional windows, res ntal South-South lin re broadly as a too	searcher services kages. I to disseminate	s) as a platform to s	support the
Outputs High profile and take u Southern research inst Southern researchers u generation and dissem Southern research inst Southern research inst	itutes. using GDNet ination of resitutes using G itutes have sk	(core knowl earch, and to DNet and to kills in resea	edge base, reg to build horizor he internet mo arch and knowl	gional windows, res ntal South-South lin re broadly as a too edge management	searcher services kages. I to disseminate and use of Inter	s) as a platform to s and communicate t net technologies	support the heir research.
Outputs High profile and take u Southern research inst Southern researchers u generation and dissem Southern research inst Southern research inst Developing a sustainal	itutes. using GDNet ination of resitutes using G itutes have sk	(core knowl earch, and to DNet and to kills in resea	edge base, reg to build horizor he internet mo arch and knowl	gional windows, res ntal South-South lin re broadly as a too edge management	searcher services kages. I to disseminate and use of Inter	s) as a platform to s and communicate t net technologies	support the heir research.
Outputs High profile and take u Southern research inst Southern researchers u generation and dissem Southern research inst Southern research inst Developing a sustainal Egypt.	itutes. using GDNet ination of rese itutes using G itutes have sk ble and scalab	(core knowl earch, and to DNet and to kills in resea	edge base, reg to build horizor he internet mo arch and knowl	gional windows, res ntal South-South lin re broadly as a too edge management	searcher services kages. I to disseminate and use of Inter	s) as a platform to s and communicate t net technologies	support the heir research.
Outputs High profile and take u Southern research inst Southern researchers u generation and dissem Southern research inst Southern research inst Southern research inst Developing a sustainal Egypt. Monitoring and Evalua	itutes. using GDNet ination of rese itutes using G itutes have sk ble and scalab	(core knowl earch, and to DNet and to kills in resea	edge base, reg to build horizor he internet mo arch and knowl	gional windows, res ntal South-South lin re broadly as a too edge management	searcher services kages. I to disseminate and use of Inter	s) as a platform to s and communicate t net technologies	support the heir research.
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CONSULTI	MG .	ATE	view oi Dri	D's research c	UITIITIUITICALIO	ii programmes	
Geographical focus:							
Overall answer	All or any of the	se					
Africa - north of	Main activities	J.C	List specific	countries			
Sahara	.viaiii dolivillos		o. opeoiile				
Africa South of	Main activities		Countries that	at have signed the	agreement setti	ng up the Global De	evelopment
Sahara						y, India, Columbia,	
Middle East	Main activities						
South Asia	Main activities						
Far East	Main activities						
Central Asia	Some activities						
Republics							
South America	Main activities						
Caribbean North and Central	Main activities						
America	Main activities						
Pacific	Main activities						
Europe	Some activities						
Comments in terms of		us					
Gdnet's is global but us			Difficult to be v	ery categorical in	determining the	scale of activities - r	nain or some
Main Programme Path				, ,	J - 5		-
Don't know / not clear f		n					
Path 1: Directly to hous			e poor	L	1	1	No
Path 2: Indirectly to end				re-package the in	formation for end	dusers	Yes
Path 3: Indirectly through							Yes
Other (please		-	-	-			
specify)	,						
Intended users							
Don't know / not clear f	rom documentation				Others		
		Nort		South		•	
Donors			target	Main target grou	p		
Policy makers - internation	tional	grou	p targeted	Not targeted		-	
Policy makers - regiona			ondary target	Secondary targe	t aroun	:	
1 olloy makers regione	A1	grou	, ,	Coolidary large	t group		
Policy makers - nationa	ıl		ondary target	Main target grou	p	•	
		grou					
Policy makers - local			targeted	Main target grou	р	<u>.</u>	
International / multilater			ondary target	Not targeted			
mostly working on imple	ementation (WB,	grou	р				
UN) Implementation - nation	nal govt	Not	targeted	Secondary targe	t group	-	
Implementation - local			targeted	Secondary targe		•	
UK government	govornin o nt		ondary target	Not targeted	r group	•	
5.1 g01011111011t		grou		. tot targotta			
DFID staff and program	nmes		targeted	Not targeted			
Civil society organisation	ons (CSOs)	Not t	targeted	Not targeted			
Researchers and resea	arch	Seco	ondary target	Main target grou	p		
organisations		grou				.	
Education organisation	s and teachers		ondary target	Secondary targe	t group		
Students		grou	p targeted	Not targeted			
NGOs			targeted	Main target grou	n		
Media			ondary target	Secondary targe		-	
		grou		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	. J		
Private companies		_	targeted	Not targeted		-	
Rural populations			targeted	Not targeted			
Urban populations			targeted	Not targeted			
Poor rural people			targeted	Not targeted			
Poor urban people			targeted	Not targeted		÷	
General public / develo	pment		ondary target	Secondary targe	t group		
awareness Comments related to	intonded was a	grou	p				
Comments related to		larly ros	searchore and	to a limited extent	policy makers N	Jortharn upore ore	not a main target
Gdnet prioritises souther	ziii useis - pailleu	nany 168	ocarciicis allu	to a minited extent	policy makers. I	nominem users are r	ioi a main larget

Gdnet prioritises southern users - particularly researchers and to a limited extent policy makers. Northern users are not a main target but they are unintended users because of GDnets its historical origins and working relationships between its regional partners and northern agencies.



Sources and delivery	of informati	on					
Key sources of inform		<u> </u>					
Primary research	Yes - both		<u>I</u>	Main ones	IDS:ODI: Bride	ing Research & Po	licy Project:
generators	162 - 00111			identified		lows (African Econ	
generators				identified			
						mic Research Foru	
						Research & Gradu	
						titute -CERGE-EI-	
						ucation & Research	
						; individual researc	hers and
					research institu		
Other communication	Yes - both			Main ones		evNet;SOCIONET	
programmes				identified		C; Development Ga	
Other knowledge	Yes - both			Main ones	Project MUSE,	, AGORA, HINARI,	British Library of
intermediaries				identified	Development S	Studies	
Own research	Not specifie	ed		If yes, what type	e of research?		
Others - please specify							
World Bank							
Comments related to	kav saurcas	of informa	tion				
GDnet has varied source	ney sources	otion coverir	a rossersh a	anaratara raggaral	h organications a	nd offiliated commi	unication
programmes. They foci	es or intorna	alion coveri	ig research ge	tore for their record	ri Organisalions ai	na anilialea commi	inication
		Southern res	search genera	itors for their resea	arch outputs.	T	
Method of sourcing o	Г						
information							
Direct linkage with rese				Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage	with research	her				n-line source of res	earch knowledge
•				nication of researc			,
Linkage with knowledge	e intermediar	y?		Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage			Creation of	online communitie	s and building car	pacity of intermedia	aries.
Is information free of ch			2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Yes	3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4	,	
Comments on	large to prog	ramme.		100			
sourcing							
			1	1	ı		
Repackaging and vali							
Is the knowledge repac		programme		Yes			
If yes, through what pro	cess?		Selecting ar	nd repackaging res	search in clear, co	oncise user friendly	format
If yes, by whom?			GDnet and i	its regional window	vs		
Is there a peer review p	rocess to va	lidate the inf		Not specified			
If yes, how is it				•			
done?							
Is there any other proce	es to validat	e the inform	ation?	Yes			
If yes, through what pro		o trio irriorrii		munities providing	foodback		
Comments on repack		-1:-1-4:				ly packaged for sp	:f:
Comments on repack	aging and v	alluation				ily packaged for sp Γ do not appear to I	
				oor end users with	ioul access to ici	do not appear to i	be a primary
			target.				
Product(s) produced	by the progr	amme					
Web site			main	Others:			
E-groups, blogs and de	bates		main				
Journals			main				
Peer reviewed papers,	etc.		main	1			
Downloadable docume		1	main	†			
Policy notes / studies	, 10300106		main	+			
Newsletters		 		+			
		-	main	+			
Other printed			minor				
materials		1		4			
Training materials		1	main	1			
			minor				
Audio and video produc	cts		—	Í.			
	cts		minor				
Audio and video produc Q&A		oduced	minor				
Audio and video produc Q&A Comments related to	products pr			there are generic	products run cent	rally by Gdnet.	
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Audio and video produce Q&A Comments related to The products produced Delivery mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone	main minor not used minor main minor mot used minor main minor main minor delivery mee	Others:	gion although				



Targeting			Pay	ment for se	ervice		
Active / purposeful	main		Mo	stly free to u	sers	Yes	
Static	main		Mo	Mostly charged at cost		No	
Responsive	main		Mo: rate		at subsidised	No	
Other			Oth	er			
Comments related t	to targeting						
Gdnet targets eligible GDN is accessible or		users - for exa	ample, access to	on-line jourr	nals by research	ers - although	generic information
M&E and further co	mments						
Monitoring and eva	luation						
Does the programm	ne have an arti	culated M&E s	trategy and / or				Yes
programme?							
How does the progr					te impact?		
User surveys / record				ors			Yes
Other methods to mo							Yes
User surveys / record	ds, but not repo	rted against lo	frame indicators				Yes
Case studies							Not specified
Peer review							Partially /
							somewhat
External review							Yes
Internal review / inter	nal learning ev	ents					Partially /
							somewhat
Impact assessment					1		Not specified
Others (please speci							
Comments related t							
There is extensive re							
			luation and an C	PR are men	itioned as having	g been carried	out, the report has no
been made available	to the reviewer						



Resource 7 Programme profile – ICT4D

General Programme	•						
Programme title	ICT	FOR DEVI	LOPMENT (ICT4D) RESEAR	CH AND CAPA	CITY BUILDING PF	ROGRAMME
Programme	ICT4D			Programme	There are two	programmes: Acac	ia 2 and PAN
abbreviation	n/a\			web site		n be accessed via w	ww.idrc.ca
Managing institution	Internation	al Develor	ment	Nature of insti International	If other:	IDRC is based in C	`anada
'	Research Canada			NGO	please specify	IDIC IS Dased III C	variaua
2							
3							
Management mechanism	single		Please specify				
Date of current phase	From:	2006	To:	2011	No. of years current phas	of opera-tion of se	2
Any earlier	Yes	Launch	date of	Acacia 1	Comments of		1
phases?		overall i	nitiative	1997; Acacia 2: 2006.	initiative	•	
This programme has							
and Development Co							
the International Dev							
Information and Com Asia that dates back					communities. 2.	PAN also bullds on	previous work in
Funding	at 16a3t to 21	JOJ, 11115 TR	leds to be cla	illieu.			
DFID contribution for	or current	£5		Duration [year	sl of DFID	5	
programme [in £]	or current	million		support to cur		5	
programme [z]				programme			
DFID contribution p	er annum	In 2006/7	7 £300, 00;	Estimated ave	rage annual	£31 n	nillion over 5 years
- estimated average	[in £]	the follow		programme bu	ıdget [£]		·
			1.2 million				
		per annu					
		70:30 be Africa an					
Other programme fu	ınders / doi		u Asia				
IDRC is the major fur		1013					
Logframe							
Date of logframe	No	t stipulated	l, but likely to	be 2006			
Programme goal	ICT plays	a key and	integrated role	e in accelerating	orogress toward	ds achievement of M	DGs
Programme						evelopment challeng	
objective /	effective u	se of ICT			•		•
purpose							
Anticipated / intend	ed impacts	(= purpos	e-level				
OVIs)	al and ragio	مما طميرمام،	amant naliaia	biabliabt the rela	of ICT in their	dolivoni by 2011 2	Doto
 At least five nation demonstrates greater 							
Poor people's access							
4. Governments draw							
Outcomes							
 Sustained Policy D 							ers, civil society
and the private secto							
Ongoing, evidence-ba					archers, civil so	ociety and the private	e sector; leads to
well informed decisio 2. Social and Technic			ues relevant to	o ICT4D.			
Innovative use of ICT			onment secto	rs heing adonted	at scale		
3. Enhanced Research					at Joulo.		
Researchers, research					ia increase the	ir capacity to genera	te new knowledge
on ICT that has appli	cation for po	verty redu	ction.				
Outputs							
	ı			1	1	1	1
Main activities		(0 :	de Afri	L DANLA			
The programme is fu		a/Connecti	vity Africa and	YAN Asia		T	
Any comments on l		Afr: 0 = -!-	house the sime	um anacific Occil	DUMBOS 555	toto	
The two programmes	in Asia and	Africa also	nave their o	wn specific Goal,	purpose and o	นเกนเร	



Sector / theme - as	per DFID re	search							
Overall answer			Specific	theme	s under ea	ch sector (if	applicable)		
Growth	Minor ar	rea	Education						
Health	Minor ar	ea							
Sustainable	Minor ar	rea							
agriculture									
Governance	Minor ar	rea							
Climate change	Minor ar		Disaster r	oreven	tion and mit	igation			
New challenges	Major ar						ugh which the o	ther themes	are drawn
Research on	Major ar		.0.01011	J .mull			.gion tilo 0		
communication and	iviajoi ai	ou							
media									
Others									
Comments in terms	of thomatic	focus							
The two main areas			ooo programm	200 01	Cotting Do	acarah inta l	ao Baliay and F	Prootice D	EID will odd
significant value to b								ractice - Di	rib wiii auu
Traditional ICTs (rad								roogerah pr	oarommoo
where appropriate, to							aden its ic 14D	research pr	ogrammes,
	o include mo	re traditi	onario is, esp	ecially	/ radio in Air	ica.			
Geographical									
focus:	1								
Overall answer									
Africa - north of	Main activ	ities	List spec	ific co	ountries				
Sahara	1								
Africa South of	Main activ	ities					Bhutan, Mongoli	a, Indonesia	a and Sri
Sahara						s regional; as			
Middle East									
South Asia	Main activ	ities							
Far East	Some activ								
Central Asia	Some acti								
Republics	233 4011								
South America	1								
Caribbean	+								
North and Central	Some acti	vities	 						
America	Joine acti	vill e 5							
	1		1						
Pacific	1								
Europe	s of geograp	hic foci				T			
Pacific Europe Comments in terms	s of geograp	hic foc	us						
Europe Comments in terms		hic foc	us						
Europe Comments in terms Main Programme P	athway								
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Comments related to intended users Both projects have a key gender element. PAN stresses that it works very much through networks. ICT practitioners are also a main target group. There are many individual projects so the target depends on the project, but the bulk are mainly at higher Sources and delivery of information Key sources of information Primary research Yes Main ones identified generators both Other communication programmes Main ones identified Other knowledge Yes -Main ones identified intermediaries both Own research Yes -If yes, what type of research? both Others - please specify Comments related to key sources of information The two programmes funded mainly by IDRC and to a relatively minor extent by DFID are in touch with a wide range of research generators and institutes as the prime focus is supporting ICT research. It is not possible from the documentation to say which they are as the list would be too extensive, nor which are DFID funded Method of sourcing of information Direct linkage with researcher? Yes If yes, nature of linkage with researcher Providing seed funding, support and capacity building of researchers Linkage with knowledge intermediary? Yes If yes, nature of linkage with intermediary Formal agreements with key research/information providers Is information free of charge to programme? Yes Comments on sourcing This section is not easy to fill in as there are two separate large programmes with a range of different ways of sourcing information. To be followed up in interview Repackaging and validation of information Is the knowledge repackaged by the programme? Some If yes, through what process? see comments below If yes, by whom? Is there a peer review process to validate the information? If yes, how is it done? Is there any other process to validate the information? If yes, through what process? Comments on repackaging and There are so many projects here that this is difficult to breakdown. The main focus validation is not in fact on the processing of the research but more on supporting research and building capacity of researchers in Africa and Asia, although both programmes also produce some key materials e.g. mapping of ICTs in the regions Product(s) produced by the programme Web site main E-groups, blogs and debates Peer review mainly in Asia. The Acacia 2 external review noted that main 'the dissemination of outputs is uneven.' (page 29) **Journals** Peer reviewed papers, etc. minor Downloadable document / resource main Policy notes / studies Newsletters Other printed materials main Training materials Audio and video products minor Q&A Comments related to products produced Communications strategies have been produced for both programmes which cover a range of products, both those produced by the programmes and those produced by partners. As part of the capacity build there has been a deliberate policy of encouraging the project partner to be the owner and distributor of the project outputs.. Both programmes stress bilingual materials. Both also produce comprehensive information on the state of ICTs in the region, available in print and on the web. Delivery mechanisms Online / www main Others Print main Broad cast Narrow cast One-to-one Training main W/s, conference main Telephone web2 main Comments related to delivery mechanisms Delivery mechanisms are innovative, experimenting with ICTs including blogs, wikis, pod casts and social bookmarking and photo archives. Distance education is also an important mechanism



Targeting				Payment for s	ervice		
Active / purposeful	main			Mostly free to	users	Yes	
Static				Mostly charged	d at cost		
Responsive				Mostly charged	d at subsidise	d rate	
Other				Other			·
Comments related	to						
targeting							
Changing policy on I	CTS is key t	both prog	rammes and	policy makers ar	re actively tar	geted through a rai	nge of different
mechanisms.	,	, ,		. ,		0	J
M&E and further co	mments						
Monitoring and eva	luation						
Does the programn	ne have an a	articulated	M&E strateg	y and / or prog	ramme?		Yes
How does the prog	ramme trac	k progress	, assess per	formance and e	valuate impa	act?	
User surveys / record	ds to monito	progress a	against logfra	me indicators	_		Yes
Other methods to mo							
User surveys / record	ds, but not re	ported aga	inst logframe	indicators			
Case studies							Yes
Peer review							Yes
External review							Yes
Internal review / inter	rnal learning	events					Yes
Impact assessment							Yes
Others (please speci	ify)						
Comments related							
IDRC has a long trac	k record in N	√ & E and o	overseas the	M & E for both p	rogrammes. (Outcome mapping	has been a key tool.
Both have had exteri							·



Resource 8 Programme profile – InfoDev

Programme title	Inf	ormation fo	r Development	Program			
Programme	InfoDev			Programme	www.infodev.o	org	
abbreviation				web site			
Managing				Nature of insti	tution		
institution(s)							
1	World			Multilateral /	If other: pleas	e specify	
	Bank			UN			
0				organisation			
2							
3							
Management	single	If other: F	Please				
mechanism	F	specify:	T = -	M = = 00	T.N		-110
Date of current	From:	Feb-06	To:	Mar-09		of opera-tion of	almost 3
phase Any earlier phases?	Yes	Launch	data of	1996	Comments o		
Any earlier phases?	res	overall in		1996	initiative	n history of	
Infodev is a multi-donor	nrogramma			h an annual huda		out ¢10m LICD DI	EID's contribution
is small compared to ot							
is small compared to ot tank.	nei uuliuis.	iiiiodev 586	zina io nave Sla	ancu as a grant-in	aning body and t	nen evoived iiilo III	ore or a trillik-
Funding							
DFID contribution for	ourrent	0001-		Duration [year	ol of DEID	almost 2	1
programme [in £]	current	960k		Support to cur		almost 3	
programme [m z]				programme	i Gill		
DFID contribution per	annum -	250k		Estimated ave	rago annual	£7m	
estimated average [in		250K		programme bu	•	27111	
Other programme fun				programme be	laget [2]		
donors	uers /						
Japan, EC, Brazil, Gerr	many India	Korea Swi	tzerland Swed	en Finland World	d Bank Ireland I	FC.	
Logframe	narry, maia,	Ttoroa, owi	izeriaria, ewea	Thinana, won	a Barik, irolana, i		
	No						
Date of logframe	_						
Programme goal	logframe	alanina aa	untring and tha	ir international na	rtnara waa infarm	ation and communi	ination broadly
Programme goar				ii iiilemalionai pa	illiers use illioilli		ication broadly
	and offective	ioliv ac toole	of noverty red	luction and custain	nable economic (arowth	
Drogrammo				luction and sustain			dovolop offoctive
Programme	From 06 Ar	nnual Repo	rt: "Access: In a	a fast-moving tech	nnological enviror	nment, how can we	
Programme objective / purpose	From 06 Ar policy, regu	nnual Repo ılatory, and	rt: "Access: In a investment mo	a fast-moving tech	nnological enviror		
Programme objective / purpose	From 06 Ar policy, regu data, and s	nnual Repo ılatory, and ervices) for	rt: "Access: In a investment mo all?	a fast-moving tech odels that enable a	nnological enviror affordable, compe	nment, how can we etitive, and sustaina	able access (voic
Programme objective / purpose	From 06 Ar policy, regu data, and s Mainstrean	nnual Repo llatory, and ervices) for ning: How c	rt: "Access: In a investment mo all? an ICT applica	a fast-moving tech odels that enable a tions and services	nnological enviror affordable, compe s, appropriately a	nment, how can we etitive, and sustaina dapted, serve as ef	able access (voic
Programme objective / purpose	From 06 Ar policy, regu data, and s Mainstrean meeting Mi	nnual Repoulatory, and ervices) for hing: How collennium De	rt: "Access: In a investment mo all? an ICT applicates evelopment Go	a fast-moving tech odels that enable a tions and services als (MDGs), such	nnological enviror affordable, compe s, appropriately a as education, he	nment, how can we etitive, and sustaina dapted, serve as efeath, and public see	able access (voice fective tools in ctor reform?
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New challenges	Major		ICTs						
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mechanisms							
Online / www	main	Others:					
Print	minor	`	1		"	"	"
Broad cast	not used	1					
Narrow cast	minor	1					
One-to-one	not used						
Training	main	1					
W/s, conference	main	1					
Telephone	not used	1					
web2	main	1					
Comments related to	o delivery med	chanisms					
InfoDev does its own	training, e.g. o	f national te	lecoms regu	lators, but a lot of th	e training associ	ated with InfoDev (e.g. IT courses in
Nigeria) is done by the	e projects Infol	Dev funds, i	not by InfoDe	ev itself.	•	·	•
Targeting				Payment for se	rvice		
Active / purposeful	main			Mostly free to us	sers	Yes	
Static	main			Mostly charged	at cost		
Responsive	main			Mostly charged	at subsidised rat	te	
Other			1	Other			
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Resource 9 Programme profile – Makutano Junction

General Programme I							
Programme title	Mak	utano Juno	tion - Televisi	ion Drama			
Programme abbreviation	Makutano J	lunction		Programme web site	www.makutan	ojunction.org.uk &	www.mediae.org
Managing institution(s)				Nature of institu	ution		
1	Mediae Company Ltd.		Media organisation	If other: please specify	Operating as co	mpany in Kenya,	
2							
3		16 d E					
Management mechanism	single	If other: P specify:					
Date of current phase	From:	Oct-07	To:	Oct-09	No. of years of current phase	of opera-tion of	2
Any earlier phases?	Yes	Launch o		2004	Comments or initiative	n history of	
					_		
Funding							
DFID contribution for programme [in £]	current			Duration [years support to curr programme	ent	3	
DFID contribution per estimated average [in		Annual av £773,268		Estimated avera		Not clear	
Other programme fur donors							
Ford Foundation and (unnamed) coi	mmercial sp	onsors.				
Logframe							
Date of logframe	Jun-07						
Programme goal	technologie	es and polic	ies, which will h	nelp reduce povert	у	the production and	•
Programme				through access to	and use of rese	arch information th	rough an
objective / purpose	educationa			ı	ı	1	ı
Anticipated / intended							
1) 6 X 13, half hour pro							
identified by audiences series. 3) Portals estab	and at works	shops and n	neetings with re	esearch organisati	ons and information	tion providers, to be	e included in each
Production of at least of	one model tha	t shows imi	oroved access	to information.	andan productio	ii leaiii by Maicii 2	009. 5)
Outcomes			1.0.000 0.00000				
50% of people exposed 20% will have expressed programmes.							
Outputs							
Demand led information							
3. Capacity built in Ker						odel(s) developed a	nd produced, for
accessing information	and improving	j audiences	knowledge, a	ittitudes and praction	ces		T
Main activities Scripting and filming; d	leveloning ma	rkating stra	teav: SMS and	nortal system tes	tina		
Any comments on log		incuring stra	legy, olvio and	portar system tes			
Logframe has been ide		Luiring revie	w - to assess w	vhether or not the i	ndicators are too	ambitious in some	nlaces and have
been exceeded in othe							piacoo ana navo
Programme focus of							
Sector / theme - as pe	er DFID resea	arch strate	gy				
Overall answer	All or any	of these	Specific the	mes under each	sector (if applic	able)	
Growth							
Health			<u> </u>				
Sustainable agriculture							
Governance							
Climate change			1				
New challenges		1' -					
Research on communi Others	cation and me	edia	1				
Comments in terms of	of thematic fo	aciie	+				
Comments in terms 0	n memane ic	,cu5		1	1		



				Т			1	
Geographical focus:								
Overall answer								
Africa - north of Sahara			List specific	COUNTY	ies			
	Main activi	ties	Kenya and L		100			
Sahara	ivialii aotivi	1100	rtoriya aria c	gariaa				
Middle East			1					
South Asia			+					
Far East								
Central Asia			-					
Republics								
South America			1					
Caribbean			1					
North and Central Ameri	са							
Pacific			1					
Europe			1					
Comments in terms of	geographi	c focus						
Expected to be broadcas			ana in early 20	09.				
Main Programme Pathy			1					
Don't know / not clear from		ntation						
Path 1: Directly to house			he noor	I				Yes
Path 2: Indirectly to end				re-nack	age the information	n for an	d users	Partially /
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Path 3: Indirectly through	n better info	rmed decisi	on makers and	l more ar	opropriate policy p	rocesse	S	oomownat
Other (please	. 201.01 11110		o manoro ana	oro ap	ep. opriato policy p	. 555556	~	
specify)								
Intended users								
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Don't know / not clear inc	iii docume	Illation	North		South	Otile	513	
Donors			Not targeted		Not targeted			
Policy makers - internation	onal		Not targeted		Not targeted			
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Policy makers - regional					Not targeted			
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International / multilatera working on implementati			Not targeted		Not targeted			
Implementation - national		٧)	Not targeted		Not targeted			
Implementation - local go			Not targeted		Not targeted			
UK government	Sveriment		Not targeted		Not targeted			
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Civil society organisation			Not targeted		Not targeted			
Researchers and resear		ations	Not targeted		Not targeted			
Education organisations					Not targeted			
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Students NGOs			Not targeted		Secondary targe	<u> </u>	=	
			Not targeted		Not targeted			
Media			Not targeted		Not targeted	_		
Private companies			Not targeted		Not targeted		=	
Rural populations			Not targeted		Main target grou		=	
Urban populations			Not targeted		Main target group		_	
Poor rural people			Not targeted		Main target grou		_	
Poor urban people	mant = · · ·	2222	Not targeted		Main target grou		_	
General public / develop	ment aware	eness	Secondary to	arget	Main target grou	b		
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Main intended audience school children in the Uk		ı pen-urban	viewers, but fe	cent eau	ıcalıonal output fol	SUHOOK	onilaren in Kenya	a and secondary
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Sources and delivery of		ION	 	1				
Key sources of informa		<u> </u>	1		.,		<u> </u>	
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generators							•	Sussex, University of
				NA:	and ideas(Co. d	Cape T	own, Research	into Use
Otherse	NI-			Main o	nes identified			
	No							
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programmes Other knowledge intermediaries	Yes - not D					VCT, U	JNDP, Kenya La	nd Alliance.
programmes Other knowledge intermediaries	Yes - not D			If yes,	what type of	VCT, U Baselin	JNDP, Kenya La ne surveys into v	nd Alliance. hat information what
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Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify	Yes - not E funded Not specifi	ed	ation	If yes,	what type of	VCT, U Baselin be of in	JNDP, Kenya La ne surveys into w nterest to rural a	nd Alliance. hat information what
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research	Yes - not E funded Not specifi	ed	ation	If yes,	what type of	VCT, U Baselin be of in	JNDP, Kenya La ne surveys into w nterest to rural a	nd Alliance. hat information what



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			Payment for service Mostly free to users		Yes		
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Sustainable agriculture

Research on communication and media

Governance Climate change New challenges

Resource 10 Programme profile - MK4D **General Programme** Information Programme title Mobilising Knowledge for Development **Programme** MK4D **Programm** www.ids.ac.uk abbreviation e web site Managing institution(s) Nature of institution Institute of Development Studies If other: please specify Research institute Management single If other: Please specify: mechanism Date of current No. of years of opera-tion of From: May-05 To: Sep-08 3 phase current phase Any earlier Launch date of overall initiative Comments on history of initiative Partially / phases? somewh MK4D is a "bundle" approach to funding a number of programmes DFID was funding independently before. The bundle approach has demanded some added value through working together. MK4D is made up of five projects as follow below: BLDS - The British Library for Development Studies, a large specialist library on social and economic aspects of development. www.blds.ids.ac.uk; BRIDGE - a gender and development research and communication service supporting gender advocacy and mainstreaming efforts, www.bridge.ids.ac.uk; ELDIS - a gateway to online development information, www.eldis.org; id21 - a research reporting service aimed at policy makers and practitioners worldwide, www.id21.org; Livelihoods Connect - a learning platform focusing on sustainable livelihood approaches to poverty reduction, www.livelihoods.org. Funding **DFID** contribution for current £6,930. Duration [years] of DFID 3 000.00 programme [in £] support to current programme DFID contribution per annum -£2.000. Estimated average £3.500.000 estimated average [in £] 000 annual programme budget [£] SIDA, SDC, University of Sussex, NORAD, DCI and IDS. MD4D budgeted at 9.74 million over three years. DFID funds between two thirds and three quarters of the cost of the projects in the bundle. This figure varies according to the amounts received to the different programmes from other donors. In 2005/06 DFID funds to MK4D came to 1,875,000 from a total operating cost of 2,857,000, in 2006/07 DFID contributed 2,510,000 from a total of 3,510,000. Logframe Date of logframe 2005 Programme goal Global poverty and injustice reduced as a result of better informed decision-making by development policy makers and practitioners Development actors increase their use of the global pool of knowledge and development Programme objective / purpose Anticipated / intended impacts (= purpose-level OVIs) Recognition of the value of research as a contributor to policy and practice, use of and reference to research in the olic and planning processes, diversity of viewpoints taken account of in decision making, informed debate on development within public and professional fora Outcomes IDS Knowledge services used by 15 Southern government agencies, 100 southernbased NGOs, 50 international NGOs, 10 OECD/DAC aid agencies, 10 multilateral development agencies, 100 research organisations worldwide, specific instances where IDS Knowledge Services have been used and have had a positive impact on the work of development actors Outputs Seven outputs: Knowledge gaps bridged between research, policy and practice; Knowledge services effectively managed to maximise their combined impact and effectiveness; awareness of the IDS Knowledge services amongst development actors especially in the south; demonstrating how IDS Knowledge Services have bridged the gaps; understanding of information and communication and knowledge dynamics and how intermediaries affect these dynamics: enhanced capacity of southern organisations to improve stakeholder access to and use of development knowledge; a powerful and versatile new platform Main activities Five projects - ELDIS, BRIDGE, ID21, Livelihoods Connect and BLDS Any comments on logframe Logframe very comprehensive - the five projects all have separate logframes which have been looked at separately Programme focus of information communicated Sector / theme - as per DFID research strategy Overall answer Specific themes under each sector (if applicable) All or any of these Growth Health

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Others					
Comments in terms of thematic focu	ıs				
Coographical					
Geographical focus:					
Overall answer All or any of the	ese				
Africa - north of Sahara	List specific	countries			
Africa South of Sahara	Ziot opcomo	- Courtine			
Middle East					
South Asia					
Far East					
Central Asia Republics					
South America					
Caribbean					
North and Central America					
Pacific					
Europe					
Comments in terms of geographic for	ocus				
Main Programme Pathway					
Don't know / not clear from documenta					
Path 1: Directly to households / comm					No
Path 2: Indirectly to end user via intern					Yes
Path 3: Indirectly through better inform	ed decision makers an	d more app	ropriate policy pro	ocesses	Yes
Other (please specify)					
Intended users					
Don't know / not clear from documenta	ition		Others		ge services identifi
			Addicational ord	anisations resea	
			southern govern and multi-latera	nments, DAC dev I development ag	rch organisations velopment agencies gencies. Target rol arch, advisory
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The MK4D bundle, made up of five different projects, have a range of general target audiences and some specific target audiences in sectors like gender and livelihoods. The MK4D knowledge services are designed principally as sources of information that anyone can access if they are choosing to search. Additional to this each of the services have developed targeted lists of people interested in specific issues who receive notification of new dossiers, information packs, training guides etc. This explains the wide range of audiences targeted.



