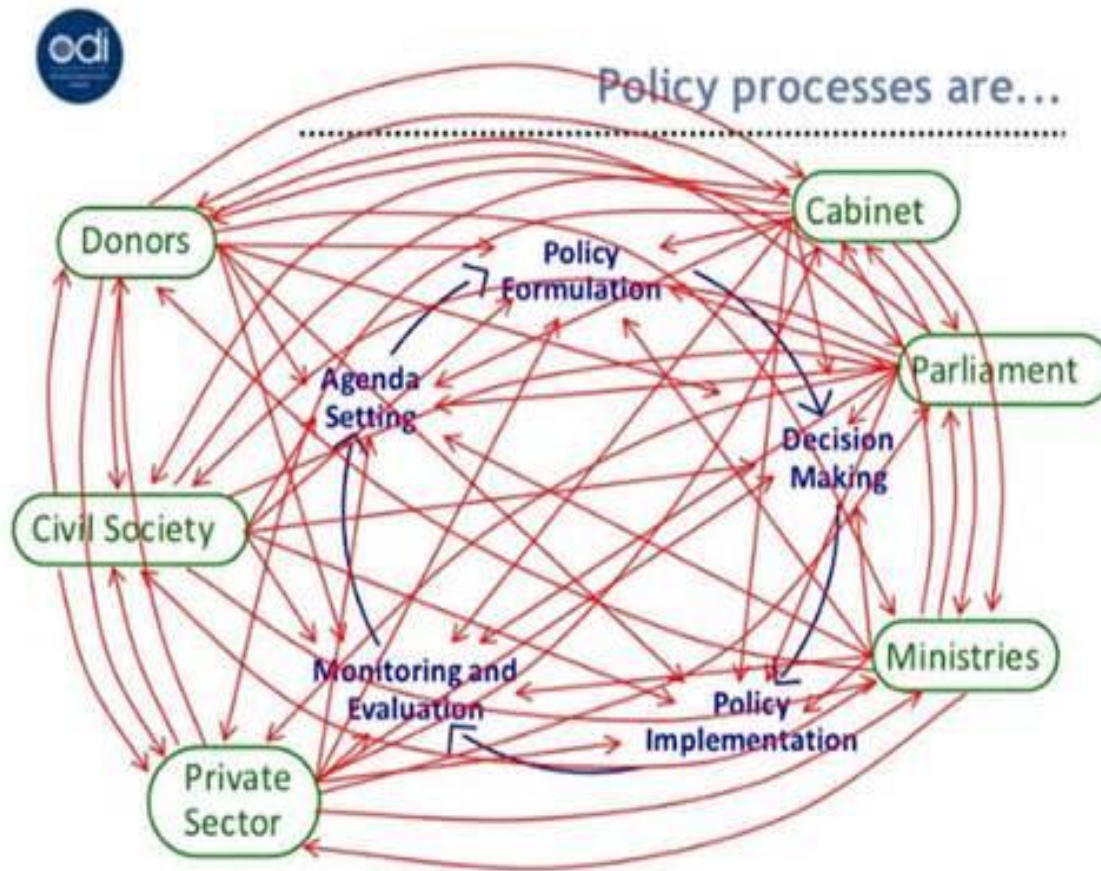


Stimulating effective engagement

Clara Richards – INASP

Nyasha Musandu – CommsConsult

Complexity



Speed Dating

- This activity is designed to help participants to improve their skills in oral communication.
- Exercise is similar to an Elevator Pitch.
- Fixed positions are policy makers who researchers are pitching to.
- Profile should guide conversation



Researcher Profile

- Remaining participants will be the roaming researchers
- Your role will be to make a pitch to the 5 ‘suitors’.
- The profile of these individuals is available on the screen.
- You have 60 seconds to make your pitch and the policy maker will decide whether or not they will want a second meeting.

The Donor

- Representative of an international donor agency that is concerned with funding activities around the water-energy and food nexus.
- Interested in supporting integrated approaches in Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia.
- Looking to fund programs that appear to involve multiple partners

International NGO

- High ranking representative of an international
- Dam building project
- Looking for researchers who have an understanding of the nexus but are also interested in preserving bio-diversity.
- Interested in identifying researchers who appreciate the transdisciplinary approach.

National Government Official Ministry of Environment

- Small country with growing water, energy & food security concerns.
- Interested in starting a taskforce to unpack the issues in this nexus and find actionable solutions.
- Keen to find individuals who can contribute to the discussion at a national level.
- Nexus Sceptic.

Local Government Official

- Elected local official increasingly being bombarded with requests to work within your district.
- Locals increasingly voicing concerns that some of the NGOs and researchers working in the community are failing to look at the whole picture of some of the interventions being implemented.
- Looking to hold a multi stakeholder meeting with individuals who can simplify their initiatives for the local community to understand and appreciate.

Local NGO

- Representative of a small NGO working with rural communities to improve access to water & agricultural.
- Concerned about improving water access, preserving the biodiversity, empowering smallholders to improve crop yields.
- Interested in an integrated approach.

