

Programme Summary



January 2020

Title

Evidence and Collaboration for Inclusive Development (ECID)

Thematic Area

Building civil society effectiveness

Consortium lead

Christian Aid

Consortium Partners

African Women's
Development and
Communication Network
(FEMNET)
Frontline AIDS
The Global Network of Civil
Society Organisations for
Disaster Reduction (GNDR)
Ipsos MORI
On Our Radar
Open University (OU)
Social Development Direct
(SDDirect)
Womankind

Countries

Myanmar, Nigeria and Zimbabwe

Budget

£9,000,000

Start and end date

August 2018- October 2022

Visit

caid.org.uk/ecid



Objectives

ECID focuses on increasing access to essential services for people who feel marginalised Myanmar, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. Going beyond traditional programming, the programme seeks understand the complexities of how systems exclude people and wavs in which data can be used to inform better decision making. By engaging with people directly to identify their needs, such as health, education or water access, ECID will work to empower these individuals to raise their collective voices to engage with decision makers at all levels on these issues. Central to this will be the collection of data related to marginalised people's experiences services. This will be digitally recorded and shared with decision makers and power holders at different levels to increase accountability.

By working with civil society, whether local community organisations or larger national networks, and other actors from local to global level, the programme will encourage and partnerships. collaborations and collective actions between civil society, communities and local or national authorities and other stakeholders to address issues prioritised by marginalised people

To make these activities sustainable and on-going, ECID will help to create a better culture of dialogue between decision makers and affected people in communities which will ensure greater accountability on commitments made and responsiveness to future and ongoing demands.

We are using an adaptive approach in the programme, ensuring data and evidence generated is used to inform timely updates to programme implementation. At the same time, a focus on learning and in-depth research will provide a depth of insight into individual's



experience of marginalisation.

Impact

On the successful completion of ECID in 2022, over 2 million people across Myanmar, Nigeria and Zimbabwe will experience more responsive and relevant services, especially those who

previously felt marginalised. will be enhanced systems in place that will ongoing generate improvements in access to services, ultimately resulting in reduced levels of poverty and improved wellbeing for affected individuals and communities. People will have a much clearer understanding of their rights and feel empowered to contribute to decision-making processes to have their voices heard and needs met.

Deliverables

Key decision makers will have access to quality data which they can confidently use to inform the policies and services they are responsible for to effectively serve underrepresented people.

A culture of collaboration will be fostered between people in communities, civil society organisations, decision makers, such as government and private sector, and other actors from local to global levels, which will take actions that address the priorities of marginalised people.

Marginalised people will be meaningfully represented, having their priorities recognised and discussed by CSOs and decision makers.

Networks and actors involved in the programme at all levels will be supported to share learning and expertise, adapting interventions as the programme develops.

Activities

ECID works with three key groups; decision makers, civil society and marginalised people, at community-level, state-level, national level, regional level and beyond.

Working with decision makers: Since a key focus of ECID is to improve the use of quality, relevant data in decision making, we are working directly with those in positions of power to engage with, interpret and react to service priorities identified by most marginalised groups across the three countries. This includes for example supporting the Bureaus of Statistics at State level in Nigeria with the collection of better quality data, working with actors such as local politicians in Zimbabwe to improve data literacy, establishing systems that are responsive to the information emerging and generating evidence and learning around the incentives for decision makers to act on this information.

Working with civil society: Across all three countries, national consortia have been created with the aim of connecting civil society actors across sectors to better understand, analyse and address the barriers faced by marginalised groups in a coordinated and collaborative way. These consortia bring together civil society actors, many of whom are specialised organisations with experience of working with people who are marginalised on the basis of gender identity, sexuality, drug usage, age, occupation and religious minorities. At the global level, work with civil society actors will model new ways of working to build global relationships on the basis of community-level priorities.

Working with marginalised people: At the heart of this programme is marginalised populations, people who feel overlooked and unseen, including by official statistics. We are working with communities that feel marginalised based on their geography, political affiliations, sexuality, gender or their displaced status to give them space to articulate their priorities. We are using community-led processes to enable communities to have conversations about the nature of marginalisation, while also creating safe spaces for marginalised people to share their experiences and their priorities for services. We are working with marginalised people to enable them to develop action plans to ensure that their voices are amplified to decision makers and also are central to any action taken in their communities.

