Sources and delivery	of information	tion					_	
Key sources of inforr								
Primary research	Yes - both			Mai	in ones	across full ran	ge of possibilities	Į.
generators					ntified		9 p	
Other	Yes - both				in ones identifie	ed		
communication	. 55 5001			,,,,,,,	555 130111110			
Other knowledge	Voc. both			Mai	in anna idantifi	- d		
Other knowledge	Yes - both			iviai	in ones identifie	ea		
intermediaries								
Own research	No				es, what type		n the MK4D bundle	
				of r	esearch?		earch but they have	
						work of the ID	S research teams.	
Others - please specify	/							
Comments related to As a bundle of informa information and resear answer.	tion producti ch providers	ion and diss	semination	servic own i	ces, IDS source in the research	es its information communication	n from a very wide s programme ques	range of stionnaire
Method of sourcing of	of							
information								
Direct linkage with rese					Yes	<u> </u>		
If yes, nature of linkage	e with resear	rcher	discussion	n on i	research outpu	ts		
Linkage with knowledg					Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage	e with interm	ediary	mentions	and I		es, in library etc	ıt.	1
ls information free of c				and I	Yes	l norary clo		
Comments on sourci			discominate	\r n		get their materi	al to them	l .
		дь а кеу	นเจจยททลเด	л рес	opie attixious to	get men materi	ai to triefff	1
Repackaging and val information								
ls the knowledge repar		e programr			Yes			
f yes, through what pr	ocess?		syntheses	s, sur	nmaries, briefir	ngs, digests etc		
f yes, by whom?						online technicia	ans	
s there a peer review	nrocess to v	alidate the i			Not			
is there a peer review	process to v	andate the	inionnation	•	specified			
f yes, through what pr					Not specified			
Is there any other proc If yes, through what pr Comments on repack validation			Much of the sources with MK4D sta	vho u aff are	specified formation being se peer review also skilled in	processes then collecting and s	y the MK4D bundle nselves to validate synthesising inform	information.
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Targeting				Payment for se	ervice		
Active / purposeful	main			Mostly free to us	sers	Yes	
Static	main			Mostly charged	at cost		
Responsive	main			Mostly charged at subsidised rate		ate	
Other	all of the above Other						
Comments related to							
As these have a strong	g web servic	e angle the	re is both delil	perate targeting as	s well as visitors	s finding their own	way to sites
either randomly or via	recommend	ation					
M&E and further com	nments						
Monitoring and evalu	ıation						
Does the programme	have an ar	ticulated N	I&E strategy	and / or program	ıme?		Yes
How does the progra	mme track	progress,	assess perfo	rmance and eval	uate impact?		
User surveys / records	to monitor p	orogress ag	ainst logframe	indicators			Yes
Other methods to mon	itor progress	against lo	gframe indicat	ors			Yes
User surveys / records	s, but not rep	orted again	st logframe in	dicators			Yes
Case studies							Yes
Peer review							
External review							Yes
Internal review / intern	al learning e	vents					Yes
Impact assessment							
Others (please specify	')						
Comments related to	M&E						
MK4D benefits from a all in the individual pro					ard a comprehe	nsive M&E strate	gy and works with



Resource 11 Programme profile – PERI

Information												
Programme title	Progra	Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information										
Programme abbreviation	PERI			Programme web site	http://www.ina	sp.info/						
Managing				Nature of insti	tution							
institution(s)				Nature of illsti	tution							
1	Internationa	al Network	for the	UK NGO	If other: please	e specify						
•			c Publications	0	ou.o pioacc	, op co)						
	(INASP)											
2												
3												
Management mechanism	single	If other: F specify:	Please									
Date of current	From:	1st	To:	2013		of opera-tion of	8 months					
phase		March			current phase)						
		2008										
Any earlier	Yes	Launch		Aug-02	Comments or	n history of						
phases?		overall i			initiative							
The project is now in it 1/3/2008. Phase1: beg and librarians in Africa programme of comple brainstorming worksho	gan in August I, Asia, Latin A mentary activ	2002 and f America and ities to sup	inished in May d the New Inde port informatior	2008. During 199 pendent States to production, acce	99/2000 INASP was assist them in the ess and disseminates.	as approached by ne design and implo ation utilising ICTs.	research partners ementation of a Following two					
Information (PERI) wa		e numbel (or couring-wide	uiscussiulis, tile	i iogianine ioi tr	ie Emiancement O	INCOCALUII					
Funding	- NOITH											
DFID contribution	Phase 1: DF	ID £3 300	382: Total	Duration [year	sl of DFID	Phase 1: 6 years	Phase 2: 5					
for current			ase 2: DFID:	support to cur	-	vears.	. 1 11a30 2. 0					
programme [in £]	£2.35m; Total			programme		youro.						
DFID contribution	Phase 1 ave			Estimated ave	rage annual	Phase 1: average	ed £551.000					
per annum -	annum. Pha			programme bu		(DFID only) Pha						
estimated average			stem: DFID's	l	0	(B) 1B offig) 1 flage 2.						
[in £]	percentage i	reduced fro	m 19% to									
	13%, while t		ner countries									
Other programme fu	13%, while t rose from 29		ner countries									
Other programme fur donors Phase 1 was DFID on NORAD, Sida, RDMFA Trust.	13%, while t rose from 29 nders /	o% to 34%.	nders as well as									
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Programme focus of	information communic	ated					
	er DFID research strate						
Overall answer	All or any of these	Specific the	emes under each	sector (if applic	cable)		
Growth							
Health							
Sustainable agriculture) 						
Governance							
Climate change							
New challenges Research on communi	action and madia						
Others	cation and media						
Comments in terms of	of thematic focus						
	o support capacity buildi	na in the rese:	arch sector in deve	loning and eme	aina coun	tries hy s	trenathening the
	d dissemination of inform			loping and onlo	girig cour		arongaroning aro
Geographical							
focus:							
Overall answer							
Africa - north of	Not operating here	List specifi	c countries				
Sahara		-					
Africa South of	Main activities	Uganda, Rw	vanda, Pakistan, Ba	angladesh, Vietr	am, Nepa	l	
Sahara		1					
Middle East		1					
South Asia	Main activities	1					
Far East		1					
Central Asia							
Republics		4					
South America	Some activities	4					
Caribbean		4					
North and Central Ame	erica	4					
Pacific		4					
Europe	f manager black		1		I		I
Comments in terms of	of geographic focus						
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Main Programme Pat							
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	seholds / communities / t						
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Path 2: Indirectly to en- Path 3: Indirectly throu Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear to the policy makers - regions Policy makers - regions Policy makers - nations Policy makers - local International / multilate Implementation - nation Implementation - local government UK government UK government UK government DFID staff and program Civil society organizati (CSOs) Researchers and resea Education organization Students NGOs Media Private companies Rural populations Urban populations Poor rural people Poor urban people	d user via intermediaries gh better informed decision better informed decision better informed decision better informed decision decision between decisions and teachers decisions and teachers decision between decisions decisions and teachers decision between decisions decision between decisions decision deci	, who process on makers an	South Secondary targe Main target grou Main target grou Main target grou Main target grou	Others t group		Partially Directly and aca	to researchers ademics in poorer



Sources and delivery		ion						
Key sources of inform								
Primary research	Yes -			Main one	s identifi	ed		
generators	both							
Other	Not specifie	ed		Main one	s identifi	ed		
communication								
programmes								
Other knowledge	Yes -	-		Main one	s identifi	ed		
intermediaries	both							
Own research	No		 	If yes, wh	at type o	of research?		
Others - please specify								
' '			1					
Comments related to	kev source:	s of informa	ation					
The project is a redistrib				earch via or	line dow	nloads this re-	search is nrimarily	nublished from
ournals and academic		c providing	adadonno rest	saron via or	iiiiio dow	moddo, imo ro	ocaron to printarily	publication
Method of sourcing of								
information								
				Nia				
Direct linkage with rese		- L		No				
f yes, nature of linkage				1	-		T	
inkage with knowledge				Yes				
f yes, nature of linkage			Agreements					
s information free of ch	arge to proc			Not speci				
Comments on sourcir			now much INA			ccess to conter	nt	
Repackaging and valid				'		-		
s the knowledge repac			e?	Some	+			
f yes, through what pro		- programm			nut tha a	ontent online	and the content ha	s heen nackage
i yes, unough what pro	0000!		by the publis		put tile C	ornerit Orillile, i	and the content has	s been package
f yes, by whom?			The academ		rc			
		Palaca di a Sa			15			
s there a peer review p	rocess to va	alidate the in		Yes				
f yes, how is it						not done by IN	IASP/PERI, but the	e content is peer
done?			reviewed ac				T.	1
Is there any other proce		te the inform	nation?	Not speci	ified			
f yes, through what pro								
Comments on repacka		alidation						
Product(s) produced I								
Web site	y and prog.		main	Others:				
E-groups, blogs and de	hatas		mam		oto aro v	hat is distribut	ed via the online m	ochonicm
Journals	Dates		main	Journals	elc ale w	mat is distribut	ed via trie orinire ri	iechanism
	-1-		main					
Peer reviewed papers,			main					
Downloadable docume	nt / resource	1	main					
Policy notes / studies			main					
Newsletters								
Other printed materials								
Training materials			minor					
Audio and video produc	ts			1				
Q&A	-			1				
Comments related to	oroducts or	oduced			1			
comments related to	J. Gadota pi	Judoca	1	1			1	1
D - 11		T .		1	-		I	1
Delivery								
mechanisms								
Online / www	main	Others:						
Print		`Online ad	ccess to journa	als, also sur	oply hard	copy. Training	in ICT for librariar	ns and others.
Broad cast						_		
Narrow cast								
		+						
One-to-one	main							
One-to-one Training	main							
One-to-one Training W/s, conference	main							
One-to-one Fraining W/s, conference Felephone	main							
One-to-one Fraining W/s, conference Felephone web2		-		1			T	
One-to-one Fraining W/s, conference Felephone web2		chanisms						
One-to-one Fraining W/s, conference Felephone web2		chanisms						
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to		chanisms		Payment	for serv	vice		
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to		chanisms					Partially / somew	 hat
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to Targeting Active / purposeful	delivery me	chanisms		Mostly fre	ee to use	rs	Partially / somew	 hat
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to Targeting Active / purposeful Static		chanisms		Mostly fre	ee to use arged at	rs cost	No	/hat
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to Targeting Active / purposeful Static	delivery me	chanisms		Mostly fre Mostly ch Mostly ch	ee to use arged at	rs	•	 hat
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to Targeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive	delivery me main			Mostly fre Mostly ch Mostly ch rate	ee to use arged at arged at	cost subsidised	No Yes	
Narrow cast One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to Targeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive Other	main Operating t	through insti	itutions, e.g.	Mostly fre Mostly ch Mostly ch	ee to use harged at harged at There r	rs cost subsidised may be some j	No Yes ournals that are av	ailable through
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to Targeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive	delivery me main	through insti	itutions, e.g.	Mostly fre Mostly ch Mostly ch rate	ee to use harged at harged at There r the pro	rs cost subsidised may be some jiject at reduced	No Yes ournals that are av I cost - issue of wh	ailable through ether INASP pay
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to Targeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive	main Operating t	through insti	itutions, e.g.	Mostly fre Mostly ch Mostly ch rate	the to use narged at narged at the pro	rs cost subsidised may be some ji ject at reduceden makes freely	No Yes ournals that are av	ailable through ether INASP pay
One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Comments related to Targeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive	main Operating t	through insti	itutions, e.g.	Mostly fre Mostly ch Mostly ch rate	ee to use harged at harged at There r the pro	rs cost subsidised may be some ji ject at reduceden makes freely	No Yes ournals that are av I cost - issue of wh	ailable through ether INASP pay



M&E and further comments	7170		12 3 7 0 3 0 4 7 1	CIT COITHITIAINC	Janen pro	<u>g. a.ree</u>
Monitoring and evaluation						
Does the programme have an artiprogramme?	culated M&	E strategy a	and / or			Not specified
How does the programme track p	rogress, as	sess perfor	mance and eva	luate impact?		·
User surveys / records to monitor pr	ogress agair	nst logframe	indicators	•		Not specified
Other methods to monitor progress a	against logfr	ame indicate	ors			Not specified
User surveys / records, but not repo	rted against	logframe in	dicators			Partially / somewhat
Case studies						
Peer review	-					
External review	-					
Internal review / internal learning even	ents					
Impact assessment						
Others (please specify)						
Comments related to M&E						
It is not clear enough to say yes or n system within the project areas, and is not possible to ascertain the degree	documentat	tion contains	references to			



Resource 12 Programme profile – RELAY

General Programme I	nformation						
Programme title	Panos I	RELAY		1.	"		<u> </u>
Programme	RELAY			Programme	www.panos.or	g.uk/relav	
abbreviation				web site		grantrolay	
Managing institution(s)				Nature of instit	ution		
1	Panos London			International NGO	If other: please specify	Network of eight institutes	independent
2					_		
3							
Management mechanism	single	If other: Please specify:					
Date of current phase	From:	2005	To:	2008	No. of years of current phase	of opera-tion of	4
Any earlier phases?	Yes		ch date of I initiative	2004	Comments	s on history of tiative	
From 2000 to 2003, Pa	nos London v	worked with	the Institute of	f Development Stu	udies at Sussex U	Jniversity on the de	velopment
communications projec							
Funding							
DFID contribution for programme [in £]		£872,37 8		Duration [years support to curr programme	rent	4	
DFID contribution per estimated average [in	£]	£218,00 0			Estimated average annual programme budget [£]		3, Year 2: 3: £281,015, Year
Other programme fun donors	ders /						
None	ı		1	1	ı.	1	<u> </u>
Logframe							
Date of logframe	Sep-05						
Programme goal	Informed ar	nd inclusive	discussion in	public domain on o	critical developme	ent issues (in logfra	ame as aim)
Programme objective / purpose	informed pu	ublic and po nt research	licy dialogues	on development	research Resear	gage to promote ind chers and donors we media can play in c	vho fund
Anticipated / intended							
In 12 countries: range of represented in media conservation research findings include the North and South income.	of stakeholde overage; acc de communic	rs involved uracy of info ation in rese	in public debat ormation in me earch funding a	dia coverage. Dor agreements, includ	nors who participa ding media where	ate in the roundtab	e to share action
Outcomes	<u> </u>				1		
In at least 12 countries: Southern research instituted development research; research have increased environment.	tutes have in Increased su	creased cap stainable li	pacity to engaç nks between m	ge with the media; nedia and research	Media have an in hers; Researcher	ncreased capacity to sand donors who	to engage with fund development
Outputs							
Radio and print outputs Resource materials pro media through worksho organisations and dono	duced for me ops and other	edia; Resou support; Ca	rce materials p ase studies, re	produced for resea search reports and	rchers; Training and discussion fora	and advice to resea	arch institutes and
Radio and print outputs Resource materials pro media through worksho organisations and dono	duced for me ops and other	edia; Resou support; Ca	rce materials p ase studies, re	produced for resea search reports and	rchers; Training and discussion fora	and advice to resea	arch institutes and
Main activities							
covered under above					_		
Any comments on log Outputs were down as		outcomes	as outputs.				



Programme focus of Sector / theme - as po							<u>'</u>
Sector / theme - as po Overall answer	ו חויום ופ	ar CII S	Specific themes unde	er each secto	or (if applicable)	1	
Growth			Opecine themes und	ci cacii scoto	i (ii applicable)	<u>'</u>	
Health							
Sustainable	Major are	a					
agriculture	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
Governance	Major are	a					
Climate change	Major are						
New challenges	Major are		using new technology				
Research on	Major are	ea					
communication and							
media			and below wide some				
Others Comments in terms of	of thomatic f	00110	see below - wide range	e or topics			
			ns: Southern Africa: land	and food soo	rity Eastern Afr	ica: conflict agr	iculture and land:
			range of other topics inclu				
Communication of rese		mao	range of other topics more	Jan 19 Chi Hato	mango, agnounc	310 ana 111 177 112	o ana 12.
Geographical							
focus:							
Overall answer		•					
Africa - north of Sahara			List specific countries				
Africa South of	Main activi	ities	Target is twelve countri				
Sahara			India/Pakistan and Sri I			zambique, Keny	/a, Uganda. 2008?
Middle East			Sudan, Tanzania? Nee	d to check in	nterview		
South Asia	Main activi	ities	4				
Far East			-				
Central Asia							
Republics South America							
Caribbean							
North and Central Ame	arica		-				
Pacific	Jiloa						
Europe							
Comments in terms of	of geographi	ic					
focus	0 0 .						
			unclear whether the proje	ct has moved	into the suggest	ed areas. This r	needs following up
As there is no up to da			unclear whether the project	ct has moved	into the suggest	ed areas. This r	needs following up
As there is no up to da the interview Main Programme Pat	te information		unclear whether the proje	ct has moved	into the suggest	ed areas. This r	needs following up
As there is no up to da the interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear	te information		unclear whether the project	ct has moved	into the suggest	ed areas. This r	needs following up
As there is no up to da the interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation	te information thway from	n it is u		ct has moved	into the suggest	ed areas. This r	
As there is no up to da the interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation	te information thway from	n it is u		ct has moved	into the suggest	ed areas. This r	Partially /
As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to house	thway from seholds / con	n it is u	ies / the poor				Partially / somewhat
As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to house Path 2: Indirectly to en	thway from seholds / conduser via int	n it is u	ies / the poor	package the in	formation for end	d users	Partially / somewhat Yes
As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to hou Path 2: Indirectly to en Path 3: Indirectly throu	thway from seholds / conduser via int	n it is u	ies / the poor	package the in	formation for end	d users	Partially / somewhat
As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to house Path 2: Indirectly to en Path 3: Indirectly throu Other (please specify)	thway from seholds / conduser via int	n it is u	ies / the poor	package the in	formation for end	d users	Partially / somewhat Yes
As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to house Path 2: Indirectly to en Path 3: Indirectly throuse Other (please specify) Intended users	thway from seholds / con d user via int	n it is u	ies / the poor	package the in	formation for end policy processes	d users	Partially / somewhat Yes
As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to house Path 2: Indirectly to en	thway from seholds / con d user via int	n it is u	ies / the poor	package the in	formation for end	d users	Partially / somewhat Yes
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As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to house Path 3: Indirectly troue Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear documentation Donors Policy makers - internate Policy makers - region Policy makers - local International / multilate Implementation - nation Implementation - local UK government DFID staff and program Civil society organizate Researchers and reseconganisations Education rganization Students	ste information shway from seholds / con d user via int igh better info from ational al al al eral agencies nal govt government mmes ations (CSOs) arch	n it is u	ies / the poor liaries, who process / re-p decision makers and mor North Main target group / working on implementat	South Main target Main (WB, UN)	formation for end policy processes Others group group	d users	Partially / somewhat Yes
As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to house Path 3: Indirectly troue Path 3: Indirectly throue Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear documentation Donors Policy makers - internate Policy makers - region Policy makers - local International / multilate Implementation - nation Implementation - local UK government DFID staff and program Civil society organizate Researchers and reseconganisations Education rganization Students NGOs	ste information shway from seholds / con d user via int igh better info from ational al al al eral agencies nal govt government mmes ations (CSOs) arch	n it is u	ies / the poor liaries, who process / re-p decision makers and mor North Main target group / working on implementat	South Main target ion (WB, UN) Main target	formation for end policy processes Others group group group	d users	Partially / somewhat Yes
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As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to house Path 2: Indirectly to en Path 3: Indirectly throu Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear documentation Donors Policy makers - internat Policy makers - region Policy makers - nation Policy makers - local International / multilate Implementation - natio Implementation - local UK government DFID staff and prograr Civil society organizat Researchers and resear organisations Education rganization Students NGOs Media Private companies	ste information shway from seholds / con d user via int igh better info from ational al al al eral agencies nal govt government mmes ations (CSOs) arch	n it is u	ies / the poor liaries, who process / re-p decision makers and mor North Main target group / working on implementat	South Main target ion (WB, UN) Main target	formation for end policy processes Others group group group	d users	Partially / somewhat Yes
As there is no up to dathe interview Main Programme Pat Don't know / not clear documentation Path 1: Directly to house Path 2: Indirectly to en Path 3: Indirectly through the companies Path 3: Indirectly through the companies Path 3: Indirectly through the companies Potential of the companies Policy makers - internation Policy makers - region Policy makers - nation Policy makers - nation Policy makers - local International / multilate Implementation - nation Implementation - local UK government DFID staff and program Civil society organization Researchers and reseconganisations Education rganization Students NGOs Media Private companies Rural populations	ste information shway from seholds / con d user via int igh better info from ational al al al eral agencies nal govt government mmes ations (CSOs) arch	n it is u	ies / the poor liaries, who process / re-p decision makers and mor North Main target group / working on implementat	South Main target ion (WB, UN) Main target	formation for end policy processes Others group group group	d users	Partially / somewhat Yes
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General public / develo	pment		Secondary target	Secondary	target group		
awareness Comments related to	intended us	oro	group				
Comments related to	intended us	ers					
Sources and delivery	of informati	on					
Key sources of inform		<u> </u>					
Primary research	Yes - not D	FID-		Main	see below		
generators	funded			ones	000 20.011		
				identified			
Other communication p	orogrammes			Main ones	identified		
Other knowledge	Yes -			Main	see below		
intermediaries	both			ones			
				identified			
Own research				If yes, what	t type of		
Others - please specify				research?			
		anka	l Uganda, Zambia and the	Caribbean N	lakarara Univers	ity Haanda inetitut	100
			elevant research institute			sity, Ogarida, iristitu	163
Comments related to				J III COULII 7 ISI	iu.		
	,						
Method of sourcing o	f						
information	•						
Direct linkage with rese	earcher?			Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage		her					
Linkage with knowledg				Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage		•	see 016 above - via Pa	nos offices in	regions	II.	II.
intermediary					J		
Is information free of ch	harge to			Yes			
programme?							
Comments on							
sourcing							
Repackaging and vali	idation of						
information							
Is the knowledge repac		progr		Yes			
If yes, through what pro	ocess?		A range of materials ar				O
If yes, by whom?			Panos London, Panos			Africa (PEA) and F	anos Southern
Is there a peer review p	orocess to va	lidata	Africa (PSAf) and local	Yes	led journalists		
If yes, how is it	process to va	lluale	Peer reviewed evaluati				
done?			1 col leviewed evaluati	on mid term			
Is there any other proc	ess to validat	e the i	nformation?	Yes			
If yes, through what pro			Roundtable discussion		of stakeholders		
Comments on repack			This is the main work o				
validation	0 0			, 3			
Product(s) produced	by the						
programme							
Web site			minor	Others:			
E-groups, blogs and de	ebates						
Journals							
Peer reviewed papers,							
Downloadable docume	nt / resource						
Policy notes / studies				4			
Newsletters				4			
Other printed			main	1			
materials Training materials				4			
Audio and video produ	oto			_			
Q&A	Lis			-			
Comments related to	producte						
produced	products						
produced				1			
Delivery							
mechanisms							
Online / www	minor	Oth	ers:	1			
Print	main	The	y produce products for bi	oadcast but d	lo not themselves	s broadcast. Check	in interview
Broad cast	main	1				-	
Narrow cast							
One-to-one							
Training	main						
W/s, conference	main	1					
Telephone	main						
	IIIaIII						
web2		_					
web2 Comments related to	delivery med	chanis	sms cted countries, delivered				



Targeting				Payment for s	ervice		
Active / purposeful	main			Mostly free to u	isers	Yes	
Static				Mostly charged	l at cost		
Responsive	onsive			Mostly charged			
Other		•		Other			•
Comments related t	o targeting						
M&E and further co	mments						
Monitoring and eval	uation						
Does the programm	e have an arti	culated Ma	&E strategy an	d / or			Yes
programme?							
How does the progr					ate impact?		
User surveys / record							Yes
Other methods to mo							Yes
User surveys / record	ls, but not repo	rted agains	t logframe indi	cators			
Case studies							
Peer review							Yes
External review							Yes
Internal review / inter	nal learning ev	ents					Yes
Impact assessment							Yes
Others (please specif	y)						
Comments related t	o M&E						
All programme monitor	oring, evaluatio	n and learr	ning has been o	conducted against	t the aims and	outputs set out ir	the programme
logframe and annual	workplans dev	eloped up b	y each Panos	Network member	involved in th	e programme. Th	e initial logframe was
	all the Panos	Network me	embers involve	d in Relay. A pee	r reviewed mid	d term evaluation	was conducted in early
2007.							



Resource 13 Programme profile – Research Africa

General Programme I	nformation						
Programme title		esearch Afr	ica Project: Su	nnorting African I	nstitutions in Achi	ieving Millennium th	ne Millennium
i rogrammo ano	1110 111	000010117111	104 1 10,000. 04	Developm		ioving ivillioninani u	io ivilliori il di il
Programme abbrevia	ion			Programme web site	www.research	-africa.net	
Managing institution(s)				Nature of instit	tution		
1	Southern A	frica Resea	ortium : Lead ir arch and Innova ion (SARIMA)		If other: please specify	A public-private p	partnership
2				6.1			
3				Other			
Management mechanism	network / consortiu m	If other: F specify:	Please				
Date of current phase	From:	18th July 2005	То:	Feb-09	No. of years of current phase	of operation of e	3years
Any earlier phases?	Not specified		ch date of Il initiative	1st September 2005		s on history of tiative	
The programme draws licensed by SARIMA to a market oriented dissesement of the same of the	replicate its	name and p	products through	h Research Rese	arch Africa Ltd.	It is an innovative a	
DFID contribution for programme [in £]	current	£940,00 0		Duration [year support to cur programme		3.7 years	
DFID contribution per estimated average [in		£322,93		Estimated aver		£322,936	
donors The programme is leve line subscriptions to Af a partner in the Europe internship. These are h from UK DIUS (Englan	rican universi ean Commissi owever not p	ties and gor ion FP7-fun art of the D	vernment S&T ded CAAST-N FID funded pro	ministries in SIDA et project. Also re ogramme budget.	n-sponsored cour ceived IDRC fund Consortium mem	ntries in Africa and F ding for a 9 month s aber ACU has also r	Research Africa is science journalism received a grant
Logframe	a runoa progr	diffillo to c	apport w/ trail	irt. Ortivirtinas i	Cocived farialing i	Tom one Bept. or c	Joierioe & Teori
Date of logframe	Jul-07						
Programme goal	To support evidence-ba alleviation, makers, prii	ased solution by improving ncipal investand, the inte	ons to African p ng existing infor stigators, consu	problems – especi rmation flows: to that ultants, young rese	ally with regard to he African commo earchers, researc	ge and expertise to be research related to unity of S&T policy th and innovation a ponsors, universities	o poverty & decision- dministrators and
Programme objective / purpose	research po developmer To improve providing in To establish sharing of e	olicies, rese ntal researd the capaci nproved acc h a collabor explicit and	arch needs and the control of the co	d funding opportures search managers ractice and profes	nities, especially and administrato sional training African peers car	rs and consultants regarding solutions rs to support their rengage in the discount to the disc	-driven esearchers by
Anticipated / intended							
Take-up of Research A Regional Research and							
Outcomes see outputs							
Outputs Editorials, reports & ne RA Platform and Admin RA Platform collaborat Funding Opportunities Trained S&T policy jou Provision of Administra communication media Professionalisation of r	n Direct - Con tive knowledg database sho rnalists tor Direct info	ntent for known tent for known tent known te	owledge transformers open source and evelopmental and out proposal re	er and institutiona and open standard nd evidence-base equirements and n	ds based communicated applied research	ch calls arch office staff using	ng appropriate



A review of DFID's research communication programmes Main activities Establish a non-profit Section 21 Company in South Africa, set up and operationalise a Research Africa multi-media publishing house in South Africa, Build Research Africa ICT platform + Commence real-time online services and support functions · Appoint management, editorial, sales, technical and administrative staff using BEE criteria • Identify and retain experienced African journalists in at least 12 Anglophone African countries • Integrate and upgrade existing partners databases +design content management system to hold indexed information about African science and development programmes; funding opportunities, sponsor profiles, expertise profiles · Carry out training programmes for research managers and administrators • Implement marketing and sales activities to reach subscription targets • Develop post-project sustainability plan Any comments on logframe Goal statement has rephrased to make it more focused and indicators changed in the 2007 revision. The purpose statement remained the same and retaining 2 of the original indicators. Logframe could benefit have benefitted from further improvements to make purpose and output level OVIs more measurable. Programme focus of information communicated Sector / theme - as per DFID research strategy Overall answer Not Specific themes under each sector (if applicable) defined Growth Health Sustainable agriculture Governance Climate change New challenges Research on communication and media Others Mino Capacity building for researchers, undertaken under the programme, is deemed important in the research strategy. area Comments in terms of thematic focus Some sectors like health, education etc are mentioned but difficult to determine specific thematic focus because Research Africa is primarily about supporting the generation of research results through information on funding sources Geographical focus: Overall answer Some of these (specified below) Africa - north of Not operating here List specific countries Sahara Africa South of Main activities South Africa (Programme Office), Nigeria, Kenya, Cameroon, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Botswana, Ethiopia, Senegal, Uganda, Congo, Zambia, Sahara Mozambique, Swaziland, Namibia, Malawi, Rwanda, Lesotho Middle East Not operating here South Asia Not operating here Far East Not operating here Central Asia Not operating here Republics South America Not operating here Caribbean Not operating here North and Central Some activities America Pacific Not operating here Some activities Europe Comments in terms of geographic focus The reports are quite general and do not specify the countries in which the main activities are concentrated. West Africa however

The reports are quite general and do not specify the countries in which the main activities are concentrated. West Africa however appears to be a focus region with the creation of WARIMA.