Lessons on Oral Communication

- Tailor your message to suit your audience
- Be clear
- Be purposeful
- Make a “pitch”
- Address the needs of your audience

Policy briefs - objectives

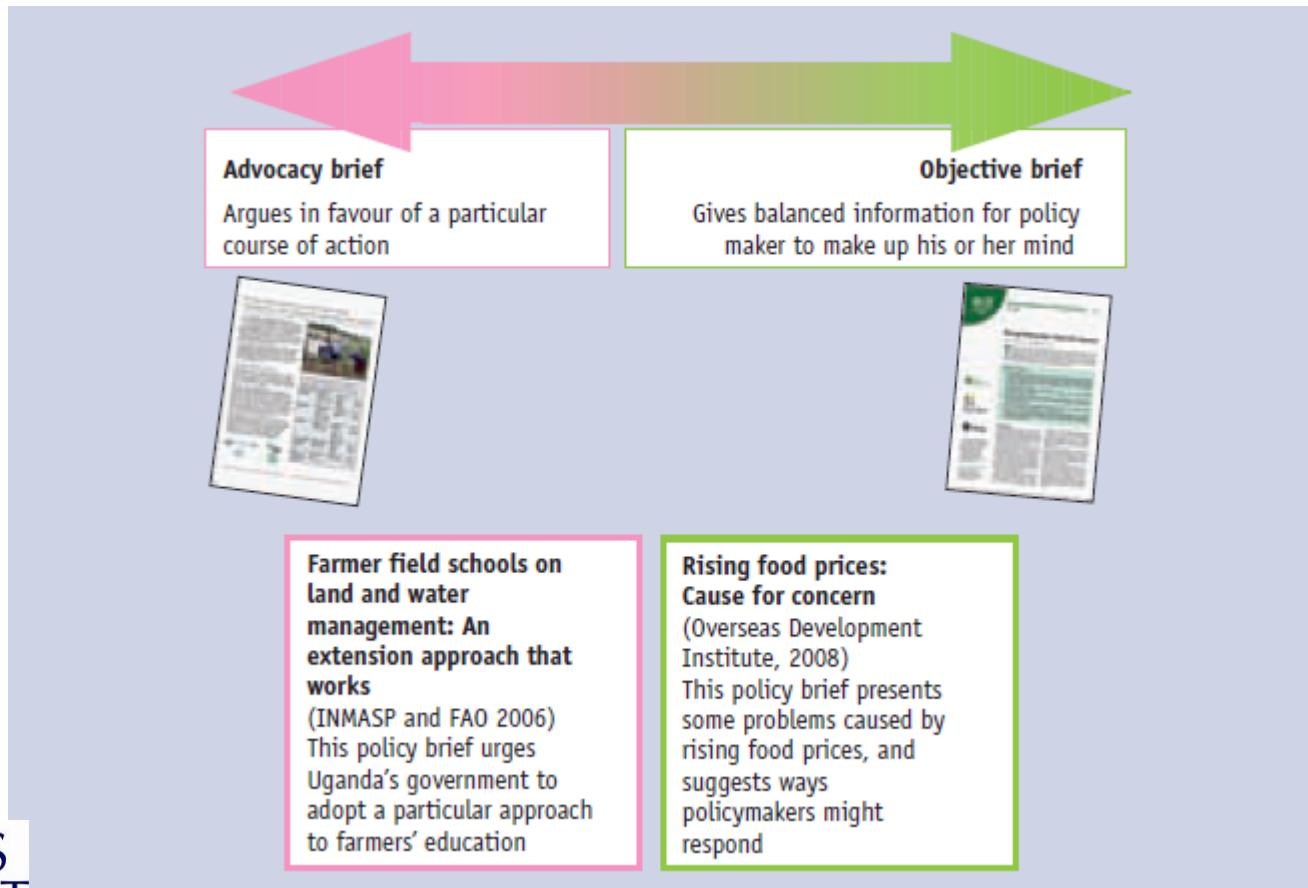
- To understand PBs function and structure
- To compare and discuss the type of information valued by different people

What are policy briefs?

- Concise summary of a particular issue, the policy options to deal with it, and some recommendations on the best option
- It is aimed at government policymakers and others who are interested in formulating or influencing policy.
- Can take different formats. A typical format is a single A4 sheet, 700 words. Attractive design. Longer briefs and other formats are also possible.

Exercise!

Types of policy briefs



What do they do?

- Background
- Urgency
- Alternatives
- Evidence to support one alternative
- Stimulate decision

Structure

<p>Executive statement (10%)</p>	<p>Includes a brief overview of all of the parts of a policy brief</p> <p>Should be written last!</p>
<p>Introduction (10-15%)</p>	<p>Highlights the importance of the issue, problem or situation, using entry points</p> <p>Gives a brief overview of the conclusions or the direction of the rest of the brief</p>
<p>Methodology (5-10%)</p>	<p>Designed to strengthen the credibility of the brief by explaining how the findings and recommendations were arrived at</p> <p>Not always applicable or necessary – you can sometimes leave this out or restrict it to one sentence.</p>
<p>Results and conclusions (30%)</p>	<p>Designed as an overview of the findings/ facts</p> <p>Constructed around the policy recommendations</p>
<p>Implications or Recommendations (30%)</p>	<p>This is the most important part of the brief</p> <p>Usually limited to three implications or recommendations</p> <p>Recommendations, which are direct and clear suggestions for action, are preferred, but less direct implications may be more appropriate depending on the context</p>
<p>References and useful resources (10%)</p>	<p>Helps readers find out more on the issue if they require more information</p> <p>In a brief, keep references to a minimum, but make sure you do include them – particularly seminal work on the issue or topic</p>



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