Appears to be a focus region with the creation of WARIMA.

Main Programme Pathway

Don't know / not clear from documentation

Path 1: Directly to households / communities / the poor

Path 2: Indirectly to end user via intermediaries, who process / re-package the information for end users

Path 3: Indirectly through better informed decision makers and more appropriate policy processes

Other (please specify)



Intended users							
Don't know / not clear f	rom				Others		
documentation							
		Nor	th	South			
Donors		Sec	ondary target	Secondary targe	t group		
		grou	JD qr			_	
Policy makers - interna	tional	Not	targeted	Secondary targe	t group		
Policy makers - regiona	al	Not	targeted	Main target grou	p	='	
Policy makers - national	al	Not	targeted	Main target grou		-	
Policy makers - local			targeted	Main target grou		-	
International / multilate	ral agencies		ondary target	Secondary targe		-	
mostly working on impl				Coochaaly large	. g. c ap		
UN)	oo		~P				
Implementation - natior	nal novt	Not	targeted	Main target grou	n	-	
Implementation - local			targeted	Main target grou	•	=	
UK government	government		targeted	Not targeted	p I	-	
					_		
DFID staff and program			targeted	Not targeted	-		
Civil society organisation			targeted	Not targeted		=	
Researchers and resea	arch	Not	targeted	Main target grou	p		
organisations				_		=	
Education organisation	s and teacher		targeted	Secondary targe	t group	-	
Students			targeted	Not targeted			
NGOs		Not	targeted	Not targeted		_	
Media		Not	targeted	Secondary targe	t group	-	
Private companies			targeted	Secondary targe		-	
Rural populations			targeted	Not targeted	J 1	-	
Urban populations			targeted	Not targeted	1		
Poor rural people			targeted	Not targeted	+		
Poor urban people			targeted	Not targeted	-		
	nmant				t aroun	-	
General public / develo awareness	pmem	NOL	targeted	Secondary targe	t group		
Comments related to	intendedee						
Research Africa focuse			and informati	on on funding on u		information on who	the cetual veers
							the actual users
are has been difficult be			e website is av	allable only to regi	stered members	·.	
Sources and delivery		n					
Key sources of inforn							
Primary research	Yes - not DF	ID-		Main ones		Medical Research (
generators	funded			identified		ndation(SARIMA m	
Other communication	Yes - not DF	ID-		Main ones	Pacaarch Pac	earch Ltd UK, NEP.	ADs Science &
programmes	funded			identified	Technology E-	Library, The Centre	
					Technology E- Management	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope	
					Technology E- Management of Research and	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development	rty in Health
programmes Other knowledge					Technology E- Management of Research and	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope	rty in Health
programmes	funded			identified	Technology E- Management of Research and	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development	rty in Health
programmes Other knowledge	funded Yes -			identified Main ones	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development	rty in Health
Other knowledge intermediaries	Yes - both			identified Main ones identified	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development	rty in Health
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research	Yes - both			identified Main ones identified	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development	rty in Health
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research	Yes - both No	of informa	ntion	identified Main ones identified	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development	rty in Health
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to	Yes - both No			Main ones identified If yes, what type	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology	rty in Health Transfer (SETT)
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not	Yes - both No key sources a research cor	nmunicatio	n programme.	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and sup	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology	Transfer (SETT)
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy s	Yes - both No key sources a research cor courced from a	mmunication wide rang	on programme. e. To that exte	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and sup nt it is a source of	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology	Transfer (SETT)
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signification.	Yes - both No key sources a research core courced from a ficant part of the	mmunication wide rang	on programme. e. To that exte	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and sup nt it is a source of	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology	Transfer (SETT)
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signification of sourcing of the search of sourcing of the search of sourcing of the search of	Yes - both No key sources a research core courced from a ficant part of the	mmunication wide rang	on programme. e. To that exte	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and sup nt it is a source of	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology	Transfer (SETT)
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signification of the sourcing of the sources of t	Yes - both No key sources a research cor sourced from a ficant part of th	mmunication wide rang	on programme. e. To that exte	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and supnt it is a source of es to others.	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology	Transfer (SETT)
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signification Method of sourcing of information Direct linkage with research	Yes - both No key sources a research cor sourced from a ficant part of th	mmunicatio wide rang ne informat	on programme. e. To that exte ion RA provide	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and supnt it is a source of es to others.	Technology E-Management of Research and Sharing Expersof research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology on on sources of functions are searchers. Overall,	Transfer (SETT) ling for research DFID funded
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signification of the sourcing of the sources of t	Yes - both No key sources a research cor sourced from a ficant part of th	mmunicatio wide rang ne informat	on programme. e. To that exte ion RA provide Researchers	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and supnt it is a source of se to others. Some make use of infor	Technology E-Management of Research and Sharing Expersof research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology	Transfer (SETT) ding for research DFID funded
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signification Method of sourcing of information Direct linkage with resealf yes, nature of linkage	Yes - both No key sources a research cor sourced from a ficant part of the earcher? with research	mmunication wide rang ne informat	on programme. e. To that exte ion RA provide	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and supnt it is a source of es to others. Some make use of infory services.	Technology E-Management of Research and Sharing Expersof research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology on on sources of functions are considered as a constant of the consta	Transfer (SETT) ding for research DFID funded
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signification of the sourcing of the sources in the second of the second o	Yes - both No key sources a research cor sourced from a ficant part of the earcher? with research e intermediary	nmunication wide rang ne informat	on programme. e. To that exte ion RA provide Researchers	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and supnt it is a source of se to others. Some make use of infor	Technology E-Management of Research and Sharing Expersof research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology on on sources of functions are considered as a constant of the consta	Transfer (SETT) ding for research DFID funded
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signiff Method of sourcing of information Direct linkage with reself yes, nature of linkage Linkage with knowledg If yes, nature of linkage	Yes - both No key sources a research cor sourced from a ficant part of the earcher? with research e intermediary with intermed	nmunication wide rang ne informat ne informat ner	on programme. e. To that exte ion RA provide Researchers	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and supnt it is a source of es to others. Some make use of information of services.	Technology E-Management of Research and Sharing Expersof research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Prope Development tise in Technology on on sources of functions are considered as a constant of the consta	Transfer (SETT) ding for research DFID funded
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signiff Method of sourcing of information Direct linkage with reself yes, nature of linkage Linkage with knowledg If yes, nature of linkage Is information free of ch	Yes - both No key sources a research cor sourced from a ficant part of the earcher? with research e intermediary with intermed	nmunication wide range informat er	Researchers as hard copy	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and surnt it is a source of es to others. Some s make use of infor y services. No Not specified	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research? pplies information information to re mation on fundir	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Proper Development tise in Technology on on sources of fundasearchers. Overall, and sources from the	ding for research DFID funded
Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not a and on science policy s sources are not a signif Method of sourcing or information Direct linkage with reself yes, nature of linkage Linkage with knowledg If yes, nature of linkage Is information free of checomments on	Yes - both No key sources a research cor sourced from a ficant part of the earcher? with research e intermediary with intermed	nmunication wide range informate inf	Researchers as hard copy	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and surnt it is a source of es to others. Some s make use of infor y services. No Not specified ed programme but	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research? Poplies information information to re mation on fundir once you are or	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Proper Development tise in Technology on on sources of fundasearchers. Overall, and sources from the list, the information of the list, the list, the information of the list, th	ding for research DFID funded
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Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not a and on science policy s sources are not a signif Method of sourcing or information Direct linkage with reself yes, nature of linkage Linkage with knowledge If yes, nature of linkage Is information free of checomments on sourcing Repackaging and valid Is the knowledge repact	research consciourced from a ficant part of the eintermediary with intermediary with intermediary and the eintermediary and the eint	mmunication wide range informate informate recressions. This is a second record formation record rec	Researchers as hard copy subscriber base has recently be	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and surnt it is a source of es to others. Some s make use of infor y services. No Not specified ed programme but en received from S	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research? Poplies information information to re mation on fundir once you are or SIDA to support s	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Proper Development tise in Technology on on sources of fundasearchers. Overall, and sources from the list, the informations of the list, the information of the list, the list, the information of the list, t	ding for research DFID funded ir on-line as well ation is free.
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Other knowledge intermediaries Own research Others - please specify Comments related to Research Africa is not and on science policy sources are not a signit Method of sourcing or information Direct linkage with research linkage with knowledge ls information free of check comments on sourcing Repackaging and valid is the knowledge repactified.	runded Yes - both No key sources a research cor sourced from a ficant part of th earcher? with research arge to progra dation of inforces exaged by the process?	mmunication wide rang ne informat der ? diary amme? This is a s Funding h ormation programme	Researchers as hard copy subscriber base has recently be e? Editorials, re website, twic Research Afteam formation?	Main ones identified If yes, what type It collates and supnt it is a source of sto others. Some make use of infory services. No Not specified ed programme but en received from Services, weekly fund the weekly news alerica editorial Partially / somew	Technology E- Management of Research and Sharing Exper of research? pplies information information to research and sharing experience information to research?	Library, The Centre of Intellectual Proper Development tise in Technology on on sources of fund searchers. Overall, and sources from the list, the information on the list, the information of the list, the list of the	rrty in Health Transfer (SETT) ding for research DFID funded ir on-line as well ation is free.
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Comments on repar	kaging and v		No product	s have been ava	ilable for this review	w to enable an asse	
			repackagin	g and validation.	1		T
Product(s) produce	d by the progr	ramme					
Web site	1 - 1 - 1		main	Others:			
E-groups, blogs and	depates		not used	_			
Journals	1-		main	_			
Peer reviewed papers			minor	_			
Downloadable docum		1	main	_			
Policy notes / studies			not used	_			
Newsletters Other printed			minor	_			
materials			minor				
Training materials			main	+			
Audio and video prod	ucte		minor	+			
Q&A	ucis		minor	_			
Comments related to	o producte pr	oducod	IIIIIIIII				
Comments related t	o products pr	ouuceu					
Delivery							
mechanisms							
Online / www	main	Others:					
Print	main	`	1				1
Broad cast	not used	1					
Narrow cast	not used	1					
One-to-one	not used	1					
Training	main						
W/s, conference	minor	-					
Telephone	minor						
web2	not used						
Comments related to		chanisms					
			1				
Targeting				Payment for	service		
Active / purposeful	minor			Mostly free to		Partially / somew	hat
Static	minor			Mostly charge		Not specified	
Responsive	main				ed at subsidised	Partially / somew	hat
				rate	, a a caso. a. coa		
Other			"	Other		1	
Comments related t	o targeting						
Difficult to be definitiv	e about the na	ture of targe	eting because	of insufficient in	formation to detern	nine which category	in reality which
type of targeting is me							•
M&E and further co	mments						
Monitoring and eval	uation						
Does the programm		culated M8	E strategy a	nd / or			Not specified
programme?			3,				
How does the progr	amme track p	rogress, as	sess perforr	nance and eval	uate impact?		
User surveys / record							Partially / somewhat
Other methods to mo	nitor progress	against logf	rame indicato	rs			Partially / somewhat
User surveys / record	s, but not repo	rted agains	t logframe ind	icators			
Case studies							Not specified
Peer review							Not specified
External review							No
Internal review / inter	nal learning ev	ents					Yes
Impact assessment							No
Others (please specif	(v)						
			+				
Comments related to	U IVI & E						



Resource 14 Programme profile – Practical Answers

General Programme I					1		
Programme title			swers: The Te	chnical Enquiry Se			
Programme abbreviation	Practical A	nswers		Programme web site	www.practicala	answers.org	
Managing institution(s)				Nature of instit	tution		
1	Practical Ad	ction	1	International NGO	If other: please	e specify	1
2							
3							
Management mechanism	single	If other: P specify:	lease				
Date of current phase	From:	2007	To:	2008	No. of years of current phase	of operation of	2
Any earlier phases?	Yes	Launch d		1966	Comments or initiative	n history of	
The Technical Enquiry	Service date:	s back to the	e very early ye	ears of Practical Ar			
Funding							
DFID contribution for programme [in £]	current	400,000		Duration [years support to curr programme		2007-2008	
DFID contribution per	annum -	£200.00		Estimated aver	rage annual	£260,000	
estimated average [in		0		programme bu		2230,000	
Other programme fun donors							
Practical Answers cont	ributes to the	overall cos	t of the progra	mme from its own	resources.		
Logframe							
Date of logframe	Mar-07						
Programme goal	Information practitioner		ogy is availabl	e and used for pov	verty alleviation p	urposes by develor	oment
Programme	Practical Ad	ction will hav	ve a thorough	understanding of h	now we can have	an improved, sust	ainable Technical
objective / purpose	Information						
Anticipated / intended							
Lessons from pilots will	have been c	aptured and	translated int	to a coherent three	e year business p	olan for Practical Ar	nswers
Outcomes							
Outputa							
Outputs Practical Action has im	proved under	etanding of	the demand for	or technical inform	ation for poverty	reduction and the	offectiveness of
different marketing app		stariding of	the demand it	or teerimear inform	ation for poverty	reduction and the c	ZITCOLIVETICSS OF
Practical Action has gre	eater underst						
Practical Action will cor	ntinue to deliv	er an ever i	mproving Tec	hnical Information	Service with a m	easurable impact o	n poverty
Main activities							
Activities across 8 cour help us to understand t contribute to understand facilitate learning.	he market for	technical ir		n.			
deliver an ever improvi	ng Technical	Information	Service from	8 country offices w	vith a measurable	e impact on poverty	'.
Any comments on log	gframe						
A concise logframe for				e funded by DFID	or its predecesso	ors for most of that	period.
Programme focus of i							
Sector / theme - as pe			,,				
Overall answer	All or any		Specific the	emes under each	sector (if applic	cable)	
Growth	Minor area						
Health Sustainable	Minor area						
agriculture	Major area	a					
Governance	Minor area	 a					
Climate change	Minor area						
New challenges	Minor area						
Research on communication and	Minor area	а					
media Others							
Comments in terms o	f thematic fo	ocus					
As an enquiry service,			atic focus eve	n if maiority of end	uiries revolve arc	und Practical Action	n traditional area
of work	о орс	,			,		



On a mambinal						
Geographical focus:						
Overall answer						
Africa - north of Sahara	1	List specific	countries			
Africa South of	Main activities			eru: Sri Lanka: S	udan; UK; Zimbaby	ve
Sahara			, .,,,,,	,, -		
Middle East	Not operating here					
South Asia	Main activities					
Far East	Not operating here					
Central Asia	Not operating here					
Republics						
South America	Main activities					
Caribbean						
North and Central	Not operating here					
America						
Pacific	Not operating here					
Europe	Some activities			1		
Comments in terms of						
	semi-autonomous offices	in the respective	ve countries arou	nd which activitie	es are anchored. It	does significant
	frica and Asia and Peru.			ı	1	1
Main Programme Pati						
Don't know / not clear f						
Path 1: Directly to house	seholds / communities / tl	ne poor				Partially /
5 4 5 4 5 5 5						somewhat
	d user via intermediaries,					Yes
Path 3: Indirectly through	gh better informed decisi	on makers and	more appropriate	policy processes	S	Partially /
0.1 / 1						somewhat
Other (please specify)						
1 7/					I	
Intended users				011		
Don't know / not clear f	rom documentation	News	0	Others		
D		North	South			
Donors			Not			
Policy makers interna	tional		targeted	<u> </u> 		
Policy makers - interna	tional		Not	_		
			Not targeted	target group		
Policy makers - regiona	al		Not targeted Secondary	target group	·	
Policy makers - regional Policy makers - national	al		Not targeted Secondary Secondary	target group	- - -	
Policy makers - regiona Policy makers - nationa Policy makers - local	al al	ing on	Not targeted Secondary Secondary Secondary			
Policy makers - regiona Policy makers - nationa Policy makers - local International / multilate	al al ral agencies mostly work	ing on	Not targeted Secondary Secondary Secondary Not	target group		
Policy makers - regional Policy makers - national Policy makers - local International / multilate implementation (WB, U	al al ral agencies mostly work IN)	ing on	Not targeted Secondary Secondary Secondary Not targeted	target group target group		
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Key sources of information Primary research	of information	on						
Primary research	ation							
	Yes -			Main ones identi	fied		·	
generators	both							
Other communication	No			Main ones identi	fied			
programmes								
Other knowledge	Yes -			Main ones	INTI group (Eu	ırope); Research In	stitutes: Shelter	
intermediaries	both			identified		Kenya National Lib		
					(KNLS); AfriAfya; International Bee Resea			
						ABI, CAT; RedR; A		
Own research	Yes -			If yes, what		e first mile; Investig		
SWII Tesecutori	both			type of		Ts and Information		
	DOUT			research?	development.	13 and information	Sharing to	
Others - please specify				TOOCUTOTT:	acvelopinent.			
outlore please speeling								
Comments related to k	YOV SOURCES	of informa	tion					
PA generates its own re				the public demain	Vary four course	o are mentioned in	tho	
documentation and it wil	ii be unwield	y to include	the generic is	st nere. PA also na	s wide & varied p	parmership relation	is depending on	
the regional office.						1		
Method of sourcing of								
information		L		.,				
Direct linkage with resea			ı	Yes				
If yes, nature of linkage			Have direct	links with research	institutions in de	eveloping countries		
Linkage with knowledge	intermediar	y?		Yes				
If yes, nature of linkage			Occassional	lly source informati	on from the Res	earch into Use Pro	gramme (RIUP).	
. 3"		•				nal agricultural res		
				Agencies/World Ba		<u> </u>	, ,	
Is information free of cha	arge to progr	ramme?		Yes				
Comments on			1	1	1	1		
sourcing								
Repackaging and valid	dation of inf	ormation						
			2	Yes				
Is the knowledge repack		programme				min and the second second		
If yes, through what prod	cess?				ng it more user f	riendly and using a	ppropriate	
10 1 1			medium of c	communication				
If yes, by whom?						T.		
Is there a peer review pr	rocess to val	idate the inf	formation?	Partially / somew	<i>r</i> hat			
If yes, how is it								
done?								
Is there any other proces	ss to validate	e the inform	ation?	Yes				
If yes, through what prod	cess?		Field					
,			testing					
		alidation						
Comments on repacka	iging and va			1				
Comments on repacka								
Product(s) produced b			main	Others:				
Product(s) produced b Web site	y the progra		main	Others:	ro & Evhibitions	Padio		
Product(s) produced b Web site E-groups, blogs and deb	y the progra		minor	Others: International Fai	rs & Exhibitions,	Radio		
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Product(s) produced b Web site E-groups, blogs and deb Journals Peer reviewed papers, 6	bates etc.		minor minor		rs & Exhibitions,	Radio		
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Targeting				Payment for se	ervice		
Active / purposeful	minor			Mostly free to u	sers	Yes	
Static	main			Mostly charged	at cost	No	
Responsive	main			Mostly charged rate	at subsidised	Not specified	
Other				Other			
Comments related t	o targeting						
Targeting is context s	specific and de	pends on u	ser demands fo	or information. PA	however focuse	s mainly on agricult	ure related issues.
M&E and further co	mments						
Monitoring and eval	uation						
Does the programm programme?		culated M&	&E strategy ar	nd / or			Partially / somewhat
How does the progr	amme track p	rogress, a	ssess perform	ance and evalua	te impact?		11.
User surveys / record	ls to monitor p	rogress aga	inst logframe i	ndicators	•		Yes
Other methods to mo	nitor progress	against log	frame indicator	S			Partially / somewhat
User surveys / record	ls, but not repo	rted agains	t logframe indi	cators			Yes
Case studies							Yes
Peer review							Partially / somewhat
External review							Yes
Internal review / inter	nal learning ev	rents					Partially / somewhat
Impact assessment							Not specified
Others (please specif	fy)						
Comments related t	o M&E						
Logframe indicators r briefs downloaded su				project Outputs b	out there is more	on technical enquir	ries records and



Resource 15 Programme profile - R4D

DFID CRD Research	Communicat	ion Progra	amme review				
General Programme Information							
Programme title	Resear	ch 4 Deve	lopment (R4D) Programme			•
Programme abbreviation	R4D		•	Programme web site	www.research	4development.info	
Managing				Nature of insti	itution		
institution(s)	0.151						
<u>1</u>	CABi			UK NGO	If other: please	e specify	
3							
Management mechanism	network / consortiu m	If other: I specify:	Please	CIMRC Consor CommsConsult	rtium are: CAB Int t	AB International (Cernational, EUFOF	RIC and
Date of current phase	From:	2007	То:	2010	No. of years of current phase	of opera-tion of	
Any earlier phases?	Yes		ch date of Il initiative	2003		on history of tiative	
Began as a knowledge searchable databases to CABI and CIMRC to Funding	were used. S	econd pha		ed in April 2003 to	run to 2006. Thi		
DFID contribution for programme [in £]		150000		Duration [year support to cur programme	rrent	4	
DFID contribution pe estimated average [ir		£375,00	00	Estimated ave programme bu		?	
Other programme fur donors No information on fund		in the docu	uments consul	ted			
Logframe							
Date of logframe	Jul-07						
Programme goal	generate in livelihoods	novation a of the poor	nd provide nev	w policy-relevant e	evidence aiming to	ent research know o ensure tangible o	utcomes on the
Programme objective / purpose	friendly por	tal to all DF vledge is d	FID centrally-fu elivered efficie	unded research, us	sing up-to-date te	continues as a com chnology to ensure ough channels likel	that evidence-
Anticipated / intende	d impacts (=	purpose-l	evel OVIs)				
Outcomes			1			1	
More targeted users vi certain user groups - e				ther development	aims. Raised aw	rareness of R4D sit	te amongst
Outputs 3.1 MARKETING AND established 3.2 PRODUCT DEVEL	OPMENT - C	Content is p					
across the Internet and 3.3 CONTENT DELIVE 3.4 KNOWLEDGE OR 3.5. PLATFORM MAIN 3. 6 PROJECT MANA	ERY - Conten GANISATION ITENANCE -	t of the R4 N - Portal k Effective m	nowledge effe naintenance ar	ctively indexed and and upgrading of se	d organised to da ervers and hardwa	ta quality standard are	
Main activities Marketing and commu management. defining priority user gr	nication; proc	luct develo	pment; conten		dge organisation;		
3.1.2 10% increase in							

3.2.4 R4D included in specialised web directories – ELDIS, Dev Gateway, Open Directory, Wikipedia etc. >30 entries by Q8 3.2.5 More than 20 RSS feeds for any topics in use by organisations and in



Any comments on log							
The searchable databa	se contains aro	und 500	0 projects from	the mid 1990s or	wards and ard	ound 18,000 doo	cuments. It provides
project information, incl					The database	can be searche	d by free text,
keywords or on internate Programme focus of i							
•							
Sector / theme - as pe Overall answer	All or any of			emes under each	soctor (if any	alicable)	
Growth	Major area	шезе	Specific the	enies under each	Sector (ii app	Jiicabie)	
Health	Major area						
Sustainable	Major area						
agriculture	•						
Governance	Major area						
Climate change	Major area						
New challenges	Major area						
Research on communication and	Major area						
media							
Others							
Comments in terms o	f thematic focu	us					
Wide range of themes	covered, somet	imes cro	ss-cutting.	11			*
Geographical							
focus:							
Overall answer	All or any of th	nese					
Africa - north of Sahara	l		List specifi	c countries			
Africa South of Sahara Middle East			-				
South Asia			-				
Far East			+				
Central Asia			1				
Republics							
South America							
Caribbean							
North and Central Ame	rica						
Pacific -							
Lurono							
	·						1
Comments in terms o	f geographic fo	ocus					
Global focus		ocus					
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Comments in terms o Global focus Main Programme Patl Don't know / not clear f	nway rom documenta	ation	the poor				No
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Comments in terms of Global focus Main Programme Path Don't know / not clear f Path 1: Directly to house Path 2: Indirectly to end Path 3: Indirectly througe Other (please	rom documenta seholds / commid user via intermigh better inform from documenta selectional selection (WE selectional selection (WE selectional selection sel	ation unities / t nediaries led decis ation I S Ma Ma Not Ma Not Ma Sec gro Ma Ma Sec gro Ma	Partially / so North Secondary target in target group it targeted in target group in target group in target group in target group condary target up in target group condary target	d more appropriat South South Set group Main target go Main target go Main target go Secondary ta Secondary ta Not targeted Not targeted Main target go Secondary ta O Main target go Secondary ta Main target go	Others Group	end users sses	Yes Partially /
Comments in terms of Global focus Main Programme Path Don't know / not clear footh Path 1: Directly to house Path 2: Indirectly to end Path 3: Indirectly through Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear footh Policy makers - international / multilater mostly working on impluting makers - local mostly working on impluting makers - local government UK government DFID staff and program Civil society organisations Education organisation Students	rom documenta seholds / commid user via intermigh better inform from documenta selectional selection (WE selectional selection (WE selectional selection sel	ation unities / t nediaries led decis ation Ma	Partially / so Partially / so North Secondary target in target group in target group it targeted in target group it targeted in target group it targeted in target group in target group in target group in target group condary target up	d more appropriat South set group Main target go Main target go Main target go Main target go Secondary ta Secondary ta Not targeted Not targeted Main target go Secondary ta	Others Group	end users sses	Yes Partially /
Comments in terms of Global focus Main Programme Patt Don't know / not clear for Path 1: Directly to house Path 2: Indirectly to end Path 3: Indirectly through Other (please specify) Intended users Don't know / not clear for Donors Policy makers - internation Policy makers - regional Policy makers - national International / multilater mostly working on impleunity working on impleunity makers - national Implementation - national Implementation - national Government UK government DFID staff and program Civil society organisations Researchers and reseatorganisations Education organisation	rom documenta seholds / commid user via intermigh better inform from documenta selectional selection (WE selectional selection (WE selectional selection sel	ation unities / t nediaries led decis ation Ma	Partially / so North Secondary target in target group in target group it targeted in target group it targeted in target group it targeted in target group condary target up in target group condary target up	d more appropriat South set group Main target go Main target go Main target go Main target go Secondary ta Secondary ta Not targeted Not targeted Main target go Secondary ta	Others Group	end users sses	Yes Partially /



CONSULTI	NU	A review of DF	i <i>D's researc</i> n	communicat	ıvrı programm	es
Private companies	_	Not targeted	Not targeted	t		
Rural populations		Not targeted	Not targeted	k		
Urban populations		Not targeted	Not targeted	t		
Poor rural people		Not targeted	Not targeted			
Poor urban people		Not targeted	Not targeted	t		
General public / develo	pment	Secondary target	Secondary t	arget group		
awareness		group				
Comments related to						
Primarily to support res	earchers, academic	cs and policy maker	rs.			
Sources and delivery	of information					
Key sources of inform	nation					
Primary research	Yes - DFID funde	b	Main ones	DFID funded	programmes	•
generators			identified			
Other	Yes - DFID funde	d	Main ones iden	tified		
communication						
programmes						
Other knowledge	Not specified		Main ones iden	tified		
intermediaries						
Own research	No		If yes, what type	e of research?		
Others - please specify	1					
Comments related to						
R4D is the repository for	or all DFID funded r	esearch projects ar	nd programmes.			
Method of sourcing of	f					
information						
Direct linkage with rese			Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage		Researchers		k form to provide	updated content.	
Linkage with knowledge			Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage	with intermediary			ication commun	ity' information and	d learning, via
			tions Corner.			
Is information free of ch		?	Yes			
Comments on sourcir	_					
Repackaging and vali						
Is the knowledge repac	kaged by the progr		Some			
If yes, through what pro	ocess?				ich programme / p	roject entry has a
		brief summa	ry abstract as we	ell.		
If yes, by whom?		Editors				
Is there a peer review p	process to validate t		Yes			
If yes, how is it		Editorial mar	nagement group i	meetings.		
						1
done?						
done? Is there any other proce If yes, through what pro			Yes ng of information f			

Comments on repack	caging and v	alidation		depository for DF rather than repac		ch and as such mak	es this
Product(s) produced	by the progi	ramme					
Web site			main	Others:			
E-groups, blogs and de	ebates		not used				
Journals			not used				
Peer reviewed papers,	etc.		not used				
Downloadable docume	ent / resource		main				
Policy notes / studies			not used				
Newsletters			minor				
Other printed materials			not used				
Training materials			not used				
Audio and video produ	icts		not used				
Q&A			not used				
Comments related to	products pr	oduced					
A monthly e-newslette	r can be signe	ed up to whi	ch highlights	new information p	placed on the web	site.	
Delivery							
mechanisms							
Online / www	main	Others:					
Print	not used	`					
Broad cast	not used						
Narrow cast	not used						
One-to-one	not used						
Training	not used						
W/s, conference	not used	1					
Telephone	not used						
web2	minor	1					
Comments related to	delivery me	chanisms					



Targeting				Payment for	r service		
Active / purposeful	minor			Mostly free to		Yes	
Static	main	1		Mostly charg		No	
Responsive	minor			Mostly charg	ged at subsidised	No	
Other				Other			<u>'</u>
Comments related to	o targeting			1			
Targeting activity link	ed to developr	nent of mar	keting strategy	у	<u> </u>		<u>'</u>
M&E and further cor	nments						
Monitoring and eval	uation						
Does the programm programme?	e have an art	iculated Ma	&E strategy a	nd / or			Yes
How does the progra	amme track p	rogress, a	ssess perforr	mance and eva	aluate impact?	1	"
User surveys / record					•		Yes
Other methods to mo	nitor progress	against log	frame indicato	ors			Yes
User surveys / record	s, but not repo	orted agains	t logframe ind	licators			Not specified
Case studies	-						Not specified
Peer review							Yes
External review							Yes
Internal review / intern	nal learning ev	ents					Yes
Impact assessment							Yes
Others (please specif	y)						
Comments related to	140 =						



Resource 16 Programme profile – SciDev

DFID CRD Research (Communicati	ion Programm	e review				
General Programme I	nformation		 				
Programme title		nd Developme	ent Network				
Programme	SciDev.Net	•		Programme	www.scidev.ne	<u>et</u>	
abbreviation				web site			
Managing		_		Nature of institu	ution		
institution(s)	SciDev.Net			UK NGO	If other: please	s chacify	
2	SCIDEV.INEL			UK NGO	Il otrier, piease	specify	
3					-		
Management	single	If other: Pleas	se specify:				
mechanism	Cg.c						
Date of current	From:	01/05/2001	To:	31/03/2008	•	of opera-tion of	7
phase					current phase		
Any earlier phases?	Yes	Launch date	of overall	SciDev.Net	Comments on	nhistory of	
	!	initiative		website launched on	initiative		
	!	1		01/12/2001			
DFID financed a six-mo	onth planning	stage starting	in November 2		1		
Funding	711 p	Olago III.					
DFID contribution for	current	£1,617,163		Duration [years	of DFID	7	
programme [in £]	our one	21,011,100		support to curre		-	
				programme			
DFID contribution per		£231,000		Estimated avera	age annual proç	gramme budget	
estimated average [in				[£]		-	
Other programme fun	iders /		_	_	 -	_	
donors	Al-thadondo	`t oot	" "" a bayo ba	ייל בין איין ווייל בין	2 (0 da) and	Destriction Found	Later Alpoin
SIDA (Sweden), DGIS kind through partnershi							
and articles each week		ie iliayazıne an	10 Science ma	gazine - both provi	IDE SCIDES WITH I	Tee access to sele	Cleu papers
Logframe	<u>-</u>						
Date of logframe	01/12/2007	7					
Programme goal	<u> </u>		hance the eco	nomic developmen	nt of developing c	ountries through s	cience and
				evelopment Goals.			
Programme				ological knowledge		nt policies, progran	nmes and
objective / purpose				ds achieving the M	1DGs – leading to	their more effecti	ve outcome.
Anticipated / intended				<u> </u>			
Increased priority and s							
contributors (including to networks. Increased no						l worksnops organ	ised by
Outcomes	dinbers or we	DSILE USEIS and) Menoire iii ivo	to the Scipevince	Site.		
Increased priority give	Len to science	and evidence	hased decision	n-making by devel	loning countries.	2 Increased impo	rtance
attached to science by							
Outputs							
Expansion of content							website, 4.
Provide more effective	platform for v	oice of develop	ing world, 5. I	ntroduce 'electroni	c resource areas	s' on website.	
Main activities	. 0.:0	4 2 4 b 21 d	-17				
Produce and post articl workshops.	les on Scidev	net site, build i	new website, r	build regional netw	orks, organise ar	nd run capacity bu	ilding
	-frama			Т		Ī	Ī
Any comments on log Since the logframe for the		as only establis	hed halfway t	hrough the project	no systematic d	ata has vet heen d	loveloped to
provide a quantified as							
include linking with regi		110 409.02 ,	.09.000	, 10 a 110	, 10. <u>2</u> 000 <u>2</u> 1.1	No, racas e	va, 10.114.1
Programme focus of i							
communicated							
Sector / theme - as pe							
Overall answer	All or an	ny of these	Specific the	emes under each	sector (if applic	able)	
Growth							
Health	<u> </u>						
Sustainable agriculture		ļ					
Governance							
Climate change	+						
New challenges							
Research on communic	cation and me	edia					-
Others	Major are	ea	Technology				
Comments in terms o	of thematic for	cus					



						1 3	
		1					T
Geographical							
focus:							
Overall answer	All or any o	f these					
Africa - north of Sahara	l		List spec	ific countries			
Africa South of Sahara						-	
Middle East							
South Asia							
Far East							
Central Asia							
Republics							
South America							
Caribbean							
North and Central Ame	rica						
Pacific							
Europe							
Comments in terms of	f geographic	focus					
Global focus	. goograpine	710003					
Main Programme Path							
Don't know / not clear f	rom documer	ntation					
Path 1: Directly to hous	eholds / com	munities /	the poor				No
Path 2: Indirectly to end	d user via inte	ermediaries	who process /	re-package the infor	mation for end u	isers	Partially /
			,o p. 00000 /	re paemage are arrest			somewhat
Path 3: Indirectly through	nh hetter info	rmed decis	ion makers and	more appropriate no	licy processes		Yes
Other (please specify)						00	103
	i illougii usei	S OI THE WE	bsite, who are o	nten journalists in de	veloping countil	es.	
Intended users							
Don't know / not clear for	rom documer	ntation			Others		
			North	South			
Donors							
Policy makers - interna	tional		Main target	Main target grou	ın	=	
1 olloy makers iliterna	lioriai		group	Wall target grou	P		
Policy makers – regiona	اد		Secondary	Main target grou	ın	=	
1 Olicy makers – regiona	ai			waiii target grou	ip		
Delian malama matiana	-1		target group	Main tannet annu		=	
Policy makers – national	ai		Secondary	Main target grou	ıp		
			target group			=	
Policy makers - local			Secondary	Main target grou	ıp		
			target group			_	
International / multilater	ral agencies ı	mostly	Main target	Main target grou	ıp		
working on implementa	tion (WB, UN	I)	group				
Implementation - nation	al govt		Not targeted	Main target grou	ıp	_	
Implementation - local			Not targeted	Secondary targe		_	
UK government	,		Secondary	Not targeted	3. 5 *·P	=	
Ort government			target group	140t targeted			
DEID stoff and program	maa			Not torgoted			
DFID staff and program			Not targeted	Not targeted		_	
Civil society organisation	ons (CSOs)		Main target	Main target grou	ıþ		
			group			=	
Researchers and resea	ırch organisa	tions	Main target	Main target grou	ıp		
			group			=	
Education organisation	s and teache	rs	Not targeted	Not targeted			
Students			Not targeted	Not targeted			
NGOs			Main target	Main target grou	ID QI	-	
			group	33	•		
Media			Main target	Main target grou	ın	=	
Wicaia			group	Wall target grou	iP		
Private companies			Secondary	Main target grou	ın	=	
i ilvate companies				waiii target grou	ip		
Dural panulations			target group	Not toracted		=	
Rural populations			Not targeted	Not targeted	4		
Urban populations			Not targeted	Not targeted	1		
Poor rural people			Not targeted	Not targeted	1		
Poor urban people	_		Not targeted	Not targeted			
General public / develo	pment aware	ness	Secondary	Main target grou	ıp	_	
			target group	3 3 1	•		
Comments related to	intended us	ers	. 5 5 - 1				
SciDev's target audiend			individuals with	a professional or per	sonal interest in	the interaction bet	ween science
science-based technologic							



Telephone

not used

web2 not used

Comments related to delivery mechanisms

Sources and delivery	of informati	on					
Key sources of inform							
Primary research generators	Not specifie	ed		Main ones identi	fied	<u> </u>	
Other communication programmes	Not specifie	ed		Main ones identi	fied		
Other knowledge intermediaries	Yes - not D	FID-funded		Main ones identified	developing cou	urces: freelance journing of the control of the con	nals such as
Own research		FID-funded		If yes, what type of research?		ticles sourced and	d written by
Others - please specify	1						
Comments related to information	-						
The vast majority of infinformation.	ormation pro	vided online by	SciDev is from	external sources	with their website	e acting as a porta	al for that
Method of sourcing o information	f						
Direct linkage with rese	earcher?	1	<u> </u>	Some			
If yes, nature of linkage		cher	Researchers	may have attende	ed SciDev works	hons or he part of	SciDev
			regional net	vorks.	OCIDEN MOIKS	nops of be part of	JOIDEN
Linkage with knowledg			V	Yes	mada fan '	An name division of	inlan are d
If yes, nature of linkage		•	Yes agreemed findings.	ents with other jour	rnals for example	e to reproduce art	icies and
ls information free of ch	narge to prog	ramme?		Not specified			
sourcing							
Repackaging and vali	idation of inf	ormation					
ls the knowledge repac				No			
If yes, through what pro		. 5		ш	ш	1	1
If yes, by whom?							
Is there a peer review p	process to va	lidate the inforn	nation?	Not specified			
If yes, how is it		-			11	ı	1
done?							
Is there any other proc		e the information	n?	Not specified			
If yes, through what pro							
Comments on repack	aging and v	alidation	reports are s	rom users in the ex seen as credible the s not been general	ere is concern th	at other information	on (such as
Product(s) produced	hy the proce	amme	may not be t	ACUIDIC.			
Web site	⊸y ui c progr	annie	main	Others:			
E-groups, blogs and de	hates		not used	News summaries	s oninion nieces	and editorials	1
L-groups, blogs and de Journals	,,,uio		not used	. 10 W 3 Summanes	o, opinion pieces	and outonals	
Peer reviewed papers,	etc.		not used	-			
Downloadable docume			main	1			
Policy notes / studies	, 10000100		main	1			
Newsletters	1		minor	1			
Other printed			not used	1			
materials							
Training materials			main	1			
Audio and video produ	cts		not used	1			
Q&A			not used	1			
Comments related to	products or	oduced					
Website is main produc			er can be sign	ed up to and traini	ng workshops ar	e held for iournali	sts and
scientists.			20 0.gii		5	journam	
Delivery							
mechanisms							
Online / www	main	Others:					
Print	not used		mail, webfeed	s, regional and the	ematic content, n	nulti-language.	
Broad cast	not used	1 , ~~~		<u> </u>		3 3 -	
Narrow cast	not used	1					
One-to-one	not used	1					
Training	main	1					
W/s, conference	not used	†					
Talanhana		+					



Targeting				Payment for se	rvice			
Active / purposeful	minor			Mostly free to us	sers	Yes		
Static	main			Mostly charged at cost				
Responsive				Mostly charged		ed rate		
Other		•	•	Other			<u>_</u>	
Comments related t	o targeting							
websites and media acknowledged as its		oping countries	can use Scil	Dev material free of	charge, prov	riding that Scil	Dev.Net i	S
M&E and further co	mments							
Monitoring and eval	luation							
Does the programm	e have an arti	culated M&E s	strategy and	or programme?			Not	specified
How does the progr	amme track p	rogress, asse	ss performar	nce and evaluate in	mpact?			
User surveys / record	ds to monitor pr	ogress against	logframe indi	cators			Yes	3
Other methods to mo	nitor progress	against logfram	ne indicators				Not	specified
User surveys / record	ds, but not repo	rted against log	gframe indicat	ors			Not	specified
Case studies							Not	specified
Peer review							Not	specified
							Yes	3
External review		onto					Yes	3
External review Internal review / inter	nal learning ev	EIIIS						
	nal learning ev	enis					Not	specified
Internal review / inter	fy)	enis					Not	specified



Resource 17 Programme profile – SjCOOP

General Programme II Programme title	PAARTA				manoni in liie D	CYCIODIIIU YYUIU	
Programme	SiCoop	Peer Develo	оро О арр	Programme	www.wfsj.org		
abbreviation	Ојосор			web site	www.wioj.org	1	
Managing				Nature of insti	tution		
nstitution(s)					1		
1	World Fede	eration of Sc	cience	International	If other:	non-profit, ngo in	
	Journalists			NGO	please specify	representing scie technology journal	
					specify	associations - it is	
						of associations -	
						associations	
2							
3							
Management	single	If other: Pl	lease		ev programme r	nanaged by Exec Dir	of WFSJ - Jean
mechanism		specify:		Marc Fleury	T.: .		T
Date of current	From:	Jan-06	To:	Feb-09		of opera-tion of	
phase	No	l aumah d	loto of	lon 06	current pha		
Any earlier phases?	No	Launch d overall in		Jan-06	initiative	on history of	
		Overallill	itiative		ilitiative		
Funding							
DFID contribution for	current	£300,00		Duration [year	s] of DFID	3	1
programme [in £]	Junioni	0		support to cur			
h 3 []		-		programme			
DFID contribution per		£100,00		Estimated ave	rage annual	£100,000	
estimated average [in	£]	0		programme bu	ıdget [£]		
Other programme fun	iders /						
ournalists - this aligns i	nicely with th	re is support eir support t	ting a prograr	mme that is working	money that DFI g to develop the os to promote the	capacity of so many	science
associations through W	nicely with th	eir support t	ting a prograr to Panos and	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help	g to develop the ps to promote th	capacity of so many ne development of sc	science
associations through W Logframe	nicely with th /FSJ. The Sj	eir support to COOP progr	ting a prograr to Panos and ramme comp	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of	g to develop the ps to promote th	capacity of so many ne development of sc	science
associations through W Logframe Programme goal	nicely with th /FSJ. The Sj Logframe n	eir support to COOP programment oot provided	ting a program to Panos and ramme comp in document	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of ation	g to develop the os to promote th of the WFSJ ver	capacity of so many ne development of sc y neatly.	science ience writing
associations through W Logframe Programme goal Programme	nicely with th /FSJ. The Sj Logframe n Professiona	eir support to COOP programment out provided al development	ting a program to Panos and ramme comp in document ent of science	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of ation e journalists, the es	g to develop the ps to promote the of the WFSJ ver stablishment of a	capacity of so many ne development of screen y neatly.	science ience writing ce journalists, th
associations through W Logframe Programme goal Programme	nicely with th /FSJ. The Sj Logframe n Professional establishme	eir support to COOP programment provided al development of the We	ting a program to Panos and ramme comp in document ent of science orld Federati	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of atton e journalists, the eston of Science Journalists	g to develop the ps to promote the of the WFSJ ver stablishment of a	capacity of so many ne development of sc y neatly.	science ience writing ce journalists, th
associations through W Logframe Programme goal Programme objective / purpose	Logframe n Professiona establishme relationship	eir support to COOP programment of the Woos between ju	ting a program o Panos and ramme comp in document ent of science orld Federati ournalists an	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of atton e journalists, the eston of Science Journalists	g to develop the ps to promote the of the WFSJ ver stablishment of a	capacity of so many ne development of screen y neatly.	science ience writing ce journalists, th
associations through W Logframe Programme goal Programme objective / purpose Anticipated / intended	ricely with the AFSJ. The Sj Logframe in Professional establishme relationship impacts (=	eir support to COOP programment of the Woos between ju purpose-le	ting a program to Panos and tramme comp in document ent of science orld Federati tournalists an vel OVIs)	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of ation e journalists, the estimates on of Science Journal scientists	g to develop the os to promote the the WFSJ ver stablishment of a nalists and the e	capacity of so many ne development of screen y neatly.	science ience writing ce journalists, th
associations through W Logframe Programme goal Programme objective / purpose Anticipated / intended More accurate and regi	ricely with the AFSJ. The Sj Logframe in Professional establishme relationship impacts (=	eir support to COOP programment of the Woos between ju purpose-le	ting a program to Panos and tramme comp in document ent of science orld Federati tournalists an vel OVIs)	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of ation e journalists, the estimates on of Science Journal scientists	g to develop the os to promote the the WFSJ ver stablishment of a nalists and the e	capacity of so many ne development of screen y neatly.	science ience writing ce journalists, th
associations through W Logframe Programme goal Programme objective / purpose Anticipated / intended More accurate and regu Outcomes Building capacity in the	ricely with the AFSJ. The Sj Logframe in Professional establishme relationship dimpacts (= ular coverage developing versions and the AFS coverage developing ver	eir support to COOP programment of the Webs between jo purpose-lee of scientification world for scientification.	ting a program to Panos and tramme comp in document ent of science forld Federati fournalists an vel OVIs) to issues to su ence journalists	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of atton e journalists, the eston of Science Journal scientists apport development sm - the ability to re-	g to develop the ps to promote the the WFSJ ver stablishment of a nalists and the e	capacity of so many ne development of script neatly. associations of science establishment of sust	science ience writing ce journalists, the ained
associations through W Logframe Programme goal Programme objective / purpose Anticipated / intended More accurate and regu Outcomes Building capacity in the research can be comm	ricely with the AFSJ. The Sj Logframe in Professional establishme relationship dimpacts (= ular coverage developing versions and the AFS coverage developing ver	eir support to COOP programment of the Webs between jo purpose-lee of scientification world for scientification.	ting a program to Panos and tramme comp in document ent of science forld Federati fournalists an vel OVIs) to issues to su ence journalists	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of atton e journalists, the eston of Science Journal scientists apport development sm - the ability to re-	g to develop the ps to promote the the WFSJ ver stablishment of a nalists and the e	capacity of so many ne development of script neatly. associations of science establishment of sust	science ience writing ce journalists, the ained
associations through W Logframe Programme goal Programme objective / purpose Anticipated / intended More accurate and regu Outcomes Building capacity in the research can be comm Outputs	Logframe n Professiona establishme relationship dimpacts (= ular coverage e developing variated acc	eir support to COOP programment of provided and development of the Webs between jupurpose-less of scientification world for scientification and selections and selections are supported by the scientification world for scientifications are supported by the scientification and selections are supported by the scientification and scientification are supported by the scientification are scientification and scientification are scientification and scientification are scientification and scientification are scientification and scientification are scientification are scientification and scientification are scientification and scientification are scientification are scientification are scientification and scientification are scientification are scientification are	ing a program o Panos and ramme comp in document ent of science orld Federati ournalists an vel OVIs) c issues to su ence journalis substantively	mme that is working SCIDEV - and help blements the work of ation e journalists, the eston of Science Journal scientists upport development sm - the ability to review the media	g to develop the os to promote the os to promote the of the WFSJ ver stablishment of analists and the end of the open to a comple	capacity of so many ne development of script neatly. associations of science establishment of sust x issues and to ensure	science dence writing control
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Path 1: Directly to ultim	iate deneficia	ries					
Path 1: Directly to ultim			who process	/ re-package the ir	nformation for en	nd users	Yes
	d user via inte	ermediaries,					Yes
Path 1: Directly to ultime Path 2: Indirectly to end	d user via inte	ermediaries,					Yes
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sources. Predominantly							
research programmes of							about one2one
support and encouragin	ig journalists	to engage	more closely v	with in country deba	tes and local sta	ikenolaers.	1
Method of sourcing	2*262*2			Voc			
Direct linkage with rese		.h.a.r	asigntist to	Yes			
If yes, nature of linkage	with researc	nei	scientist to j	journalist			
Linkage with knowledge	e intermediar	v/?	interview	Yes			
f yes, nature of linkage			source for it	nformation - print or	onlinhe		
ls information free of ch			5541551511	Yes	011111100		
Comments on	iaigo to prog		wavs provide	journalists with info	rmation for free	1	
sourcing				,			
Repackaging and valid	dation of inf	ormation					
s the knowledge repac	kaged by the	programm	e?	Yes			
f yes, through what pro	cess?		Journalists	repackage informat	ion to suit the st	ory they are writing	
f yes, by whom?							
s there a peer review p	rocess to va	lidate the in		Yes			
f yes, how is it			In this case	yes in some cases	as journalists ha	ave mentors	
done?	00 40 115 11 1	a tha later	l ation?	Vac		1	
Is there any other proce		e uie intorm		Yes he relevant associa	tions and hadisa	who cupport soics	co writing
f yes, through what pro Any comment on repac		alidation	LITIKS WITH T	ne relevant associa	uons and bodies	wno support scien	ce willing
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Policy notes	a papers, etc	•		programme, crea			during the
Newsletters							
Other printed							
materials							
Training materials			main				
Audio and video produc	cts						
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mechanisms Online / www Print	main	The delive		ns of the project are			
mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast	main	The delive	ecome either	mentors or mentees	s to the program	me. The aim is to s	strengthen the
mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast	main	The delive them to b quality of	ecome either science writin	mentors or mentees g and in this way to	s to the program challenge and b	me. The aim is to sould better dialogue	strengthen the
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mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast One-to-one Training W/s, conference		The delive them to b quality of	ecome either science writin	mentors or mentees g and in this way to	s to the program challenge and b	me. The aim is to sould better dialogue	strengthen the
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mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Targeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive Other	main	The delive them to b quality of	ecome either science writin	Payment for see Mostly free to us Mostly charged a Mostly charged a	s to the program challenge and b rough print medi	me. The aim is to sould better dialogue a.	strengthen the
mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast One-to-one Training W/s, conference Telephone web2 Targeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive Other	main main	The delive them to b quality of	ecome either science writin	Payment for see Mostly free to us Mostly charged a Mostly charged a	s to the program challenge and b rough print medi	me. The aim is to sould better dialogue a.	strengthen the
mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast One-to-one Training N/s, conference Telephone web2 Targeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive Other M&E and further com Monitoring and evalua	main main ments	The delivithem to be quality of change.	ecome either science writin The delivery to	Payment for see Mostly free to us Mostly charged a Mostly charged a Other	s to the program challenge and b rough print medi- rvice ers at cost at subsidised rat	me. The aim is to sould better dialogue a.	strengthen the
mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast One-to-one Training N/s, conference Telephone web2 Fargeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive Other M&E and further communitaring and evaluations and evaluations are programmed and the programmed and t	main main ments ation mme track p	The delivithem to be quality of change.	ecome either science writin The delivery to	Payment for see Mostly free to us Mostly charged a Mostly charged a Other	s to the program challenge and b rough print medi- rvice ers at cost at subsidised rat	me. The aim is to sould better dialogue a.	strengthen the
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mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast One-to-one Fraining W/s, conference Felephone web2 Fargeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive Other W&E and further come Monitoring and evaluate How does the program Jser surveys / records; Other methods to monit Jser surveys / records; Case studies Peer review External review	main ments ation nme track p to monitor pr tor progress but not repo	rogress, as ogress against logf	ssess perforn inst logframe i irame indicator	Payment for see Mostly free to us Mostly charged a Mostly charged a Other mance and evaluate mdicators	s to the program challenge and b rough print medi- rvice ers at cost at subsidised rat	me. The aim is to sould better dialogue a.	strengthen the
mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast	main ments ation nme track p to monitor pr tor progress but not repo	rogress, as ogress against logf	ssess perforn inst logframe i irame indicator	Payment for see Mostly free to us Mostly charged a Mostly charged a Other mance and evaluate mdicators	s to the program challenge and b rough print medi- rvice ers at cost at subsidised rat	me. The aim is to sould better dialogue a.	strengthen the
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mechanisms Online / www Print Broad cast Narrow cast One-to-one Fraining N/s, conference Felephone web2 Fargeting Active / purposeful Static Responsive Other Mest and further come Monitoring and evalua How does the program Jser surveys / records Other methods to monit Jser surveys / records, Case studies Peer review External review / interna mpact assessment	main main ments ation nme track p to monitor pr tor progress but not repo	rogress, as ogress against logfred agains: Outcome project ar	ssess perforn inst logframe indicator tograme in	Payment for set Mostly free to us Mostly charged a Mostly charged a Other mance and evaluate ndicators	rvice ers at cost at subsidised rat e impact?	me. The aim is to sould better dialogue a. Yes e as been very succe Despite an initial r	essful for the eluctance this



Resource 18 Summary results of research communication programme document review – data tables

1. Nature of lead organization	Without weighting	With weighting
UK NGO	4	14.98
International NGO	4	15.18
Research institute	1	20
Donor	0	0
Higher education and research institute	0	0
Private sector company / public-private partnership'	1	3.23
Multilateral / UN organisation	3	15.2
Media organisation	3	15.67
Other	1	3

2. Management mechanism		
single	13	74.58
network / consortium	3	9.98
other	1	2.7

3. Previous phases		
Yes	10	43.07
Somewhat / partially	2	22.7
No	5	21.49

5. Sole or jointly funded		
Sole	7	28.83
Jointly	10	58.43

6. Sector focus – without weightings			
	Main area	Minor Area	Others
Growth	2	3	
Health	1	3	
Sustainable agriculture	5	1	
Governance	5	2	
Climate change	2	3	
New challenges	5	3	
Research on communication and media	4	2	
Others	2	1	
All or any of these			7

6. Sector focus – with weightings			
	Main area	Minor Area	Others
Growth	8	22	
Health	2.94	15	
Sustainable agriculture	12.82	10	
Governance	22.44	12	
Climate change	7.18	15	
New challenges	21.94	15	
Research on communication and media	24.68	5	
Others	4.5	3	
All or any of these			44.68



7. Geographical focus			
	Main area	Minor Area	Others
Africa – north of Sahara	3	0	
Africa South of Sahara	10	0	
Middle East	2	0	
South Asia	6	1	
Far East	1	2	
Central Asia Republics	0	2	
South America	2	2	
Caribbean	1	0	
North and Central America	1	3	
Pacific	1	0	
Europe	0	3	
All or any of these			6
No specific geographical focus			1

7. Geographical focus – with weightings	Main area	Minor Area	Others
Africa – north of Sahara	14	0	
Africa South of Sahara	40.99	0	
Middle East	4	0	
South Asia	26.09	2.94	
Far East	3	11	
Central Asia Republics	0	13	
South America	5	7.65	
Caribbean	3	0	
North and Central America	3	14.23	
Pacific	3	0	
Europe	0	8.23	
All or any of these			41.27
No specific geographical focus			5

8. Main Pathways			
	Applies	Applies to some extent	Does not apply
Path 1: Directly to households / communities / the poor	2	3	13
Path 2: Indirectly to end user via intermediaries / practitioners	10	5	2
Path 3: Indirectly through better informed decision makers and more appropriate policy processes	11	4	2
Other (please specify)	3	0	14

8. Main Pathways – with weightings			
	Applies	Applies to some extent	Does not apply
Path 1: Directly to households / communities / the poor	17.73	7.12	62.41
Path 2: Indirectly to end user via intermediaries / practitioners	54.22	25.78	7.26
Path 3: Indirectly through better informed decision makers and more appropriate policy processes	63.19	15.34	8.73
Other (please specify)	11.85		75.41



9. Intended users – North		
	Primary target	Secondary target
Donors	7	2
Policy makers – international	7	1
Policy makers – regional	3	2
Policy makers – national	4	2
Policy makers – local	0	2
International / multilateral agencies	7	3
Implementation – national govt	1	1
Implementation – local government	0	1
UK government	2	2
DFID staff and programmes	2	2
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	1	4
Researchers and research organisations	5	5
Education organizations and teachers	2	2
Students	1	3
NGOs	2	3
Media	3	3
Private companies	0	3
General public / development awareness	0	8

9. Intended users – North – with weightings		
	Primary target	Secondary target
Donors	52.68	6.98
Policy makers – international	53.57	2.26
Policy makers – regional	28.75	5.32
Policy makers – national	38.75	5.32
Policy makers – local	0	22.32
International / multilateral agencies	53.57	8.49
Implementation – national govt	20	3.75
Implementation – local government	0	20
UK government	8.75	5.32
DFID staff and programmes	23.75	15
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	2.32	31.25
Researchers and research organisations	38.25	22.5
Education organizations and teachers	23.75	5.5
Students	20	16.25
NGOs	22.32	16.25
Media	11.07	25.5
Private companies	0	9.82
General public / development awareness	0	33.48



10. Intended users – South		
	Primary target	Secondary target
Donors	6	1
Policy makers – international	7	2
Policy makers – regional	8	4
Policy makers – national	10	3
Policy makers – local	5	6
International / multilateral agencies mostly working on implementation (WB, UN)	4	3
Implementation – national govt	8	3
Implementation – local government	3	7
DFID staff and programmes	2	2
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	3	8
Researchers and research organisations	11	3
Education organizations and teachers	4	4
Students	2	7
NGOs	4	6
Media	7	5
Private companies	2	2
Rural populations	2	2
Urban populations	2	2
Poor rural people	3	2
Poor urban people	3	2
General public / development awareness	2	8

10. Intended users – South – with weightings		
	Primary target	Secondary target
Donors	42.68	3.23
Policy makers – international	45.75	5.49
Policy makers – regional	56.8	9.96
Policy makers – national	62.06	5.64
Policy makers – local	22.3	39.7
International / multilateral agencies mostly working on implementation (WB, UN)	37.32	9.24
Implementation – national govt	52.31	9.69
Implementation – local government	7.73	43.02
DFID staff and programmes	23.75	15
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	14.32	53.1
Researchers and research organisations	58.77	17.5
Education organizations and teachers	32.4	11.43
Students	26.65	31.91
NGOs	27.32	27.86
Media	19.19	31.43
Private companies	4.82	5.23
Rural populations	9.73	5.44
Urban populations	9.73	5.44
Poor rural people	19.73	5.44
Poor urban people	19.73	5.44
General public / development awareness	10.05	29.6



11. Key sources of information			
	Both DFID	DFID only	non-DFID
	and others		only
Primary research generators	9	1	3
Other communication programmes	5	0	1
Other knowledge intermediaries	10	0	2
Own research	3	2	1

11. Key sources of information – weighted			
	Both DFID and others	DFID only	non-DFID only
Primary research generators	52.04	7.73	15.41
Other communication programmes	41.75	0	3.23
Other knowledge intermediaries	65	0	10.05
Own research	14.5	12.26	2.32

12. Linkages with researchers	
Direct link with researchers	11
Some link with researchers	3
No links with researchers	1
Not specified	2

12. Linkages with researchers -weighted	
Direct link with researchers	64.42
Some link with researchers	8.49
No links with researchers	6.65
Not specified	7.7

13. Linkages with knowledge intermediaries	
Yes	10
Partially / somewhat	1
No	3
Not specified	3

13. Linkages with knowledge intermediaries – weighted	
Yes	58.63
Partially / somewhat	2.94
No	15.49
Not specified	10.2

14. Information charges to programme	
Free to programme	9
Not free to programme	1
Not specified	7

14. Information charges to programme – weighted	
Free to programme	51.92
Not free to programme	10
Not specified	25.34



15. Repackaging of information	
Yes	11
some	3
No	3

15. Repackaging of information – weighted	
Yes	52.28
some	20.4
No	14.58

16. Peer review of information	
yes	7
Partially	2
no	0
Not specified	8

16. Peer review of information	
yes	28.34
Partially	5.23
no	0
Not specified	53.69

17. Other processes used to validate information	
yes	8
No	0
Not specified	9

17. Other processes used to validate information - weighted		
yes	27.66	
No	0	
Not specified	59.6	

18. Products produced by the programme			
	Main product	Minor product	
Web site	12		2
E-groups, blogs and debates	7		1
Journals	4		1
Peer reviewed papers, etc.	5		2
Downloadable document / resource	12		1
Policy notes / studies	7		2
Newsletters	4		3
Other printed materials	5		3
Training materials	8		3
Audio and video products	4		6
Q&A	1		2
Others	2		0



18. Products produced by the programme -weighted		
	Main product	Minor product
Web site	69.09	4.44
E-groups, blogs and debates	53.44	2
Journals	32.88	2
Peer reviewed papers, etc.	42.15	13.23
Downloadable document / resource	69.09	2.26
Policy notes / studies	49.47	4.26
Newsletters	27.5	9.3
Other printed materials	39.18	13.96
Training materials	43.81	12.09
Audio and video products	15.17	48.93
Q&A	2	6.23
Others	12.5	0

19. Delivery mechanism		
	Main	Minor
	mechanism	mechanism
Online / www	13	3
Print	8	4
Broad cast	4	1
Narrow cast	0	3
One-to-one	0	5
Training	11	1
W/s, conference	7	2
Telephone	1	3
web2	2	4
Others	1	0

19. Delivery mechanism -weighted			
	Main	Minor	
	mechanism	mechanism	
Online / www	74.09	12.17	
Print	53.41	15.49	
Broad cast	17.85	2	
Narrow cast	0	14.5	
One-to-one	0	24.99	
Training	45.14	2.94	
W/s, conference	34.94	5.23	
Telephone	7.73	8.23	
web2	12.5	24.48	
Others	2.7	0	

20. Targeting		
	Main	Minor
	mechanism	mechanism
Active / purposeful	10	5
Static	9	4
Responsive	6	3
Other	0	1



20. Targeting - weighted		
	Main	Minor
	mechanism	mechanism
Active / purposeful	58.88	19.03
Static	50.65	18.43
Responsive	38.46	16.69
Other	0	6.65

21. Payment (user charges) for services				
	Yes		Partially	Not specified
Mostly free to users		14	2	1
Mostly charged at cost		0	0	2
Mostly charged at subsidised rate		1	1	2

21. Payment (user charges) for services - weighted			
	Yes	Partially	Not
			specified
Mostly free to users	74.68	9.88	2.7
Mostly charged at cost	0	0	5.93
Mostly charged at subsidised rate	6.65	3.23	4.7

22. Does the programme have an articulated M&E strategy and / or programme?	
yes	9
no	0
Somewhat	3
Not specified	5

22. Does the programme have an articulated M&E strategy and / or programme - weighted	
yes	63.92
no	0
Somewhat	7.44
Not specified	15.9

23. How does the programme track progress, assess performance and evaluate impact?			
	Yes	Partially / somewhat	Not specified
User surveys / records to monitor progress against logframe indicators	10	1	3
Other methods to monitor progress against logframe indicators	6	3	2
User surveys / records, but not reported against logframe indicators	5	1	3
Case studies	5	0	6
Peer review	6	2	2
External review	10	0	1
Internal review / internal learning events	8	1	3
Impact assessment	4	1	4
Others	3	0	1



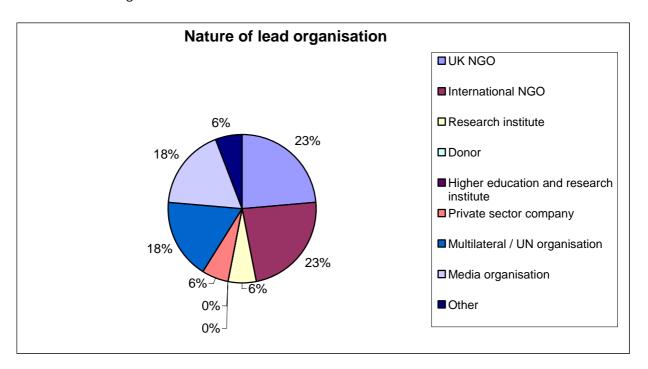
23. How does the programme track progress, assess performance and evaluate impact? weighted			
	Yes	Partially / somewhat	Not specified
User surveys / records to monitor progress against logframe indicators	63.92	3.23	11.85
Other methods to monitor progress against logframe indicators	36.87	12.96	9.35
User surveys / records, but not reported against logframe indicators	37.94	6.65	8.95
Case studies	39.94	0	15.18
Peer review	28.43	5	5.93
External review	60.75	0	2.7
Internal review / internal learning events	51.47	7.94	15.2
Impact assessment	18.43	2.94	7.7
Others	8.94	0	2.7

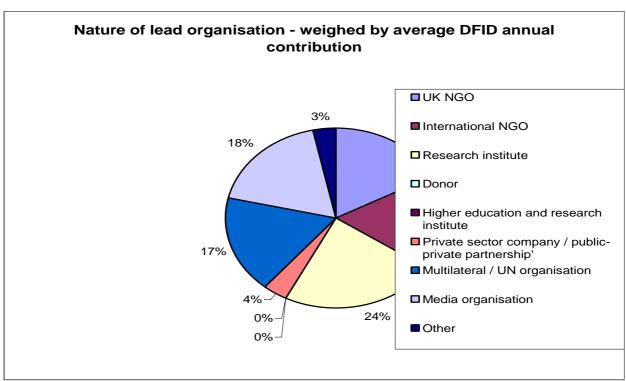


Resource 19 Summary results of document review - diagrams

(Please note: All charts can be edited by double-clicking on them).

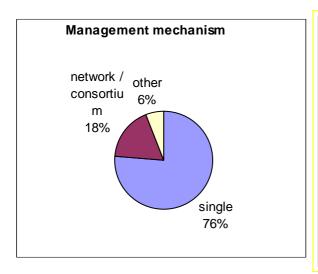
Nature of lead organisation

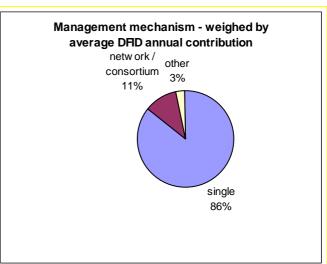




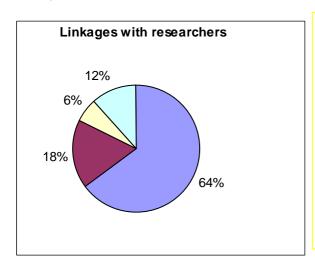


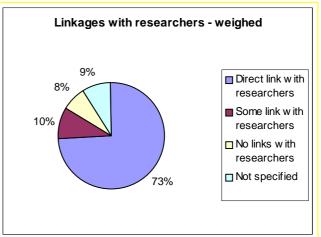
Management mechanism



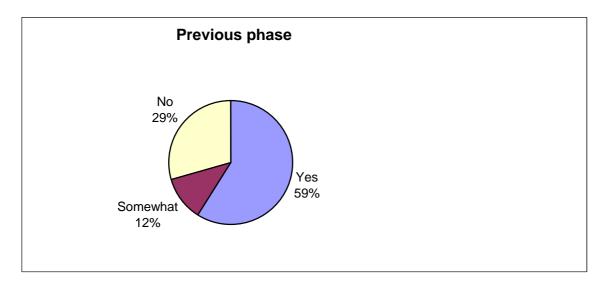


Linkages with researchers



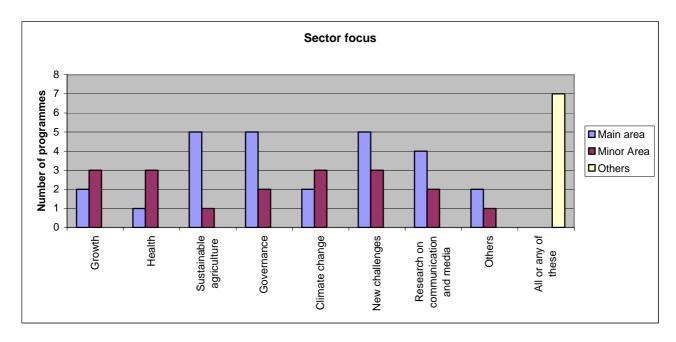


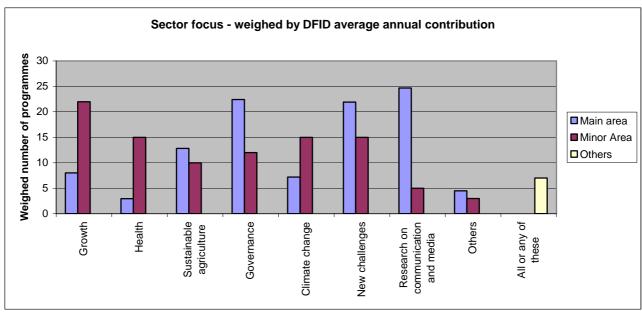
Previous phase





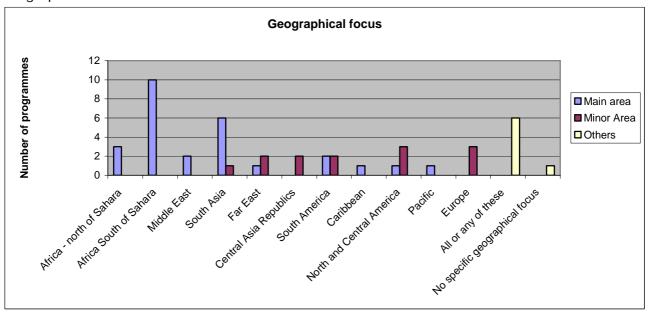
Sector focus

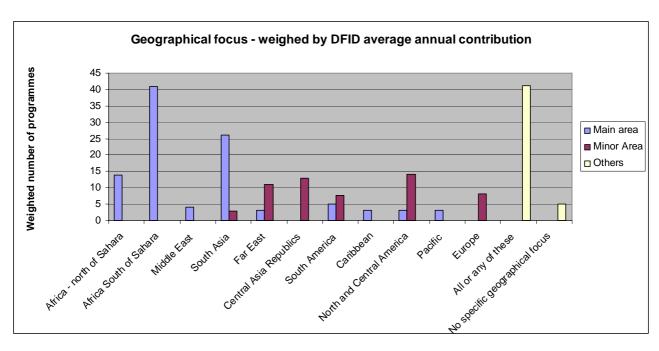






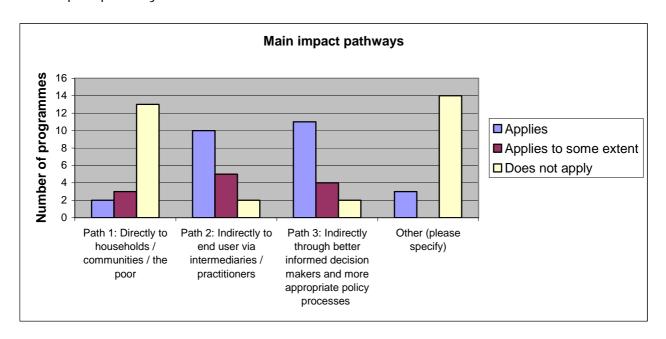
Geographical focus

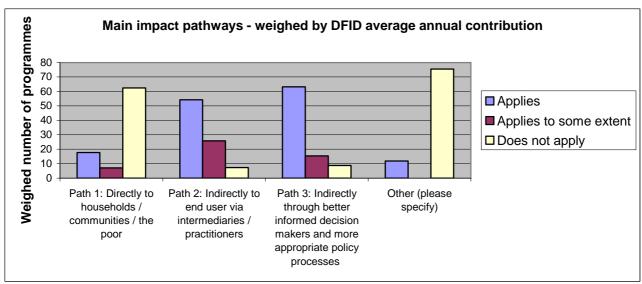






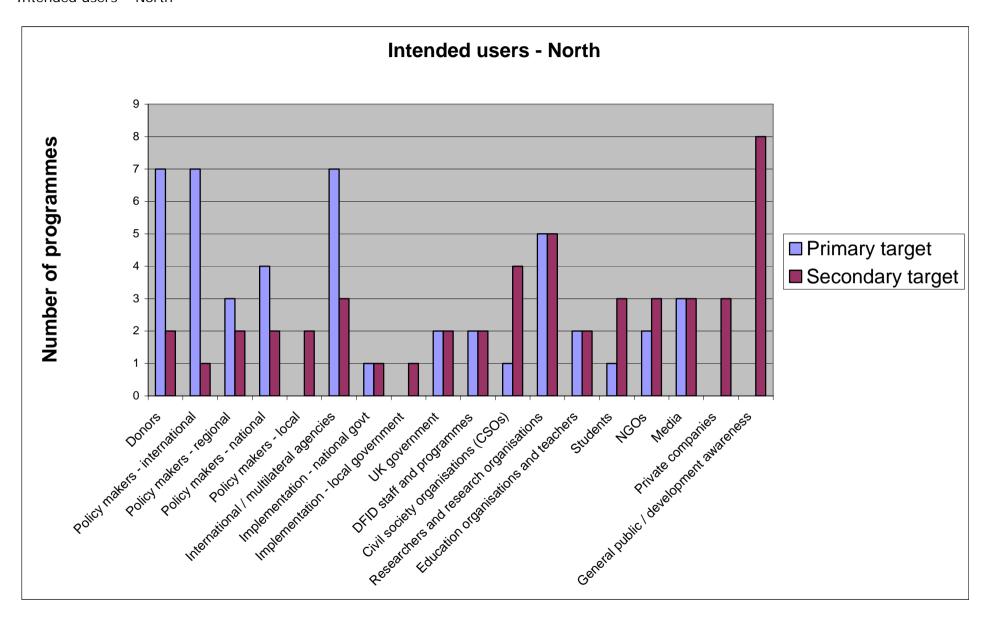
Main impact pathways



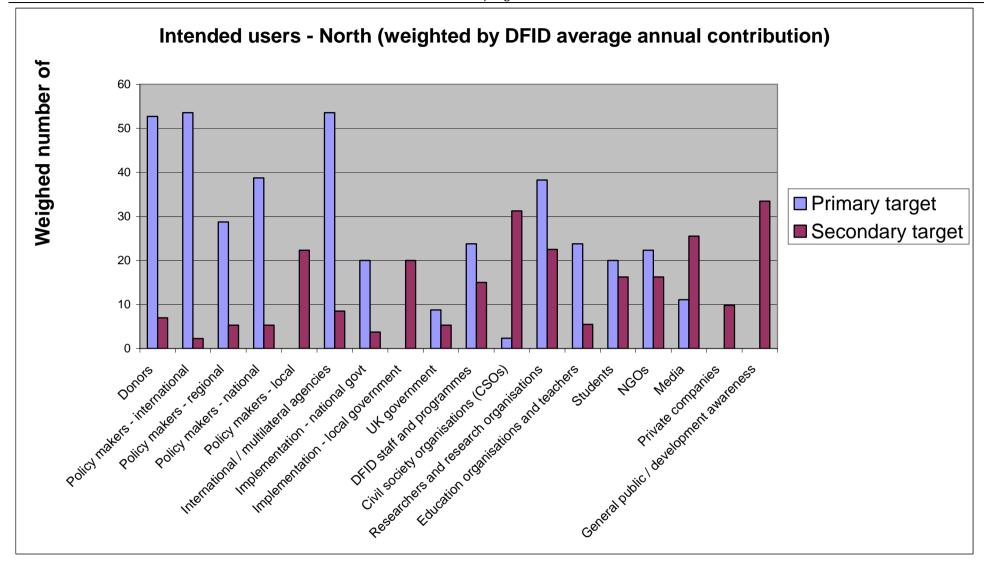




Intended users - North

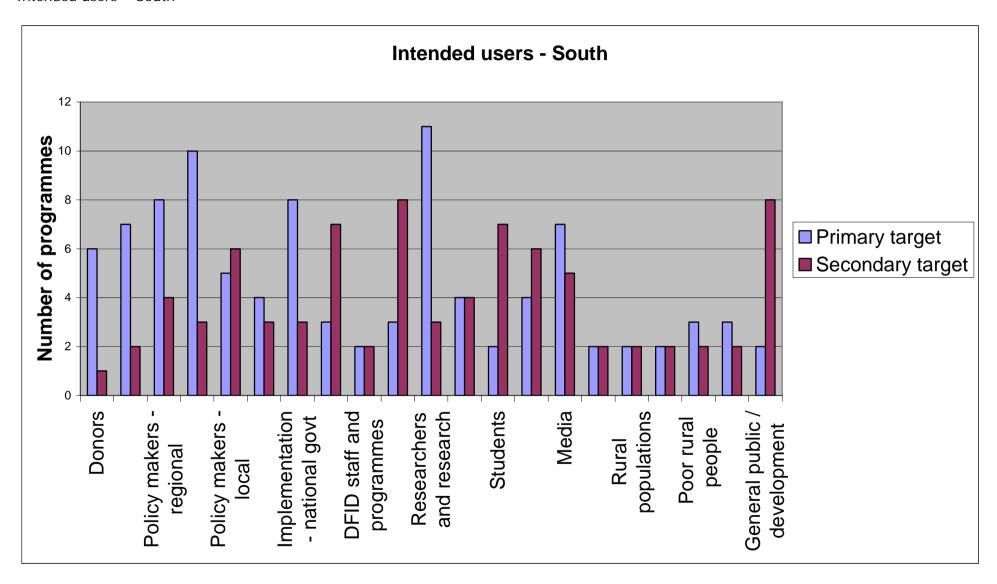




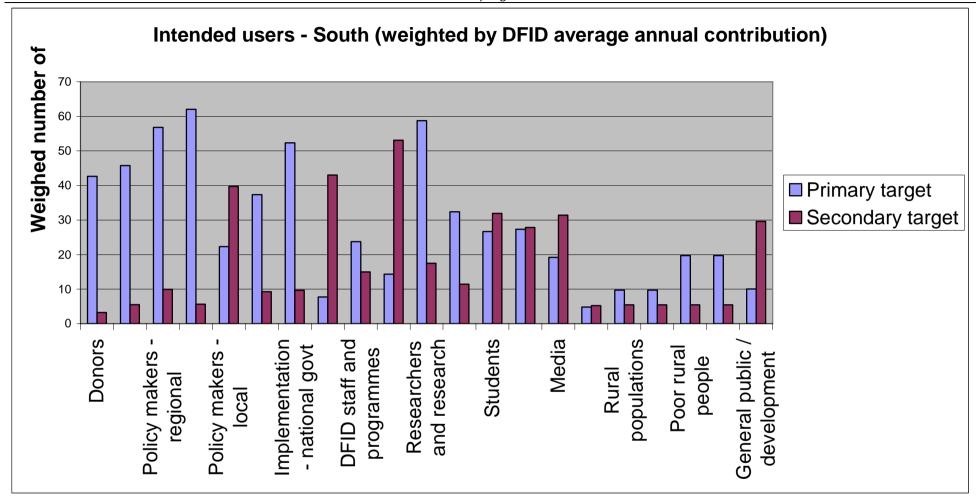




Intended users - South

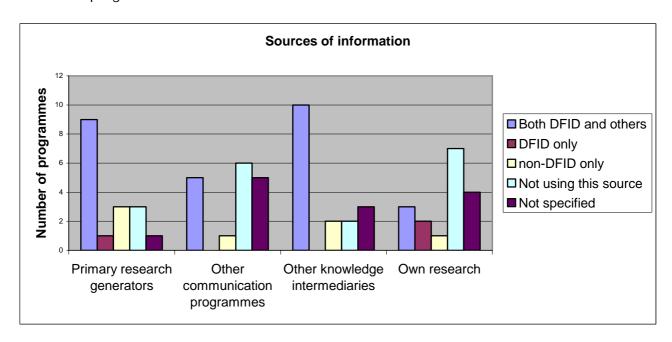


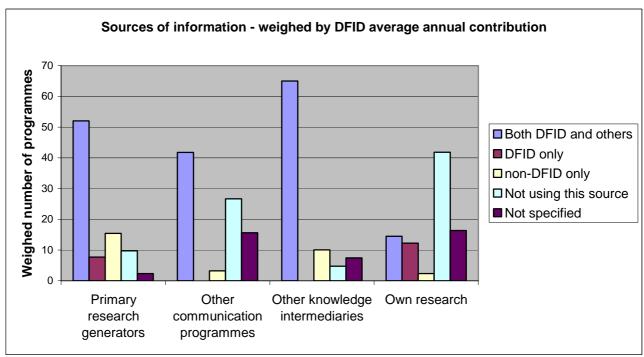






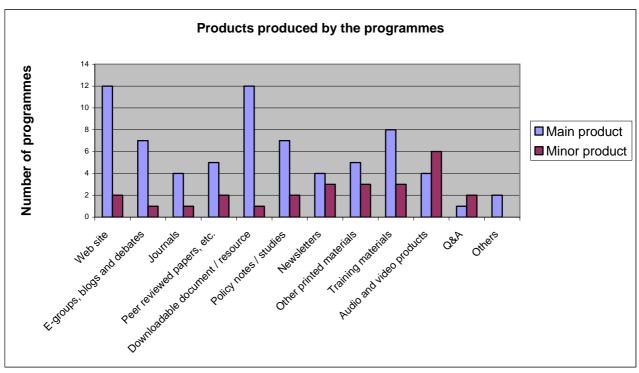
Sources of programme information

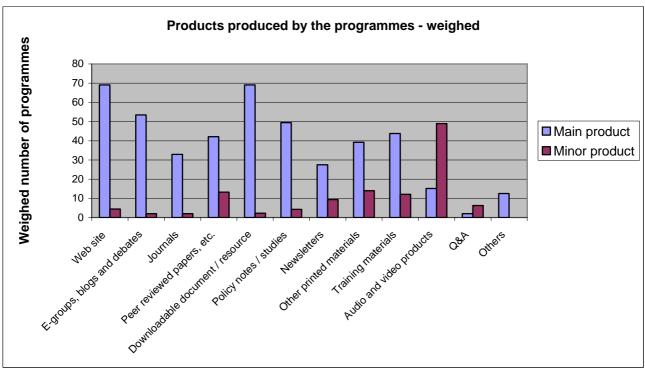






Products produced by the programmes

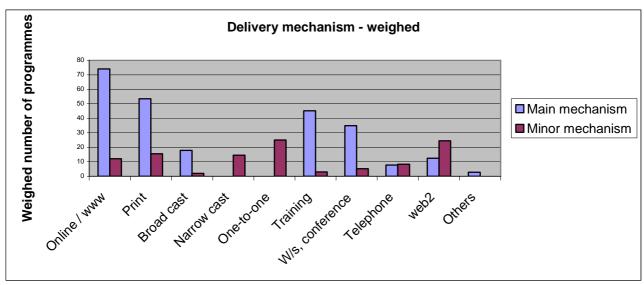






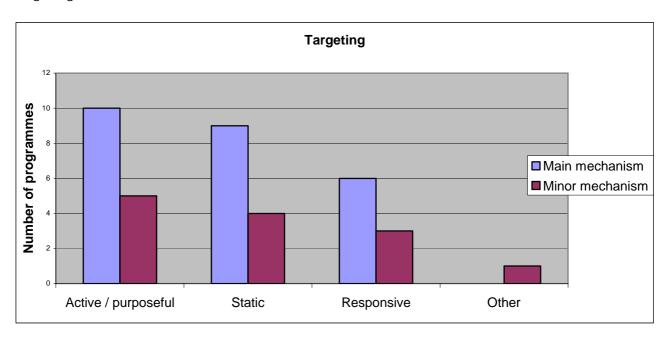
Delivery mechanisms







Targeting mechanism





Resource 20 Summary of questionnaire survey result – research communication programmes

(Please double-click on the document below to open the pdf file in Acrobat Reader)

DFID CRD Research Communication Lesson Learning Study - Research Communication Programmes

1. Name of research communication programme:	
	Response Count
	17
answered question	17
skipped question	0

2. Name and email address of conta	ct person in the programme, and his / her role in the programme:	
		Response Count
		17
	answered question	17
	skipped question	0

Page 1

DFID CRD Research Communication Lesson Learning Study - Research Communication Programmes

1. Name of research communication programme:					
	Response Count				
	17				
answered question	17				
skipped question	0				

2. Name and email address of contact person in the programme, and his / her role in the programme:					
	Response Count				
	17				
answered question	17				
skipped question	0				

3. How does your programme access research and information providers?

	Doesn't apply	Minor mechanism	Significant mechanism	Response Count		
We source information from open websites or open access publications	5.9% (1)	29.4% (5)	64.7% (11)	17		
We seek out research outputs and information from multiple sources to meet specific needs	0.0% (0)	29.4% (5)	70.6% (12)	17		
Research / information providers contact us on a regular basis	5.9% (1)	17.6% (3)	76.5% (13)	17		
We contact research / information providers on a regular basis	5.9% (1)	17.6% (3)	76.5% (13)	17		
We have formal agreements or linkages with key research / information providers	17.6% (3)	17.6% (3)	64.7% (11)	17		
We attend DFID convened events or fora, where research / information providers participate	23.5% (4)	47.1% (8)	29.4% (5)	17		
Other	16.7% (2)	0.0% (0)	83.3% (10)	12		
	If you have ranked 'Other' please provide more information here:					
answered question						
			skipped question	0		

4. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - from DFID-funded RPC (Research Programme Consortia) or DRC (Development Research Centres)?

	Don't know	Not used	Not used, but would like to use	Used occasionally	Significant source	Response Count
Achieving MDGs 4 and 5: Strategic Research to Develop Mother and Infant Care at Facility and Community Level (Institute of Child Health, http://www.towards4and5.org.uk/)	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	12.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)	16
Addressing the Balance of Burden in AIDS (Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, http://www.liv.ac.uk/lstm/groups/abba/index.htm)	12.5% (2)	68.8% (11)	0.0% (0)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Power and Politics in Africa (Overseas Development Institute, http://www.institutions-africa.org/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	12.5% (2)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (OXFAM, http://www.crise.ox.ac.uk/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	12.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	18.8% (3)	16
Centre for the Future State (Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, http://www2.ids.ac.uk/gdr/cfs/)	12.5% (2)	50.0% (8)	12.5% (2)	12.5% (2)	12.5% (2)	16
Chronic Poverty Research Centre (Institute for Development Policy and Management, Manchester University, http://www.chronicpoverty.org/)	12.5% (2)	50.0% (8)	6.3% (1)	18.8% (3)	12.5% (2)	16
Citizenship DRC (Institute of Development Studies, http://www.drc-citizenship.org/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	0.0% (0)	6.3% (1)	25.0% (4)	16
Communicable Disease, Vulnerability and risk (Nuffield Centre for International Health and Development, Leeds University, www.leeds.ac.uk/lihs/ihsphr_ihd/research/COMDIS.htm)	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	6.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	18.8% (3)	16
Consortium for Research on Educational Access, Transitions and Equity (Centre for International Education, University of Sussex, http://www.create-	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	12.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)	16

rpc.org/)						
Consortium for Research on Equitable Health Systems (London School of Hyugiene and Tropical Medicine, http://www.crehs.lshtm.ac.uk/)	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	6.3% (1)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Crisis State Research Centre (London School of Economics, http://www.crisisstates.com/)	12.5% (2)	43.8% (7)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	25.0% (4)	16
Effective Health Care (Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, http://www.liv.ac.uk/evidence/index.htm)	12.5% (2)	68.8% (11)	0.0% (0)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Evidence for Action on HIV Treatment & Care Systems (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, http://www.evidence4action.org/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	12.5% (2)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Future Health Systems: Innovations and Knowledge for Future Health Systems for the Poor (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, http://www.futurehealthsystems.org/)	12.5% (2)	50.0% (8)	18.8% (3)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Implementing Quality Education in Low Income Countries (University of Bristol, http://www.edqual.org/)	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	6.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	18.8% (3)	16
Improving Institutions for Pro-poor Growth - Centre for the Study of African Economies, University of Oxford, http://www.iig.ox.ac.uk/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	12.5% (2)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth (Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester (http://www.ippg.org.uk/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	18.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)	16
Improving Outcomes of Education for Pro-poor Development: Breaking the Cycle of Deprivation (university of Cambridge, http://recoup.educ.cam.ac.uk/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	18.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)	16
Mental Health Policy development and implementation in Africa (Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, www.psychiatry.uct.ac.za/mhapp/	12.5% (2)	68.8% (11)	0.0% (0)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16

Migration, Globalisation and Poverty (University of Sussex, http://www.migrationdrc.org/)	12.5% (2)	50.0% (8)	18.8% (3)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Pathways of Women's Empowerment (Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, www.pathwaysofempowerment.org	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	18.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)	16
Policy Innovation for Systems for Clean Energy Security (African Centre for Technology Studies, http://www.pisces.or.ke/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	12.5% (2)	12.5% (2)	6.3% (1)	16
Realising Rights: Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health in Poor and Vulnerable Populations (Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, http://www.realising-rights.org/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	6.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	25.0% (4)	16
Religion and Development (International Development Department, University of Birmingham, http://www.rad.bham.ac.uk/)	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	12.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)	16
Research-Inspired Policy and Practice Learning in Ethiopia and the Nile Region (Overseas Development Institute, http://www.rippleethiopia.org/)	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	6.3% (1)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Research and Capacity Building in Reproductive and Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS in Developing Countries (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/dfid/aids/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	12.5% (2)	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	16
Team for Applied Research to Generate Effective Tools and Strategies for Communicable Disease Control (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/dfid/targets/)	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	6.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	18.8% (3)	16
Women's Empowerment in Muslim Contexts (Southeast Asia Research Centre (SEARC), City University of Hong Kong, http://www.wemc.com.hk/web/)	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	12.5% (2)	6.3% (1)	6.3% (1)	16
Young Lives – An International Study of Childhood Poverty (Department of International Development, University of Oxford, http://www.younglives.org.uk/)	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	18.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)	16

answered question	16
skipped question	1

5. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - from UK Research Councils? (http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/default.htm)

	Don't know	Not used	Not used, but would like to use	Used occasionally	Significant source	Response Count
Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/Pages/default.aspx	12.5% (2)	68.8% (11)	18.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	16
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/	12.5% (2)	56.3% (9)	6.3% (1)	25.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	16
Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) http://www.epsrc.ac.uk/default.htm	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	12.5% (2)	12.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	16
Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) http://www.esrc.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/index.aspx	12.5% (2)	50.0% (8)	12.5% (2)	6.3% (1)	18.8% (3)	16
Medical Research Council (MRC) http://www.mrc.ac.uk/index.htm	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	6.3% (1)	18.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	16
Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) http://www.nerc.ac.uk/	12.5% (2)	37.5% (6)	25.0% (4)	25.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	16
Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) http://www.scitech.ac.uk/	12.5% (2)	62.5% (10)	25.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	16
					answered question	16
					skipped question	1

6. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - from other DFID-funded (or co-funded) research?

	Don't know	Not used	Not used, but would like to use	Used occasionally	Significant source	Response Count
Research into Use Programme (RIUP), (Natural Resources International Ltd, www.researchintouse.com)	6.7% (1)	40.0% (6)	13.3% (2)	33.3% (5)	6.7% (1)	15
Institutes of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) http://www.cgiar.org/	0.0% (0)	20.0% (3)	13.3% (2)	20.0% (3)	46.7% (7)	15
Other international organizations (e.g. UN agencies, World Bank)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	26.7% (4)	53.3% (8)	15
Climate Adaptation in Africa (International Development Research Centre, http://www.idrc.ca/ccaa/)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (3)	20.0% (3)	40.0% (6)	20.0% (3)	15
Other	25.0% (2)	25.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	12.5% (1)	37.5% (3)	8
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:						
answered question						17
					skipped question	0

7. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - not funded or co-funded by DFID?

	Don't know	Not used	Not used, but would like to use	Used occasionally	Significant source	Response Count
Internationally generated research (World Bank, UN agencies, etc.)	0.0% (0)	13.3% (2)	0.0% (0)	26.7% (4)	60.0% (9)	15
Research generated by national research programmes in developed countries	0.0% (0)	20.0% (3)	13.3% (2)	26.7% (4)	40.0% (6)	15
Research generated by national research programmes in developing and middle income countries	0.0% (0)	12.5% (2)	6.3% (1)	18.8% (3)	62.5% (10)	16
Private sector generated research	0.0% (0)	26.7% (4)	6.7% (1)	46.7% (7)	20.0% (3)	15
International NGOs	0.0% (0)	20.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	40.0% (6)	40.0% (6)	15
National or regional NGOs	0.0% (0)	20.0% (3)	6.7% (1)	33.3% (5)	40.0% (6)	15
Civil society generated research and innovation (e.g. farmers' innovations)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (3)	13.3% (2)	40.0% (6)	26.7% (4)	15
Other	0.0% (0)	16.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	50.0% (3)	33.3% (2)	6
If you have ranked 'Other' please give more information here:						5
answered question						17
					skipped question	0

8. Do you use your own research as a source of research to communicate?					
	Not applicable (programme does not do own research)	Used occasionally	Significant source	Response Count	
Own research on communication	31.3% (5)	25.0% (4)	43.8% (7)	16	
Other own research (please specify in box below)	33.3% (4)	16.7% (2)	50.0% (6)	12	
			Further information:	7	
			answered question	17	
			skipped question	0	

9. What are the current sources of research information for your research communication programme - from other DFID-funded or co-funded research communication programmes?						
	Don't know	Not used	Not used, but would like to use	Used occasionally	Significant source	Response Count
Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (Wren Media,) http://www.new-ag.info/ and http://www.agfax.net/)	7.1% (1)	42.9% (6)	14.3% (2)	21.4% (3)	14.3% (2)	14
AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, http://www.fao.org/agris/)	7.7% (1)	30.8% (4)	23.1%	15.4% (2)	23.1% (3)	13
Information and Communication for Development – Global Advocacy (BBC World Service Trust) http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913_globalpartnership.shtml	7.7% (1)	30.8% (4)	38.5% (5)	15.4% (2)	7.7% (1)	13
CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank, http://www.commgap.com/)	7.7% (1)	38.5% (5)	30.8% (4)	15.4% (2)	7.7% (1)	13
Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International	7.7%	53.8%	23.1%			

. •	/ (. ,	/~ ()	(3)	(7)	(1)	Records Management Trust, http://www.irmt.org/building_integrity.html)
13	15.4% (2)	23.1% (3)	15.4% (2)	38.5% (5)	7.7% (1)	GDNet: Global Development Network (GDNet – The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org)
14	21.4% (3)	50.0% (7)	7.1% (1)	21.4%	0.0%	ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID – IDRC, http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d)
14	21.4% (3)	50.0% (7)	7.1% (1)	14.3% (2)	7.1% (1)	InfoDev (World Bank, http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html)
11	9.1% (1)	9.1% (1)	18.2% (2)	54.5% (6)	9.1% (1)	Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/)
13	15.4% (2)	15.4% (2)	30.8%	30.8%	7.7% (1)	MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services/mk4d/about-mobilising-knowledge-for-development-mk4d
14	14.3% (2)	35.7% (5)	21.4% (3)	21.4% (3)	7.1% (1)	ID21 communicating development research (http://www.id21.org/)
15	20.0% (3)	46.7% (7)	6.7% (1)	26.7% (4)	0.0%	Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (http://www.eldis.org/)
14	14.3% (2)	21.4% (3)	7.1% (1)	50.0% (7)	7.1% (1)	British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/)
14	14.3% (2)	7.1% (1)	21.4%	50.0% (7)	7.1% (1)	BRIDGE – Mainstreaming Gender Equality (http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/)
13	7.7% (1)	7.7% (1)	7.7% (1)	69.2% (9)	7.7% (1)	SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative) (http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectId=1344CDB4-AEFF-31D9-FE98167E226DFCA0)
13	7.7% (1)	30.8% (4)	7.7% (1)	46.2% (6)	7.7% (1)	PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-the-enhancement-of-research-information.html)
13	7.7% (1)	53.8% (7)	7.7% (1)	30.8%	0.0%	RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, http://www.panos.org.uk/relay)
13	0.0% (0)	23.1% (3)	23.1% (3)	53.8% (7)	0.0%	Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of Commonwealth Universities (The ACU), http://www.research-africa.net/)

Practical Answers (Practical Action, http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/)	7.1% (1)	35.7% (5)	7.1% (1)	42.9% (6)	7.1% (1)	14
R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, http://www.research4development.info/)	7.7% (1)	23.1%	30.8% (4)	15.4% (2)	23.1% (3)	13
SCIDEV: The Science and Development Network, http://scidev.net/en/)	0.0%	23.1% (3)	15.4% (2)	23.1% (3)	38.5% (5)	13
SjCOOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (WFSJ / World Federation of Science Journalists, http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55)	0.0%	46.2% (6)	30.8%	15.4% (2)	7.7% (1)	13
				answei	red question	15
	skipped question		2			

10. Non-DFID funded research communication programmes? (Please specify each source, and note whether this use is occasional or significant use).				
	Response Count			
	8			
answered question	8			
skipped question	9			

11. Other sources of research information not mentioned above. (Please specify each source, and note whether this use is occasional or significant use).			
		Response Count	
		10	
	answered question	10	
	skipped question	7	

12. What challenges, if any, has your programme experienced in sourcing research?

	Doesn't apply	Minor reason	Significant reason	Response Count
Not available (e.g. not written up, not in the public domain)	23.5% (4)	35.3% (6)	41.2% (7)	17
Don't know what other research communication organisations have to offer	29.4% (5)	47.1% (8)	23.5% (4)	17
Not available in format that is useful	29.4% (5)	47.1% (8)	23.5% (4)	17
Not available in a language that is useful	41.2% (7)	41.2% (7)	17.6% (3)	17
Information has not been validated / lack of confidence in information	35.3% (6)	23.5% (4)	41.2% (7)	17
Formal barriers (e.g. Intellectual Property Rights, patents, trade laws)	29.4% (5)	41.2% (7)	29.4% (5)	17
Other	25.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	75.0% (6)	8
		If you have ranked 'Otl	ner' please give further information here:	7
			answered question	17
			skipped question	0

13. What percentage of the research used by your programme is generated in the South (i.e. developing or middle income countries)?				
		Response Percent	Response Count	
0%		0.0%	0	
up to 25%		18.8%	3	
up to 50%		18.8%	3	
up to 75%		12.5%	2	
over 75%		37.5%	6	
Don't know		12.5%	2	
	answere	ed question	16	
	skippe	ed question	1	

14. What specific challenges, if any, has your programme experienced in using Southern sources?

	Doesn't apply	Minor reason	Significant reason	Response Count
Not available (e.g. not written up, not in the public domain)	23.5% (4)	23.5% (4)	52.9% (9)	17
Don't know what other research / information providers have to offer	23.5% (4)	52.9% (9)	23.5% (4)	17
Not available in format that is useful	29.4% (5)	47.1% (8)	23.5% (4)	17
Not available in a language that is useful	35.3% (6)	35.3% (6)	29.4% (5)	17
Information hasn't been validated / lack of confidence in information	41.2% (7)	23.5% (4)	35.3% (6)	17
Formal barriers (e.g. Intellectual Property Rights, patents, trade)	47.1% (8)	17.6% (3)	35.3% (6)	17
Other	22.2% (2)	22.2% (2)	55.6% (5)	9
		If you have ranked 'Otl	ner' please give further information here:	9
			answered question	17
			skipped question	0

15. Does your programme process research findings?					
		Response Percent	Response Count		
Yes		75.0%	12		
No		25.0%	4		
	answei	red question	16		
skipped question			1		

16. If yes, how does your programme process research findings?						
	Not done	Used sometimes	Significant method	Response Count		
Summarising a specific research finding	15.4% (2)	23.1% (3)	61.5% (8)	13		
Summarising research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times, about a particular topic	7.7% (1)	15.4% (2)	76.9% (10)	13		
Re-formulating research findings in a format / media / language suitable for a particular target group (e.g. policy note, press release, radio programme)	7.7% (1)	15.4% (2)	76.9% (10)	13		
Other	25.0% (1)	25.0% (1)	50.0% (2)	4		
If you have ranked 'Other' please provide more information here:						
answered question						
			skipped question	4		

17. What are the main challenges for your programme in synthesising / repackaging research findings?

	Doesn't apply	Applies sometimes	Significant obstacle	Response Count
Quality of research not sufficiently high	46.7% (7)	40.0% (6)	13.3% (2)	15
Difficulty to assess the validity of research findings	46.7% (7)	40.0% (6)	13.3% (2)	15
Research not relevant to our context or not responding to demand of our clients	33.3% (5)	40.0% (6)	26.7% (4)	15
Long time lag between research completion and access to research finding	26.7% (4)	40.0% (6)	33.3% (5)	15
Weak linkage mechanisms between communication programmes and research generators	20.0% (3)	46.7% (7)	33.3% (5)	15
Research generators are not aware of the value of communication	13.3% (2)	20.0% (3)	66.7% (10)	15
Research generators are wary of research communication's processing of research findings	21.4% (3)	35.7% (5)	42.9% (6)	14
Research generators have weak or no incentives to process and share research findings	20.0% (3)	33.3% (5)	46.7% (7)	15
Research findings not presented in a suitable form	20.0% (3)	60.0% (9)	20.0% (3)	15
Research findings not presented in a suitable language	33.3% (5)	46.7% (7)	20.0% (3)	15

Findings are protected by Intellectual Property Rights or similar	53.3% (8)	26.7% (4)	20.0% (3)	15	
Unable to maintain in-house capacity (in your programme) to understand the range of research findings	53.3% (8)	26.7% (4)	20.0% (3)	15	
Lack of skills in our programme to synthesise research findings	73.3% (11)	13.3% (2)	13.3% (2)	15	
Other	0.0% (0)	40.0% (2)	60.0% (3)	5	
		If you have ranked 'Oth	ner' please give further information here:	6	
answered question					
skipped question					

18. How are researchers encouraged to contribute findings to your programme?								
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always or nearly always	Response Count			
We fund researchers to synthesise research findings	42.9% (6)	35.7% (5)	14.3% (2)	7.1% (1)	14			
We provide training / capacity development for researchers	18.8% (3)	31.3% (5)	31.3% (5)	18.8% (3)	16			
We feature research generator web sites on research communication programmes web sites	21.4% (3)	57.1% (8)	7.1% (1)	14.3% (2)	14			
We acknowledge research generators in communication products	6.7% (1)	20.0% (3)	13.3% (2)	60.0% (9)	15			
We organise staff exchange / secondment / fellowships	53.3% (8)	26.7% (4)	6.7% (1)	13.3% (2)	15			

We bring researchers together in workshops/seminars to exchange views and generate further knowledge	20.0% (3)	33.3% (5)	20.0% (3)	26.7% (4)	15
We organise awards or competitions for funding opportunities (to fund the communication and dissemination of research results)	66.7% (10)	20.0% (3)	6.7% (1)	6.7% (1)	15
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (3)	3
		If	you have ranked 'Other' please	e give further information here:	5
answered question					
				skipped question	1

19. Who are your target audiences for your research communication?							
	Based in developed countries	Based in developing or middle-income countries	Response Count				
Donors	100.0% (14)	85.7% (12)	14				
Policy makers - international	91.7% (11)	100.0% (12)	12				
Policy makers - regional	61.5% (8)	92.3% (12)	13				
Policy makers - national	57.1% (8)	92.9% (13)	14				
Policy makers - subnational	44.4% (4)	100.0% (9)	9				
International / multilateral agencies mostly working on implementation (WB, UN)	100.0% (13)	84.6% (11)	13				
Implementation - national government	35.7% (5)	92.9% (13)	14				

Implementation - local government	25.0% (2)	100.0% (8)	8
DFID staff and programmes	100.0% (12)	100.0% (12)	12
Civil society organisations	50.0% (6)	100.0% (12)	12
Researchers and research organisations	81.3% (13)	100.0% (16)	16
Education organisations and teachers	62.5% (5)	100.0% (8)	8
Students	50.0% (5)	100.0% (10)	10
NGOs	53.3% (8)	93.3% (14)	15
Media	83.3% (10)	100.0% (12)	12
Private companies	70.0% (7)	90.0% (9)	10
Rural populations	14.3% (1)	100.0% (7)	7
Urban populations	14.3% (1)	100.0% (7)	7
Poor rural people	0.0% (0)	100.0% (7)	7
Poor urban people	0.0% (0)	100.0% (7)	7
Children and youth	20.0% (1)	100.0% (5)	5
General public / development awareness	50.0% (5)	90.0% (9)	10
Specifically UK general public	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	1
Other	50.0% (1)	100.0% (2)	2
	If	you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:	7
		answered question	16

20. How do you know who your users are? What too	ols and methods do you use to identif	y them? You can select more than one option.

	Not used	Used – undifferentiated by user group	Used - with geographical differentiation	Used - with gender differentiation	Used - with differentiation by user type / profession	Response Count	
Analysis of mailing list of recipients of outputs	35.7% (5)	14.3% (2)	64.3% (9)	14.3% (2)	35.7% (5)	14	
User survey	12.5% (2)	18.8% (3)	68.8% (11)	25.0% (4)	75.0% (12)	16	
Tracking of web site use	6.3% (1)	25.0% (4)	68.8% (11)	0.0% (0)	31.3% (5)	16	
Records of requests and queries received	33.3% (5)	46.7% (7)	33.3% (5)	6.7% (1)	33.3% (5)	15	
Workshops and w/s feedback	26.7% (4)	26.7% (4)	26.7% (4)	6.7% (1)	40.0% (6)	15	
Audience counts	50.0% (6)	33.3% (4)	25.0% (3)	8.3% (1)	16.7% (2)	12	
Other	25.0% (1)	25.0% (1)	25.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	50.0% (2)	4	
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:							
answered question						17	
					skipped question	0	

21. What is the main route by which your programme impacts on end users?

	Not used	Occasionally used	Significant pathway	Response Count	
Directly to households / communities / the poor (e.g. TV soap opera on HIV/Aids)	61.5% (8)	0.0% (0)	38.5% (5)	13	
Indirectly to households / communities / the poor via intermediaries or practitioners, who process the information for end users	28.6% (4)	7.1% (1)	64.3% (9)	14	
Indirectly through better informed decision makers and more appropriate policy processes (e.g. policy briefs and workshops targeting national centres of excellence and civil society groups)	0.0% (0)	13.3% (2)	86.7% (13)	15	
Other	25.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	75.0% (3)	4	
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:					
	answered question				
			skipped question	0	

22. How does your programme measure the impact of its research communication on policy and practice?

	Not used	Used ad hoc / occasionally	Significant mechanism	Response Count	
Through a strategic approach taken by the programme (e.g. the use of assumptions / hypotheses on uptake and impact, specific tools such as Most Significant Change, Outcome Mapping, Theory of Change)	25.0% (4)	18.8% (3)	56.3% (9)	16	
Through focused research study on uptake and impact	18.8% (3)	31.3% (5)	50.0% (8)	16	
Through user surveys and feedback	0.0% (0)	18.8% (3)	81.3% (13)	16	
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (2)	2	
		If you have ranked 'Oth	ner' please give further information here:	4	
answered question					
skipped question					

23. Which delivery method does your programme use for which audience? - For users in developed countries including the UK. You may indicate up to three for each row.

	Internet	Web 2 (e.g. new digital technologies)	Print	Audio & Video	Mass Media	Capacity building	Workshop or conference	Mobile phone	Face to face	Response Count
Bilateral and multilateral development agencies, incl. UN	78.6% (11)	28.6% (4)	35.7% (5)	35.7% (5)	0.0% (0)	7.1% (1)	42.9% (6)	0.0% (0)	35.7% (5)	14
DFID staff and programmes	71.4% (10)	35.7% (5)	28.6% (4)	28.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	28.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	71.4% (10)	14
UK government	80.0% (4)	20.0% (1)	60.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	40.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	40.0% (2)	5
Civil society organisations and NGOs	83.3% (10)	50.0% (6)	16.7% (2)	25.0% (3)	8.3% (1)	8.3% (1)	25.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	25.0% (3)	12
Researchers and research organisations	84.6% (11)	23.1% (3)	53.8% (7)	23.1% (3)	7.7% (1)	23.1% (3)	46.2% (6)	0.0% (0)	23.1% (3)	13
Education organisations, teachers and students	90.0% (9)	40.0% (4)	30.0% (3)	40.0% (4)	10.0% (1)	10.0% (1)	10.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (2)	10
Media	88.9% (8)	55.6% (5)	44.4% (4)	33.3% (3)	11.1% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	9
Private companies	85.7% (6)	42.9% (3)	28.6% (2)	14.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	28.6% (2)	0.0% (0)	28.6% (2)	7
General public / development awareness	90.0% (9)	30.0% (3)	50.0% (5)	40.0% (4)	10.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	10.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	10
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0
	If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:							2		
		answered question							14	
		skipped question							3	

24. Which delivery method does your programme use for which audience? - For users in developing or middle-income countries. You may indicate up to three for each row.

	Internet	Web 2 (e.g. new digital technologies)	Print	Audio & Video	Mass Media	Capacity building	Workshop or conference	Mobile phone	Face to face	Response Count
Regional development banks and agencies	76.9% (10)	38.5% (5)	61.5% (8)	15.4% (2)	23.1% (3)	0.0% (0)	23.1% (3)	0.0% (0)	30.8% (4)	13
Regional public bodies	80.0% (8)	40.0% (4)	60.0% (6)	10.0% (1)	20.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	30.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (2)	10
National policy makers	75.0% (9)	25.0% (3)	41.7% (5)	16.7% (2)	33.3% (4)	0.0% (0)	41.7% (5)	0.0% (0)	41.7% (5)	12
DFID staff in regions	72.7% (8)	54.5% (6)	45.5% (5)	18.2% (2)	27.3% (3)	0.0% (0)	18.2% (2)	0.0% (0)	36.4% (4)	11
Civil society organisations and NGOs	76.9% (10)	38.5% (5)	46.2% (6)	23.1% (3)	38.5% (5)	23.1% (3)	53.8% (7)	0.0% (0)	30.8% (4)	13
Researchers and research organisations	64.3% (9)	14.3% (2)	50.0% (7)	28.6% (4)	21.4% (3)	28.6% (4)	42.9% (6)	0.0% (0)	35.7% (5)	14
Education organisations, teachers and students	90.0% (9)	10.0% (1)	20.0% (2)	10.0% (1)	20.0% (2)	20.0% (2)	10.0% (1)	10.0% (1)	30.0% (3)	10
Media	50.0% (6)	33.3% (4)	25.0% (3)	25.0% (3)	25.0% (3)	16.7% (2)	33.3% (4)	0.0% (0)	33.3% (4)	12
Private companies	70.0% (7)	30.0% (3)	40.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	30.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	40.0% (4)	10
Rural people	42.9% (3)	14.3% (1)	28.6% (2)	42.9% (3)	57.1% (4)	14.3% (1)	28.6% (2)	14.3% (1)	42.9% (3)	7
Urban people	71.4% (5)	14.3% (1)	42.9% (3)	28.6% (2)	57.1% (4)	0.0% (0)	28.6% (2)	14.3% (1)	42.9% (3)	7
General public / development awareness	63.6% (7)	9.1% (1)	18.2% (2)	27.3% (3)	54.5% (6)	0.0% (0)	9.1% (1)	9.1% (1)	9.1% (1)	11
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1
	If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:								4	

answered question	15
skipped question	2

25. How has your programme attempted to strengthen the demand for its services from a wider audience?				
	Not used	Used sometimes	Significant method	Response Count
Marketing / promotion of the services offered by the programme	11.8% (2)	11.8% (2)	76.5% (13)	17
Established working relationship / network with key user groups	0.0% (0)	5.9% (1)	94.1% (16)	17
Formalised feedback mechanisms through workshops	0.0% (0)	58.8% (10)	41.2% (7)	17
Formalised feedback mechanisms using Internet surveys	23.5% (4)	47.1% (8)	29.4% (5)	17
Select / work with intermediaries who are strengthening user demand	6.3% (1)	12.5% (2)	81.3% (13)	16
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (2)	2
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:			3	
			answered question	17
			skipped question	0

26. How has your programme attempted to strengthen the capacity of users to demand and use research?

	Not used	Used sometimes	Significant method	Response Count
Training courses / training events	20.0% (3)	6.7% (1)	73.3% (11)	15
Workshops and conferences	13.3% (2)	13.3% (2)	73.3% (11)	15
Mentoring of key individuals	23.1% (3)	23.1% (3)	53.8% (7)	13
Specific advice to policy makers and donors	14.3% (2)	42.9% (6)	42.9% (6)	14
Support to networks and coalitions that bring together research users and research generators	20.0% (3)	6.7% (1)	73.3% (11)	15
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (3)	3
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:				5
			answered question	16
			skipped question	1

27. How has your programme influenced the content of any research programme or initiative?

	Not used	Used sometimes	Significant method	Response Count
By providing information about the composition of users (e.g. by gender / age / profession / user type)	78.6% (11)	14.3% (2)	7.1% (1)	14
By directly communicating user demands / needs to the generators of research	35.7% (5)	35.7% (5)	28.6% (4)	14
By directly communicating user demands / needs to the funders of research	40.0% (6)	20.0% (3)	40.0% (6)	15
Joint planning meetings with research providers on research priorities	71.4% (10)	0.0% (0)	28.6% (4)	14
By demanding particular types of research from research generators	53.3% (8)	13.3% (2)	33.3% (5)	15
Other	33.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	66.7% (2)	3
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:				3
	answered question			16
			skipped question	1

28. Has your programme significantly changed its overall strategy during the last five years?				
		Response Percent	Response Count	
Yes		64.7%	11	
No		35.3%	6	
	answered question		17	
skipped question		0		

29. If yes, what triggered the change in strategy?				
	Doesn't apply	Applies to some extent	Significant mechanism	Response Count
Monitoring results	27.3% (3)	9.1% (1)	63.6% (7)	11
User feedback	18.2% (2)	18.2% (2)	63.6% (7)	11
Donor request	11.1% (1)	55.6% (5)	33.3% (3)	9
Guidance from advisory board / steering committee	18.2% (2)	18.2% (2)	63.6% (7)	11
In-house learning and reflection	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (11)	11
Funders permit or encourage change and adaptation of programme	9.1% (1)	18.2% (2)	72.7% (8)	11
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (2)	2
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:			4	
			answered question	11
			skipped question	6

30. Has your programme significantly changed its thematic focus during the last five years?				
		Response Percent	Response Count	
Yes		23.5%	4	
No		76.5%	13	
	answered question		17	
skipped question		0		

31. If yes, what triggered the change in thematic focus?				
	Doesn't apply	Applies to some extent	Significant mechanism	Response Count
Monitoring results	0.0% (0)	33.3% (1)	66.7% (2)	3
User feedback	0.0% (0)	25.0% (1)	75.0% (3)	4
Donor request	0.0% (0)	50.0% (1)	50.0% (1)	2
Guidance from advisory board / steering committee	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (4)	4
In-house learning and reflection	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (3)	3
Funders permit or encourage change and adaptation of programme	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (4)	4
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:			1	
			answered question	4

32. What type of learning and reflection activities does your programme undertake or participate in?

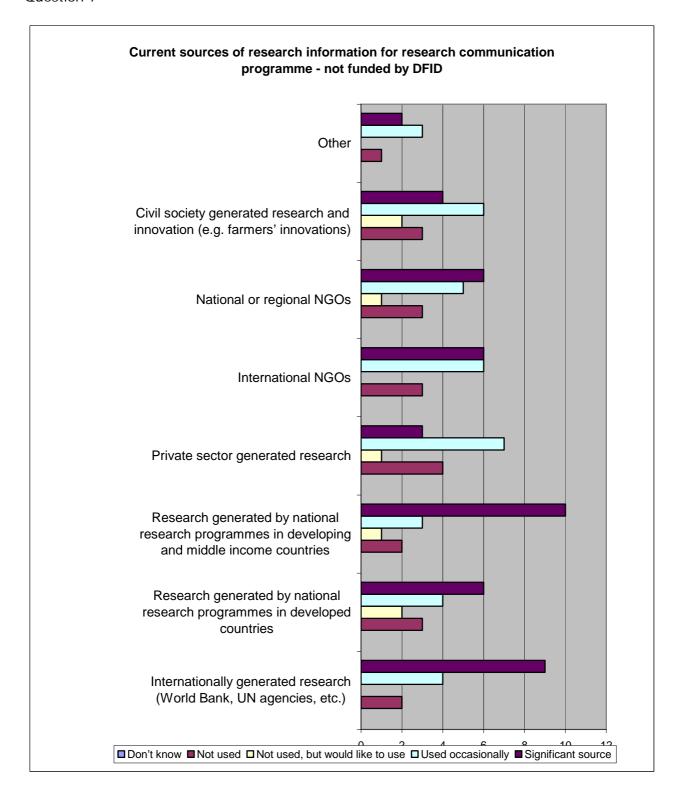
	Don't do	Informal / irregular process	Formal / regular process	Response Count
Internal reflection within our programme	5.9% (1)	17.6% (3)	76.5% (13)	17
Events between our programme and other research communications programmes	23.5% (4)	41.2% (7)	35.3% (6)	17
Joint events between our programme and DFID	17.6% (3)	64.7% (11)	17.6% (3)	17
Joint events between our programme and other funders	23.5% (4)	76.5% (13)	0.0% (0)	17
Joint events between our programme and other programme stakeholders	11.8% (2)	64.7% (11)	23.5% (4)	17
Other	0.0% (0)	33.3% (1)	66.7% (2)	3
If you have ranked 'Other' please give further information here:				3
			answered question	17
			skipped question	0

33. Please use this area for any final thoughts or comments, thank you.	
	Response Count
	10
answered question	10
skipped question	7

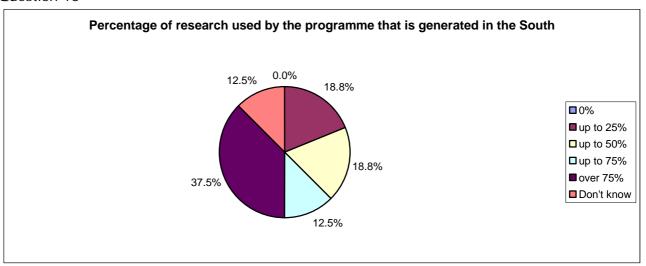


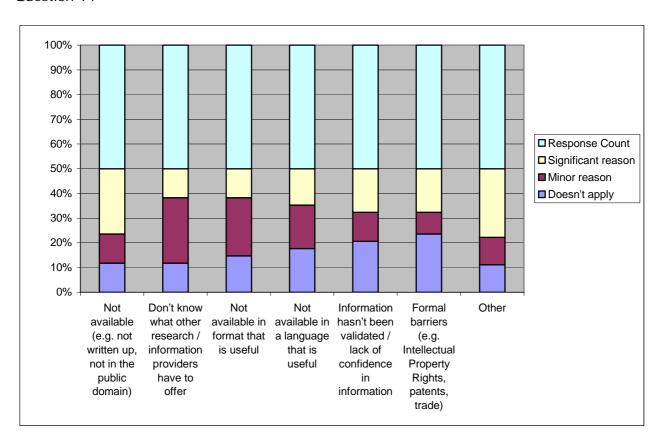
Resource 21 Diagrammes from research communication programme questionnaire survey

(Please note: All charts can be edited by double-clicking on them).

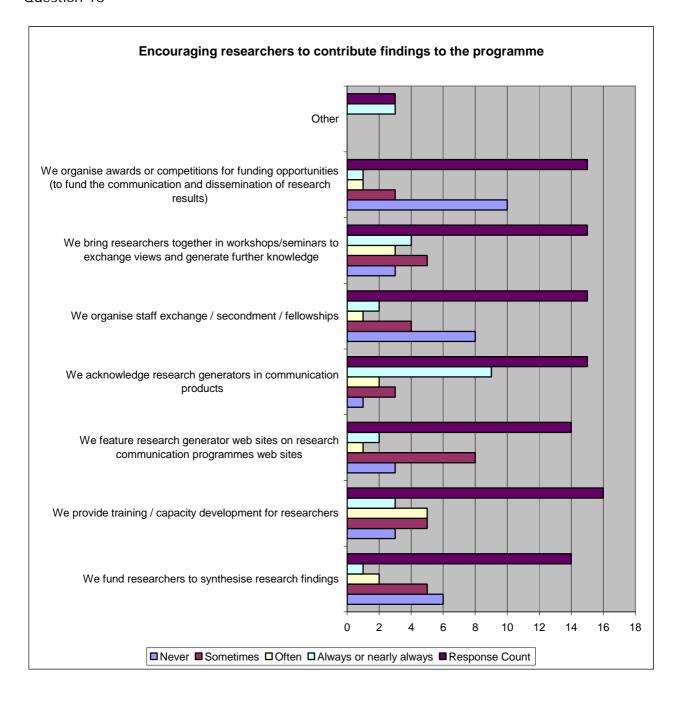




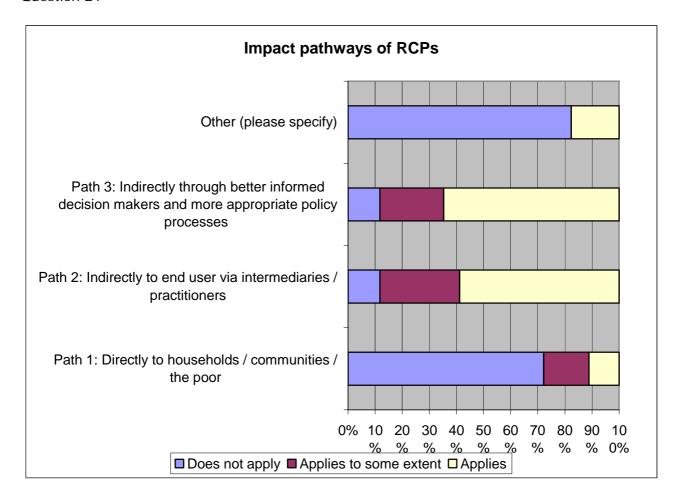


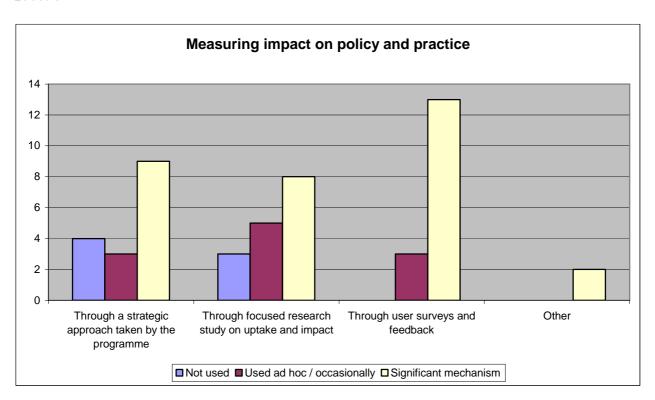




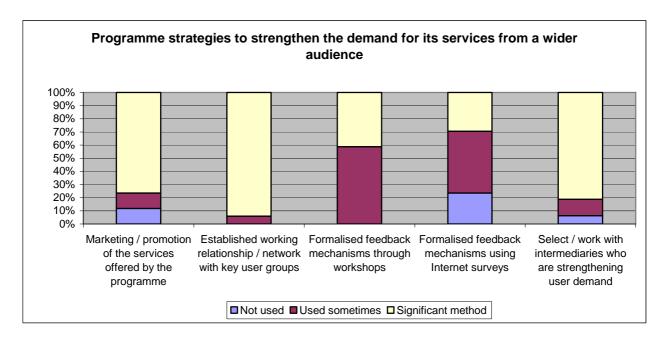


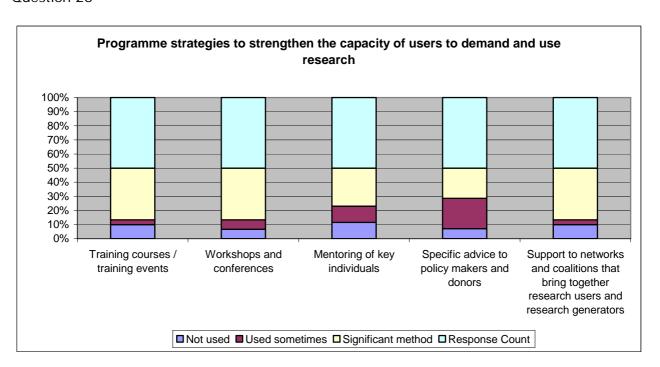




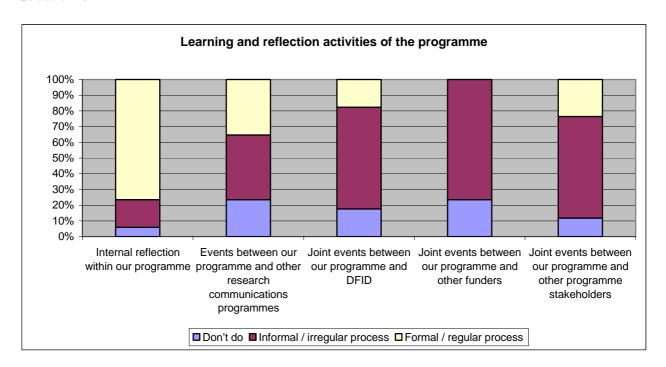










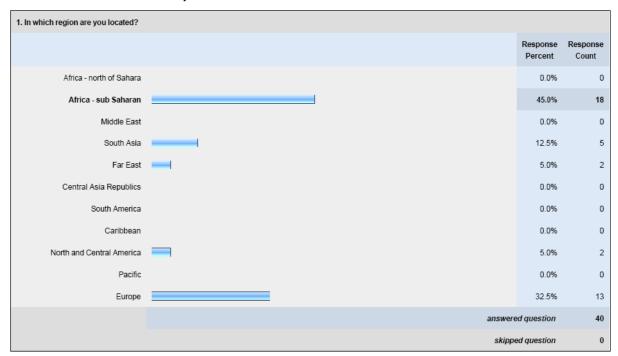




Resource 22 Summary of questionnaire survey result – research users

(Please double-click on the document below to open the pdf file in Acrobat Reader)

DFID CRD Research User Survey



Page 1

DFID CRD Research User Survey

1. In which region are you located?				
		Response Percent	Response Count	
Africa - north of Sahara		0.0%	0	
Africa - sub Saharan		45.0%	18	
Middle East		0.0%	0	
South Asia		12.5%	5	
Far East		5.0%	2	
Central Asia Republics		0.0%	0	
South America		0.0%	0	
Caribbean		0.0%	0	
North and Central America		5.0%	2	
Pacific		0.0%	0	
Europe		32.5%	13	
	answered question		40	
skipped question		0		

2. What user category best describes	s you?		
		Response Percent	Response Count
Donor		2.5%	1
Multilateral organization (WB, UN, etc.)		7.5%	3
Policy maker - international		0.0%	0
Policy maker - regional		0.0%	0
Policy maker - national		2.5%	1
Policy maker - local		0.0%	0
Implementation - national government including service providers – health, education, agriculture, etc.		2.5%	1
Implementation - local government		0.0%	0
UK government		5.0%	2
DFID staff and/or programme		5.0%	2
Civil Society organization		2.5%	1
Researchers and research organization		32.5%	13
Education organization and teacher		0.0%	0
NGO		25.0%	10
Media		5.0%	2
Private company (including			

individual entrepreneur or consultant)		7.5%	3
Other		2.5%	1
	If you have selected 'Other', please give further information	mation here.	1
	answere	ed question	40
	skippe	ed question	0

3. Which research information sources and products do you use?				
	Never used	Used occasionally	Used most often	Response Count
Online (Internet and/or e-mail): news / event information / general development information / diverse range of issues	0.0% (0)	18.4% (7)	81.6% (31)	38
Online: journals, original research reports	5.1% (2)	51.3% (20)	43.6% (17)	39
Online: syntheses of research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times about a particular topic	8.6% (3)	42.9% (15)	48.6% (17)	35
Online: short policy / technical notes	6.1% (2)	60.6% (20)	33.3% (11)	33
Online: Consultations, blogs, social networking	39.4% (13)	51.5% (17)	9.1% (3)	33
Online: Subscription to regular news / updates	34.3% (12)	34.3% (12)	31.4% (11)	35
Online: Data bases	21.9% (7)	46.9% (15)	31.3% (10)	32
Print: journals, original research	5.6% (2)	61.1% (22)	33.3% (12)	36

reports				
Print: syntheses of research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times about a particular topic	11.8% (4)	55.9% (19)	32.4% (11)	34
Print: short policy / technical notes	8.3% (3)	61.1% (22)	30.6% (11)	36
Print: Subscription to regular news / updates	34.4% (11)	40.6% (13)	25.0% (8)	32
TV, radio and other mass media	17.1% (6)	54.3% (19)	28.6% (10)	35
Research communication programmes/ research intermediaries	25.8% (8)	48.4% (15)	25.8% (8)	31
Services that respond to your requests for research evidence	46.9% (15)	31.3% (10)	21.9% (7)	32
Workshops/ conferences	2.6% (1)	59.0% (23)	38.5% (15)	39
Study tours / other training events	21.2% (7)	69.7% (23)	9.1% (3)	33
Direct link with research generators without passing through research communication programmes/research intermediaries	18.8% (6)	62.5% (20)	18.8% (6)	32
Links with other relevant users / communities of practice	5.9% (2)	55.9% (19)	38.2% (13)	34
Professional bodies and networks	13.5% (5)	62.2% (23)	24.3% (9)	37
Personal contacts and advice	0.0% (0)	46.2% (18)	53.8% (21)	39
Other	20.0% (1)	40.0% (2)	40.0% (2)	5
		If you have ranked 'Othe	er', please give further information here:	2

answered question	40
skipped question	0

4. What are your barriers to accessing research information?				
	Does not apply	Minor reason	Significant reason	Response Count
Not aware of where relevant information can be sourced	21.6% (8)	51.4% (19)	27.0% (10)	37
Inadequate Internet access	60.5% (23)	23.7% (9)	15.8% (6)	38
Inadequate access to libraries	35.1% (13)	27.0% (10)	37.8% (14)	37
Inadequate other facilities to access research information	32.4% (12)	45.9% (17)	21.6% (8)	37
Formal barriers of Intellectual Property Rights, patents and trade laws etc.	45.9% (17)	40.5% (15)	13.5% (5)	37
Not available in a format that is useful	44.4% (16)	36.1% (13)	19.4% (7)	36
Not available in a language that is useful	57.1% (20)	37.1% (13)	5.7% (2)	35
Other	0.0% (0)	60.0% (3)	40.0% (2)	5
If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here:				5
answered question			40	
skipped question				0

5. For what purpose do you use research information?

	Not used for this purpose	Used sometimes for this purpose	Used frequently for this purpose	Response Count
General awareness / background knowledge	0.0% (0)	40.0% (16)	60.0% (24)	40
To address a specific issue / solve a problem	0.0% (0)	25.6% (10)	74.4% (29)	39
To develop a specific product or process	18.4% (7)	31.6% (12)	50.0% (19)	38
To contribute to a specific policy debate or policy change process	10.3% (4)	23.1% (9)	66.7% (26)	39
To develop a specific advocacy or information initiative	12.8% (5)	38.5% (15)	48.7% (19)	39
To publish on a particular topic	23.7% (9)	50.0% (19)	26.3% (10)	38
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0
If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here:				1
	answered question			40
skipped question				0

6. What constraints, if any, are you experiencing in using research information?

	Not applicable	Applicable to some extent	Major barrier	Response Count
Weak demand for evidence by decision makers	18.4% (7)	52.6% (20)	28.9% (11)	38
Weak demand for evidence by civil society / general public	23.7% (9)	50.0% (19)	26.3% (10)	38
Lack of a critical mass of individuals / groups with exposure to the relevant research information	23.7% (9)	50.0% (19)	26.3% (10)	38
Lack of coalitions among research users at national level	24.3% (9)	37.8% (14)	37.8% (14)	37
Lack of coalitions among research users at regional / international level	26.3% (10)	44.7% (17)	28.9% (11)	38
Lack of mechanisms to enable dialogue and debate between researchers and research users	23.1% (9)	25.6% (10)	51.3% (20)	39
Lack of means to develop or commercialize new product	52.8% (19)	19.4% (7)	27.8% (10)	36
Lack of peer review process to validate research results	50.0% (19)	34.2% (13)	15.8% (6)	38
Lack of ownership of research results by users and lack of trust in findings because of no local validation	38.5% (15)	41.0% (16)	20.5% (8)	39
Inflexibility in adapting public funding in response to research information	27.0% (10)	45.9% (17)	27.0% (10)	37
Information is not usually relevant for my use/context	48.6% (18)	37.8% (14)	13.5% (5)	37

37	0.0% (0)	27.0% (10)	73.0% (27)	I don't know how to best use research information
3	33.3% (1)	33.3% (1)	33.3% (1)	Other
3	If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here:			
40	answered question			
0	skipped question			

7. Which of the following DFID-funded programmes have you used?					
	Never heard of	Heard of, but not used so far	Used once or occasionally	Used regularly	Response Count
1) Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (Wren Media,) http://www.new-ag.info/ and http://www.agfax.net/)	58.3% (21)	16.7% (6)	19.4% (7)	5.6% (2)	36
2) AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, http://www.fao.org/agris/)	40.5% (15)	24.3% (9)	21.6% (8)	13.5% (5)	37
3) Information and Communication for Development – Global Advocacy (BBC World Service Trust) http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913_globalpartnership.shtml	51.4% (19)	27.0% (10)	16.2% (6)	5.4% (2)	37
4) CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank, http://www.commgap.com/)	75.0% (27)	13.9% (5)	8.3% (3)	2.8% (1)	36
5) Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International Records Management Trust, http://www.irmt.org/building_integrity.html)	74.3% (26)	17.1% (6)	8.6% (3)	0.0% (0)	35
6) GDNet: Global Development Network (GDNet – The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org)	30.8% (12)	28.2% (11)	28.2% (11)	12.8% (5)	39
7) ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID – IDRC, http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d)	36.1% (13)	22.2% (8)	27.8% (10)	13.9% (5)	36

8) InfoDev (World Bank, http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html)	25.7% (9)	28.6% (10)	28.6% (10)	17.1% (6)	35
9) Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/)	74.3% (26)	17.1% (6)	5.7% (2)	2.9% (1)	35
10) MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services/mk4d/about-mobilising-knowledge-for-development-mk4d	67.6% (25)	10.8% (4)	13.5% (5)	8.1% (3)	37
11) ID21 communicating development research (http://www.id21.org/)	44.4% (16)	13.9% (5)	13.9% (5)	27.8% (10)	36
12) Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (http://www.eldis.org/)	33.3% (12)	16.7% (6)	30.6% (11)	19.4% (7)	36
13) British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/)	43.2% (16)	29.7% (11)	18.9% (7)	8.1% (3)	37
14) BRIDGE – Mainstreaming Gender Equality (http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/)	61.1% (22)	11.1% (4)	22.2% (8)	5.6% (2)	36
15) SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative) (http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectId=1344CDB4-AEFF-31D9-FE98167E226DFCA0)	77.1% (27)	17.1% (6)	5.7% (2)	0.0% (0)	35
16) PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-the-enhancement-of-research-information.html)	83.3% (30)	2.8% (1)	11.1% (4)	2.8% (1)	36
17) RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, http://www.panos.org.uk/relay)	63.2% (24)	13.2% (5)	21.1% (8)	2.6% (1)	38
18) Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of Commonwealth Universities (The ACU), http://www.research-africa.net/)	80.6% (29)	8.3% (3)	8.3% (3)	2.8% (1)	36
19) Practical Answers (Practical Action, http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/)	67.6% (25)	16.2% (6)	5.4% (2)	10.8% (4)	37
20) R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, http://www.research4development.info/)	34.2% (13)	28.9% (11)	21.1% (8)	15.8% (6)	38
21) SCIDEV: The Science and Development Network, http://scidev.net/en/)	56.8% (21)	10.8% (4)	24.3% (9)	8.1% (3)	37

22) SjCOOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (WFSJ / World Federation of Science Journalists, http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55)	94.1% (32)	5.9% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	34
	answered question		40		
	skipped question		0		

8. If you don't use any of the above or if you use a few of them only occasionally, what prevents you from using them?					
	Doesn't apply	Minor reason	Main reason	Response Count	
I prefer other international communication programmes	67.7% (21)	22.6% (7)	9.7% (3)	3	
I prefer other regional communication programmes	74.2% (23)	16.1% (5)	9.7% (3)	3	
I prefer other national communication programmes	74.2% (23)	9.7% (3)	16.1% (5)	3	
I prefer other knowledge intermediaries	64.5% (20)	29.0% (9)	6.5% (2)	3	
I lack suitable access (including Internet access)	62.5% (20)	15.6% (5)	21.9% (7)	3	
Information not presented in usable form	60.0% (18)	26.7% (8)	13.3% (4)	3	
Lack of time / information overload	29.4% (10)	35.3% (12)	35.3% (12)	3	
I do not have a need for such services	66.7% (20)	26.7% (8)	6.7% (2)	3	
Other	36.4% (4)	9.1% (1)	54.5% (6)	1	
If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here. Also, if you use other communication programmes or knowledge intermediaries on a regular basis, please list these below.					

ion 38	answered question	
ion 2	skipped question	

9. In relation to DFID-funded research communication programmes that you use regularly, which of the statements below applies to you? - You may indicate up to three for each row. Please leave blank those programmes that you do not use or have not used recently.

Tor each row. Flease leave blank those programmes that you do not use or have not used recently.				
	I am confident in the quality of the information / material available	The content is relevant for my needs	The information is sufficiently upto-date	Response Count
1) Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (Wren Media,) http://www.new-ag.info/ and http://www.agfax.net/)	85.7% (6)	71.4% (5)	71.4% (5)	7
2) AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, http://www.fao.org/agris/)	76.9% (10)	76.9% (10)	53.8% (7)	13
3) Information and Communication for Development – Global Advocacy (BBC World Service Trust) http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913_globalpartnership.shtml	66.7% (6)	55.6% (5)	22.2% (2)	9
4) CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank, http://www.commgap.com/)	50.0% (3)	50.0% (3)	16.7% (1)	6
5) Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International Records Management Trust, http://www.irmt.org/building_integrity.html)	50.0% (2)	75.0% (3)	25.0% (1)	4
6) GDNet: Global Development Network (GDNet – The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org)	64.3% (9)	71.4% (10)	42.9% (6)	14
7) ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID – IDRC, http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d)	81.8% (9)	81.8% (9)	36.4% (4)	11
8) InfoDev (World Bank, http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html)	78.6% (11)	78.6% (11)	50.0% (7)	14
9) Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/)	66.7% (2)	66.7% (2)	33.3% (1)	3

10) MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services/mk4d/about-mobilising-knowledge-for-development-mk4d	85.7% (6)	85.7% (6)	57.1% (4)	7
11) ID21 communicating development research (http://www.id21.org/)	81.3% (13)	68.8% (11)	56.3% (9)	16
12) Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (http://www.eldis.org/)	87.5% (14)	75.0% (12)	56.3% (9)	16
13) British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/)	76.9% (10)	38.5% (5)	46.2% (6)	13
14) BRIDGE – Mainstreaming Gender Equality (http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/)	50.0% (4)	62.5% (5)	50.0% (4)	8
15) SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative) (http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectId=1344CDB4-AEFF-31D9-FE98167E226DFCA0)	50.0% (1)	100.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	2
16) PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-the-enhancement-of-research-information.html)	50.0% (2)	100.0% (4)	50.0% (2)	4
17) RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, http://www.panos.org.uk/relay)	66.7% (6)	44.4% (4)	22.2% (2)	9
18) Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of Commonwealth Universities (The ACU), http://www.research-africa.net/)	50.0% (2)	25.0% (1)	25.0% (1)	4
19) Practical Answers (Practical Action, http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/)	60.0% (3)	80.0% (4)	80.0% (4)	5
20) R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, http://www.research4development.info/)	76.9% (10)	61.5% (8)	84.6% (11)	13
21) SCIDEV: The Science and Development Network, http://scidev.net/en/)	75.0% (9)	50.0% (6)	75.0% (9)	12
22) SjCOOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (WFSJ / World Federation of Science Journalists, http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55)	66.7% (2) 66.7% (2) ().0% (())		3	
	answered question			32
	skipped question			8

10. Which research information and communication sources would you like to have more of? Please select up to a maximum of 5.					
		Response Percent	Response Count		
Online (Internet and/or e-mail): news / event information / general development information / diverse range of issues		28.2%	11		
Online: journals, original research reports		56.4%	22		
Online: syntheses of research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times about a particular topic		51.3%	20		
Online: short policy / technical notes		43.6%	17		
Online: Consultations, blogs, social networking		15.4%	6		
Online: Subscription to regular news / updates		20.5%	8		
Print: journals, original research reports		28.2%	11		
Print: syntheses of research findings from multiple sources, produced at different times about a particular topic		30.8%	12		
Print: short policy / technical notes		20.5%	8		
Print: Subscription to regular news / updates		2.6%	1		
TV, radio and other mass media		12.8%	5		

Research communication programmes/ research intermediaries		17.9%	7
Services that respond to your requests for research evidence		20.5%	8
Workshops/ conferences		38.5%	15
Study tours / other training events		17.9%	7
Direct link with research generators without passing through research communication programmes/research intermediaries		12.8%	5
Links with other relevant users / communities of practice		23.1%	9
Professional bodies and networks		17.9%	7
Personal contacts and advice		25.6%	10
Other		5.1%	2
	If you have selected 'Other', please give further information	mation here:	2
	answere	ed question	39
	skippe	ed question	1

11. Thinking of all the research information you receive and use from any source, to what extent do you feel you get enough information from the geographical areas you are interested in?

	Don't know	I want more from this region	I want less from this region	Amount from this region is acceptable as it is	Response Count
Africa - north of Sahara	25.0% (7)	46.4% (13)	7.1% (2)	21.4% (6)	28
Africa - sub Saharan	11.8% (4)	64.7% (22)	5.9% (2)	17.6% (6)	34
Middle East	30.8% (8)	26.9% (7)	15.4% (4)	26.9% (7)	26
South Asia	16.7% (5)	43.3% (13)	6.7% (2)	33.3% (10)	30
Far East	19.2% (5)	38.5% (10)	11.5% (3)	30.8% (8)	26
Central Asia Republics	40.7% (11)	33.3% (9)	11.1% (3)	14.8% (4)	27
South America	14.8% (4)	55.6% (15)	7.4% (2)	22.2% (6)	27
Caribbean	34.6% (9)	34.6% (9)	7.7% (2)	23.1% (6)	26
North and Central America	18.5% (5)	33.3% (9)	3.7% (1)	44.4% (12)	27
Pacific	44.4% (12)	22.2% (6)	7.4% (2)	25.9% (7)	27
Europe	17.9% (5)	35.7% (10)	10.7% (3)	35.7% (10)	28
				answered question	38
				skipped question	2

12. Have you ever been asked for you funded programmes.	r opinion or suggestions about improving the research communication programmes that you use? Eit	ner DFID-funded	or non DFID-
		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		40.0%	16
No		60.0%	24
	If yes, by which	h programmes?	16
answered question			
	sk	ipped question	0

13. If yes, how did you express your opinion?						
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Response Count		
Direct communication with programme staff	8.3% (1)	58.3% (7)	33.3% (4)	12		
Feedback form (paper or electronic)	18.8% (3)	50.0% (8)	31.3% (5)	16		
Participation in research or focused studies on research communication	33.3% (3)	33.3% (3)	33.3% (3)	9		
Participation in user workshops	20.0% (2)	60.0% (6)	20.0% (2)	10		
Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0		
		If you have ranked 'Othe	er', please give further information here:	1		
			answered question	16		
			skipped question	24		

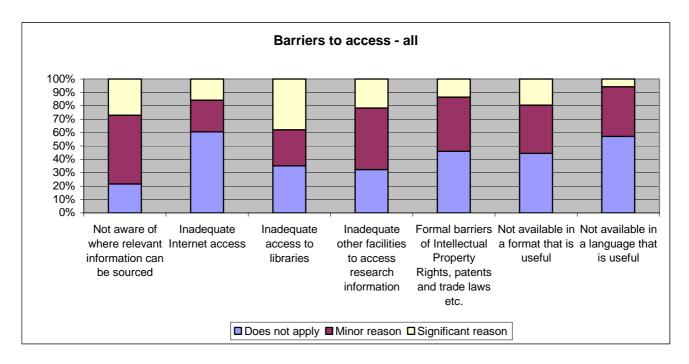
14. Please use this area for any final comments, thank you.					
	Response Count				
	16				
answered question	16				
skipped question	24				

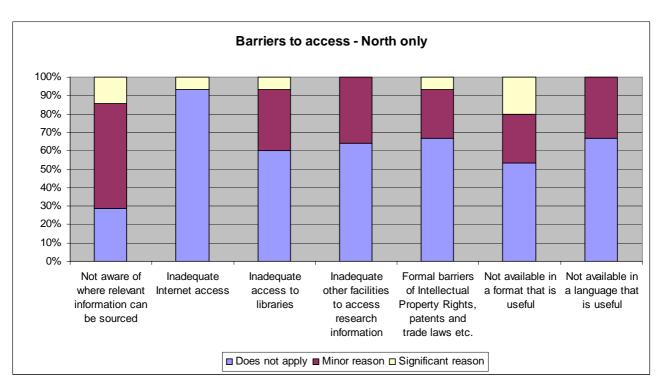
15. If you would like us to send you a summary of the outcome of this survey, please enter your email address in the box below. We will not use this address to identify you as a respondent, neither will we use it for any purpose other than to send you the summary results.			
	Response Count		
	29		
answered question	29		
skipped question	11		



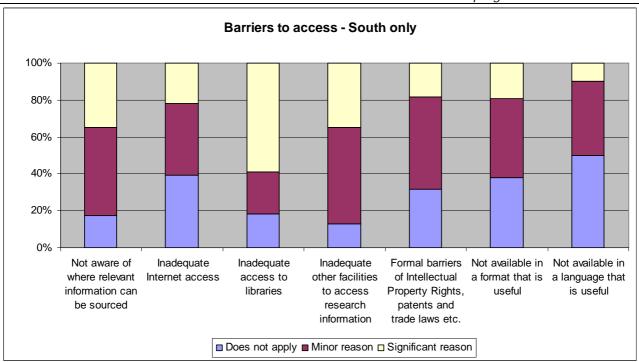
Resource 23 Diagrammes from research user questionnaire survey

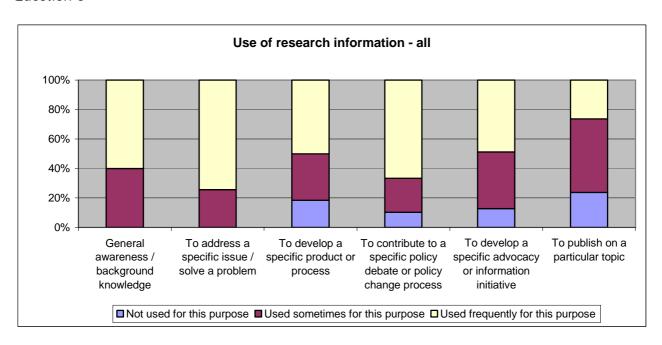
(Please note: All charts can be edited by double-clicking on them).



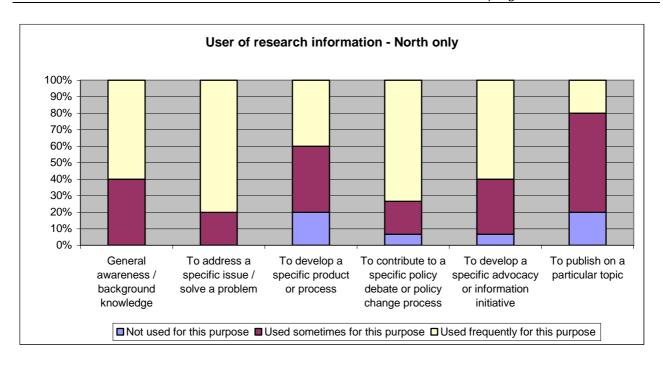


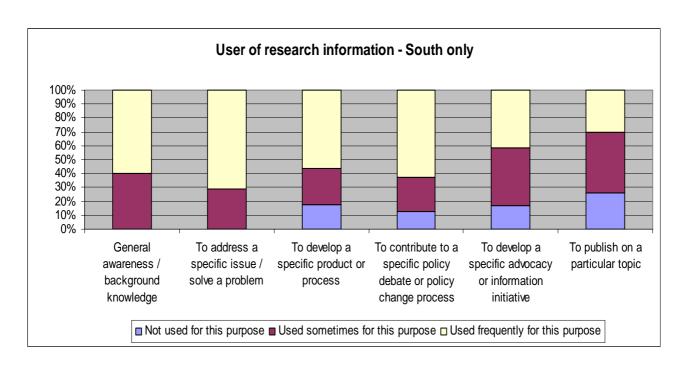










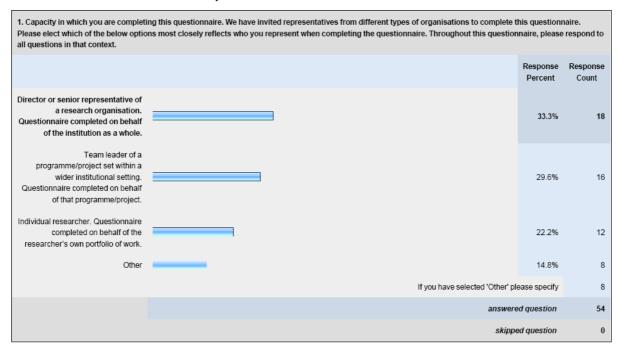




Resource 24 Summary of questionnaire survey result – research generators

(Please double-click on the document below to open the pdf file in Acrobat Reader)

DFID CRD Research Generator Survey



Page 1

DFID CRD Research Generator Survey

1. Capacity in which you are completing this questionnaire. We have invited representatives from different types of organisations to complete this questionnaire. Please elect which of the below options most closely reflects who you represent when completing the questionnaire. Throughout this questionnaire, please respond to all questions in that context.

			Response Percent	Response Count
Director or senior representative of a research organisation. Questionnaire completed on behalf of the institution as a whole.			33.3%	18
Team leader of a programme/project set within a wider institutional setting. Questionnaire completed on behalf of that programme/project.			29.6%	16
Individual researcher. Questionnaire completed on behalf of the researcher's own portfolio of work.			22.2%	12
Other			14.8%	8
		If you have selected 'Other' ple	ase specify	8
	answered question		54	
		skippe	d question	0

2. In which region are you located?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Africa - north of Sahara		0.0%	0
Africa - sub Saharan		30.2%	16
Middle East		0.0%	0
South Asia		18.9%	10
Far East		3.8%	2
Central Asia Republics		0.0%	0
South America		7.5%	4
Caribbean		0.0%	0
North and Central America		0.0%	0
Pacific		5.7%	3
Europe		34.0%	18
	answered question		53
skipped question		1	

3. In which region or regions is the bulk of your research undertaken?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Africa - north of Sahara		7.4%	4
Africa - sub Saharan		66.7%	36
Middle East		7.4%	4
South Asia		44.4%	24
Far East		13.0%	7
Central Asia Republics		3.7%	2
South America		20.4%	11
Caribbean		3.7%	2
North and Central America		5.6%	3
Pacific		3.7%	2
Europe		13.0%	7
	answered question		54
skipped question		0	

4. Which sector(s) does your organisation/programme/ you work in?

	Not operating in this sector	Secondary focus	Primary focus	Response Count
Growth - Infrastructure	67.9% (19)	25.0% (7)	7.1% (2)	28
Growth - Political and social processes	30.3% (10)	21.2% (7)	48.5% (16)	33
Growth - Education	31.0% (9)	31.0% (9)	37.9% (11)	29
Growth - Other	65.2% (15)	30.4% (7)	4.3% (1)	23
Health - Health systems	51.6% (16)	16.1% (5)	32.3% (10)	31
Health - Developing drugs and vaccines	84.6% (22)	15.4% (4)	0.0% (0)	26
Health - Other	51.6% (16)	19.4% (6)	29.0% (9)	31
Sustainable agriculture - New technology	31.0% (9)	34.5% (10)	34.5% (10)	29
Sustainable agriculture - High value agriculture	33.3% (11)	33.3% (11)	33.3% (11)	33
Sustainable agriculture - Rural economies and markets	20.0% (7)	34.3% (12)	45.7% (16)	35
Sustainable agriculture - Risk, vulnerability and adaptation	21.9% (7)	37.5% (12)	40.6% (13)	32
Sustainable agriculture - Managing renewable natural resources	25.0% (8)	12.5% (4)	62.5% (20)	32
Other agriculture	43.5% (10)	52.2% (12)	4.3% (1)	23
Governance - Strong and effective states	37.5% (12)	21.9% (7)	40.6% (13)	32

Governance - Social exclusion, inequality and poverty reduction	16.2% (6)	24.3% (9)	59.5% (22)	37
Governance - Tacking MDGs	29.0% (9)	41.9% (13)	29.0% (9)	31
Governance - Migration	44.4% (12)	33.3% (9)	22.2% (6)	27
Governance - Other	33.3% (8)	50.0% (12)	16.7% (4)	24
Climate change - in national and international policy	41.4% (12)	34.5% (10)	24.1% (7)	29
Climate change - Adaptation strategies	24.2% (8)	27.3% (9)	48.5% (16)	33
Climate change - Reducing impact of climate change and promote low carbon growth	46.7% (14)	33.3% (10)	20.0% (6)	30
Climate change - Other	50.0% (13)	42.3% (11)	7.7% (2)	26
New technology - Using new technology: biotech, nanotech	57.7% (15)	19.2% (5)	23.1% (6)	26
New technology - Other new technology	57.7% (15)	15.4% (4)	26.9% (7)	26
Research on communication and media including ICT	41.9% (13)	29.0% (9)	29.0% (9)	31
Other sectors	45.0% (9)	20.0% (4)	35.0% (7)	20
If you have ranked 'Other sectors', please give further information here:				13
	answered question			54
			skipped question	0

5. What type of research output is most commonly generated by your organisation / programme / work?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Main type	Response Count
Economic and social analysis	0.0% (0)	27.3% (12)	72.7% (32)	44
Institutional and political analysis	2.4% (1)	46.3% (19)	51.2% (21)	41
Market information and market studies	44.8% (13)	34.5% (10)	20.7% (6)	29
Natural and biological sciences	56.7% (17)	16.7% (5)	26.7% (8)	30
New or improved products	63.3% (19)	16.7% (5)	20.0% (6)	30
New or improved services or service delivery systems	39.4% (13)	36.4% (12)	24.2% (8)	33
Statistical data sets	21.9% (7)	53.1% (17)	25.0% (8)	32
System models - e.g. on climate change, economics	25.0% (7)	42.9% (12)	32.1% (9)	28
Communication systems and models	38.7% (12)	35.5% (11)	25.8% (8)	31
Other	71.4% (10)	21.4% (3)	7.1% (1)	14
If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here:				5
	answered question			53
			skipped question	1

6. Who do you think are the main primary users of your organisation / programme / own research?

	Based in developed countries	Based in developing or middle-income countries	Response Count
Donors	89.2% (33)	75.7% (28)	37
International / multilateral agencies (WB, UN, etc.)	86.8% (33)	76.3% (29)	38
Policy makers - international	76.5% (26)	79.4% (27)	34
Policy makers - regional	27.5% (11)	97.5% (39)	40
Policy makers - national	36.2% (17)	91.5% (43)	47
Policy makers - local	23.7% (9)	92.1% (35)	38
Implementation - national government including service providers – health, education, agriculture, etc.	18.4% (7)	92.1% (35)	38
Implementation - local government	16.0% (4)	92.0% (23)	25
DFID staff and programmes	70.4% (19)	66.7% (18)	27
Civil Society Organizations	55.0% (22)	85.0% (34)	40
Researchers and research organizations	64.4% (29)	88.9% (40)	45
Education organizations and teachers	39.1% (9)	87.0% (20)	23
Students	61.8% (21)	85.3% (29)	34
NGOs	51.3% (20)	94.9% (37)	39
Media	51.7% (15)	93.1% (27)	29

Private companies	78.6% (11)	64.3% (9)	14	
Rural populations	9.1% (2)	90.9% (20)	22	
Urban populations	20.0% (3)	93.3% (14)	15	
Poor rural people	5.9% (1)	94.1% (16)	17	
Poor urban people	9.1% (1)	100.0% (11)	11	
Children and youth	30.0% (3)	90.0% (9)	10	
General public / development awareness	36.0% (9)	92.0% (23)	25	
Specifically UK general public	66.7% (4)	50.0% (3)	6	
Other	66.7% (2)	33.3% (1)	3	
	If y	ou have ranked 'Other', please give further information here:	4	
	answered question			
skipped question				

7. Approximately what percentage of your organisation / programme / own current research work is funded by DFID?					
		Response Percent	Response Count		
0%		16.7%	9		
Up to 25%		37.0%	20		
Up to 50%		7.4%	4		
Up to 75%		9.3%	5		
Over 75%		18.5%	10		
Don't know		11.1%	6		
	answered question		54		
	skipped question		0		

8. What approximate percentage of your organisations / programmes / projects current budget is allocated to research communication?					
		Response Percent	Response Count		
0%		5.7%	3		
Up to 5%		11.3%	6		
Up to 10%		34.0%	18		
Up to 20%		22.6%	12		
Over 20%		15.1%	8		
Don't know		11.3%	6		
	answere	ed question	53		
	skipped question		1		

9. How do you disseminate your research findings to potential users?

	Not used	Secondary channel	Primary channel	Response Count	
Through in-house capacities – dissemination of findings directly to users	4.3% (2)	34.8% (16)	60.9% (28)	46	
Through in-house capacities – by processing research findings for users and then disseminating them	4.0% (2)	22.0% (11)	74.0% (37)	50	
Through formal linkages with research intermediaries from outside your organization	2.2% (1)	44.4% (20)	53.3% (24)	45	
Through informal or ad hoc linkages with research intermediaries from outside your organization	6.4% (3)	66.0% (31)	27.7% (13)	47	
Other	16.7% (2)	41.7% (5)	41.7% (5)	12	
If you have ranked 'Other', please give further information here:					
	answered question				
skipped question					

10. Which main delivery methods does your organisation / programme / work use for which audience? - You may indicate up to three for each row.

	Internet	Web 2 (e.g. new digital technologies)	Print	Audio /video	Mass Media	Training	Workshop or conference	Mobile phone	Face to face	Response Count
National and international policy makers	63.5% (33)	7.7% (4)	71.2% (37)	9.6% (5)	9.6% (5)	17.3% (9)	84.6% (44)	1.9% (1)	44.2% (23)	52
Donors, UN agencies and financial institutions	70.8% (34)	6.3% (3)	72.9% (35)	6.3% (3)	2.1% (1)	2.1% (1)	77.1% (37)	0.0% (0)	41.7% (20)	48
Civil Society Organisations and NGOs	53.8% (28)	7.7% (4)	75.0% (39)	17.3% (9)	13.5% (7)	34.6% (18)	73.1% (38)	1.9% (1)	38.5% (20)	52
Researchers and research organizations	75.5% (40)	7.5% (4)	75.5% (40)	9.4% (5)	5.7% (3)	20.8% (11)	77.4% (41)	0.0% (0)	28.3% (15)	53
Education organizations, teachers and students	51.1% (23)	15.6% (7)	68.9% (31)	17.8% (8)	15.6% (7)	37.8% (17)	40.0% (18)	0.0% (0)	24.4% (11)	45
Private companies	57.6% (19)	6.1% (2)	66.7% (22)	0.0% (0)	9.1% (3)	15.2% (5)	45.5% (15)	6.1% (2)	33.3% (11)	33
Rural and urban people in developing and emerging market economy countries	21.2% (7)	9.1% (3)	39.4% (13)	36.4% (12)	30.3% (10)	30.3% (10)	18.2% (6)	6.1% (2)	39.4% (13)	33
General public / development awareness	53.5% (23)	7.0% (3)	51.2% (22)	23.3% (10)	46.5% (20)	11.6% (5)	23.3% (10)	0.0% (0)	14.0% (6)	43
Research intermediaries / research communication programmes/ Media	63.8% (30)	10.6% (5)	70.2% (33)	10.6% (5)	14.9% (7)	12.8% (6)	42.6% (20)	4.3% (2)	31.9% (15)	47
Others	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	50.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	50.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2
					If you have	ranked 'Othe	r', please give f	urther inform	nation here:	1
answered question						d question	54			
skipped question						0				

11. What are your main challenges in communicating your research findings to research communication programmes or other intermediaries?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Main challenge	Response Count
Researchers' limited understanding of communication pathways, opportunities and options (including institutional environment)	18.8% (9)	72.9% (35)	8.3% (4)	48
Shortage or lack of resources (time and operational funds) to process research findings into a form suitable for intermediaries	6.3% (3)	47.9% (23)	45.8% (22)	48
Shortage or lack of skills and / or experience to process research findings into a form suitable for intermediaries	24.4% (11)	55.6% (25)	20.0% (9)	45
Inadequate incentive systems to encourage researchers to process research findings into a form suitable for intermediaries	14.6% (7)	52.1% (25)	33.3% (16)	48
Lack of confidence in intermediaries (who can distort research evidence)	48.8% (21)	41.9% (18)	9.3% (4)	43
Weak linkage mechanisms between researchers and research communication programmes/intermediaries	23.3% (10)	44.2% (19)	32.6% (14)	43
Other	42.9% (3)	14.3% (1)	42.9% (3)	7
		If you ranked 'Oth	er', please give further information here.	4
			answered question	51

12. What are your main challenges in communicating research findings to end users?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent Main challenge		Response Count	
Researchers' limited understanding of communication pathways, opportunities and options (including institutional environment)	19.1% (9)	66.0% (31)	14.9% (7)	47	
Shortage or lack of resources (time and operational funds) to process research findings into a form suitable for end users	4.1% (2)	44.9% (22) 51.0% (25)		49	
Shortage or lack of skills and / or experience to process research findings into a form suitable for end users	20.8% (10)	56.3% (27)	22.9% (11)	48	
Inadequate incentive systems to encourage researchers to process research findings into a form suitable for end users	29.2% (14)	43.8% (21)	27.1% (13)	48	
Weak linkage mechanisms between researchers and end users	21.7% (10)	43.5% (20) 34.8% (16)		46	
Other	60.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	40.0% (2)	5	
	If you ranked 'Other', please give further information here.				
	answered question				
	skipped question				

13. What type of support or incentives would encourage you to communicate your research findings to research intermediaries and end users?

	Not relevant / useful	Moderately useful	Very useful	Response Count
Fund researchers to summarise / repackage research findings	10.0% (5)	24.0% (12)	66.0% (33)	50
Training / capacity development for (some) researchers in research communication	8.3% (4)	43.8% (21)	47.9% (23)	48
Feature research generator web sites on research communication programmes web sites	22.9% (11)	52.1% (25)	25.0% (12)	48
Acknowledge research generators in communication products	17.0% (8)	44.7% (21)	38.3% (18)	47
Staff exchange / secondment / fellowships with research communication programmes / intermediaries	4.1% (2)	61.2% (30)	34.7% (17)	49
Share evidence of how uptake pathways have increased research uptake	6.5% (3)	67.4% (31)	26.1% (12)	46
Opportunities to link directly with research communication programmes /intermediaries with clearly defined uptake pathways	6.4% (3)	46.8% (22)	46.8% (22)	47
Opportunities to link directly with end users	2.2% (1)	33.3% (15)	64.4% (29)	45
Support for workshops/conferences	5.8% (3)	28.8% (15)	65.4% (34)	52
Support for combined researcher and end user networks	8.5% (4)	31.9% (15)	59.6% (28)	47

4	50.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	50.0% (2)	Other		
3	If you ranked 'Other', please give further information here.					
54	answered question					
0	skipped question					

14. What type of training or other support would be most useful for you to communicate research findings more effectively?						
	Not relevant / useful	Moderately useful	Very useful	Response Count		
Writing skills (translating research findings into products for specific target groups)	10.0% (5)	44.0% (22)	46.0% (23)	50		
Developing different types of communication skills (oral / video / audio etc.)	6.0% (3)	40.0% (20)	54.0% (27)	50		
Exposure to direct face-to-face contact with different user groups	8.9% (4)	40.0% (18)	51.1% (23)	45		
Working with different user groups in collaborative manner throughout research and outreach processes	6.3% (3)	39.6% (19)	54.2% (26)	48		
Better support for securing Intellectual Property Rights - patents etc.	56.5% (26)	26.1% (12)	17.4% (8)	46		
Other	60.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	40.0% (2)	5		
If you ranked 'Other', please give further information here.						
answered question						
skipped question						

15. What, if any, is your relationship with the following DFID-funded research communication programmes?						
	Never heard of	Heard of, but no contribution so far	Contributed to occasionally	Contributed to regularly	Response Count	
Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (Wren Media,) http://www.new-ag.info/ and http://www.agfax.net/)	78.0% (39)	20.0% (10)	2.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	50	
2) AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, http://www.fao.org/agris/)	44.0% (22)	40.0% (20)	10.0% (5)	6.0% (3)	50	
3) Information and Communication for Development – Global Advocacy (BBC World Service Trust) http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913_globalpartnership.shtml	38.0% (19)	44.0% (22)	18.0% (9)	0.0% (0)	50	
4) CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank, http://www.commgap.com/)	72.0% (36)	22.0% (11)	4.0% (2)	2.0% (1)	50	
5) Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International Records Management Trust, http://www.irmt.org/building_integrity.html)	80.9% (38)	14.9% (7)	2.1% (1)	2.1% (1)	47	
6) GDNet: Global Development Network (GDNet – The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org)	28.6% (14)	38.8% (19)	26.5% (13)	6.1% (3)	49	
7) ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID – IDRC, http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d)	34.0% (17)	46.0% (23)	18.0% (9)	2.0% (1)	50	
8) InfoDev (World Bank, http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html)	34.8% (16)	47.8% (22)	15.2% (7)	2.2% (1)	46	
9) Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/)	81.6% (40)	12.2% (6)	4.1% (2)	2.0% (1)	49	
10) MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services/mk4d/about-mobilising-knowledge-for-development-mk4d	56.3% (27)	35.4% (17)	6.3% (3)	2.1% (1)	48	
11) ID21 communicating development research (http://www.id21.org/)	38.8% (19)	18.4% (9)	32.7% (16)	10.2% (5)	49	

12) Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (http://www.eldis.org/)	32.7% (16)	34.7% (17)	22.4% (11)	10.2% (5)	49
13) British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/)	38.8% (19)	38.8% (19)	16.3% (8)	6.1% (3)	49
14) BRIDGE – Mainstreaming Gender Equality (http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/)	46.8% (22)	40.4% (19)	8.5% (4)	4.3% (2)	47
15) SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative) (http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectId=1344CDB4-AEFF-31D9-FE98167E226DFCA0)	69.4% (34)	24.5% (12)	6.1% (3)	0.0% (0)	49
16) PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-the-enhancement-of-research-information.html)	68.8% (33)	27.1% (13)	2.1% (1)	2.1% (1)	48
17) RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, http://www.panos.org.uk/relay)	57.1% (28)	36.7% (18)	4.1% (2)	2.0% (1)	49
18) Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of Commonwealth Universities (The ACU), http://www.research-africa.net/)	75.0% (36)	22.9% (11)	2.1% (1)	0.0% (0)	48
19) Practical Answers (Practical Action, http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/)	72.9% (35)	22.9% (11)	4.2% (2)	0.0% (0)	48
20) R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, http://www.research4development.info/)	39.6% (19)	33.3% (16)	16.7% (8)	10.4% (5)	48
21) SCIDEV: The Science and Development Network, http://scidev.net/en/)	52.1% (25)	33.3% (16)	10.4% (5)	4.2% (2)	48
22) SjCOOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (WFSJ / World Federation of Science Journalists, http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55)	89.6% (43)	10.4% (5)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	48
	answered question			50	
	skipped question				4

16. Do you use any other organisation(s) or programme(s) to help you communicate your research findings to users?				
		Response Percent	Response Count	
Yes		57.1%	28	
No		42.9%	21	
	If yes, please	name them	28	
	answere	ed question	49	
	skippe	ed question	5	

17. For your own research to have the greatest potential development impact, which of the following statements applies in relation to research communication programmes?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Applies fully	Response Count
The above research communication programme portfolio covers all my needs (those listed in Question 15)	26.5% (13)	63.3% (31)	10.2% (5)	49
There is a need for more local and regionally based research communication programmes	12.2% (6)	28.6% (14)	59.2% (29)	49
There is a need for more global research communication programmes	14.6% (7)	58.3% (28)	27.1% (13)	48
There is a need for more subject- specific research communication programmes	13.7% (7)	39.2% (20)	47.1% (24)	51
There is a need for more research communication programmes	10.4% (5)	31.3% (15)	58.3% (28)	48

focussed on target audiences				
I prefer not to work through research communication programme to disseminate research findings	72.3% (34)	19.1% (9)	8.5% (4)	47
Other	57.1% (4)	0.0% (0)	42.9% (3)	7
		If you ranked 'Othe	er', please give further information here.	4
			answered question	54
			skipped question	0

18. Have research communication programmes influenced the priorities of your research?				
		Response Percent	Response Count	
Yes		49.1%	26	
No		50.9%	27	
	answered question		53	
skipped question		1		

19. If yes, what was influenced?				
	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Main mechanism	Response Count
The thematic focus of the research	14.8% (4)	63.0% (17)	22.2% (6)	27
The geographical focus of the research	37.5% (9)	33.3% (8)	29.2% (7)	24
The overall approach to research (basic, adaptive, applied)	16.0% (4)	48.0% (12)	36.0% (9)	25
The level of end user engagement	19.2% (5)	42.3% (11)	38.5% (10)	26
Other	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1
If you ranked 'Other', please give further information here.			0	
	answered question			28
			skipped question	26

20. If yes, how did they influence your research?

	Does not apply	Applies to some extent	Main mechanism	Response Count
By providing information about the composition of users (by gender / age / profession etc.)	33.3% (8)	45.8% (11)	20.8% (5)	24
By directly communicating user demands / needs to the research programme	17.9% (5)	35.7% (10)	46.4% (13)	28
Joint planning meetings with research communication programmes on future priorities of the specific research communication programme	23.1% (6)	50.0% (13)	26.9% (7)	26
By demanding particular types of research from users	23.1% (6)	57.7% (15)	19.2% (5)	26
By holding joint meetings with research communication programmes and end users	14.8% (4)	55.6% (15)	29.6% (8)	27
Other	75.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	25.0% (1)	4
		If you ranked 'Otho	er', please give further information here.	0
			answered question	29
			skipped question	25

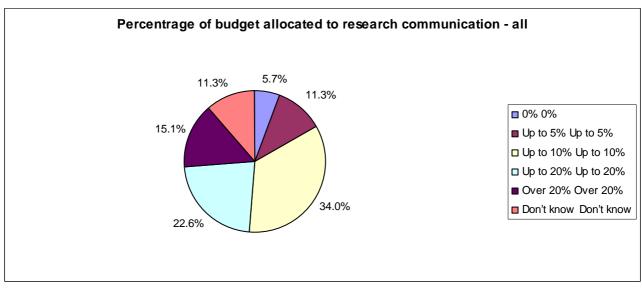
21. Please use this area for any final comments, thank you.	
	Response Count
	20
answered question	20
skipped question	34

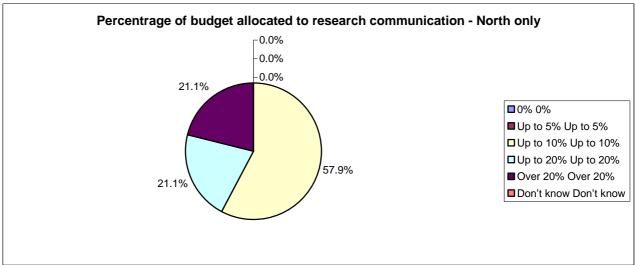
22. If you would like us to send you a summary of the outcome of this survey, please enter your email address in the box below. We will not use this address to identify you as a respondent, neither will we use it for any other purpose other than to send you the summary results.		
	Response Count	
	40	
answered question	40	
skipped question	14	

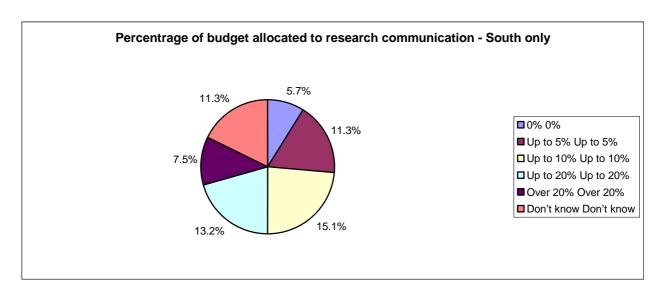


Resource 25 Diagrammes from research generator questionnaire survey

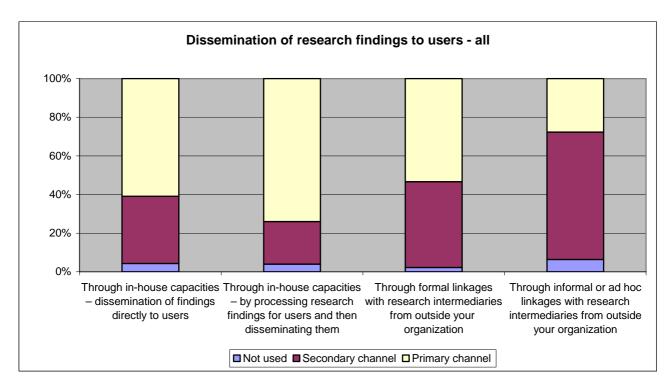
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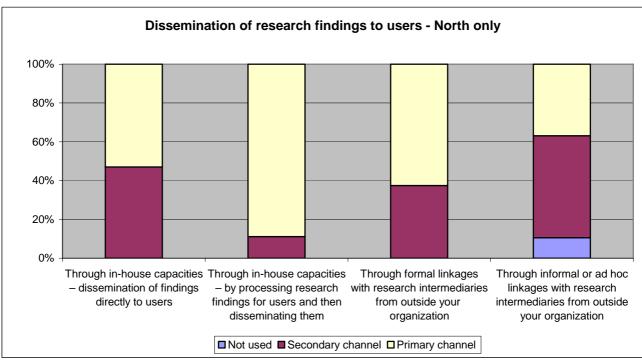




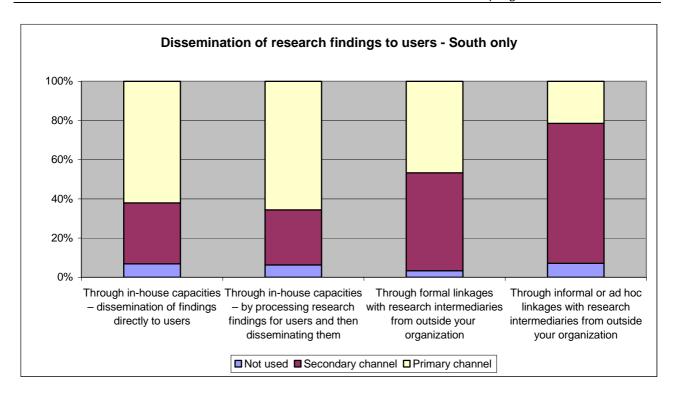


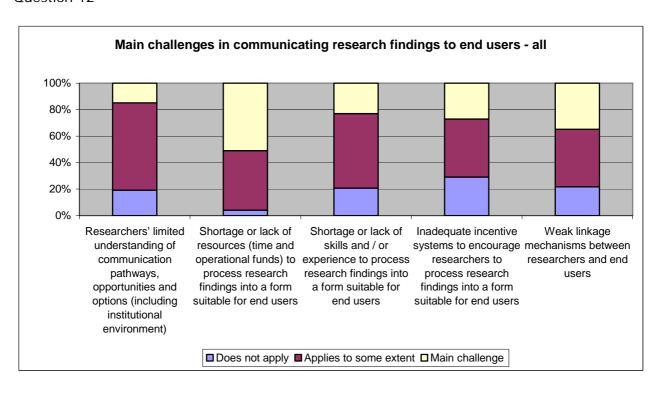














Question 12 - continued

