

EVIDENCE REPORT

No 68

Addressing and Mitigating Violence

Addressing and Mitigating Violence: Uptake Strategy, Year Two Update

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May 2014

The IDS programme on Strengthening Evidence-based Policy works across seven key themes. Each theme works with partner institutions to co-construct policy-relevant knowledge and engage in policy-influencing processes. This material has been developed under the Addressing and Mitigating Violence theme.

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1 Introduction

Research uptake: *For the purposes of this report we define uptake as the acknowledgement and use of evidence-based recommendations by those key stakeholders who we want to influence (i.e. whose behaviour or attitudes we are seeking to change).*

The overarching purpose of the Addressing and Mitigating Violence (AMV) theme is to generate useful analysis to tackle policy dilemmas relating to ‘newer’ forms of violence and organised crime. Across the contexts where we work, we will undertake a multilevel governance analysis with a multi-actor governance approach to better understand the contributions of and possibilities for convergence between state and non-state stakeholder efforts in different policy spaces. An important goal of work across the AMV theme will be to increase the capabilities of partners and stakeholders in each of the contexts where we work to identify more effective ways of influencing policy.

The year two work delivered additional case studies to support the two sub-themes operating in year one and embarked on a third theme.

Theme One

Strengthening core state functions and citizen agencies to mitigate and prevent routine forms of violence as well as organised violence and crime.

In year one the work in Nigeria and Sierra Leone focused on the ‘core state function’ aspect of the sub-theme, whilst year two work in Egypt, Kenya, and Cape Town/Mumbai provides a complementary focus on the ‘citizen agency’ element.

Theme Two

Improving access to livelihoods, jobs and basic services in violent contexts, including in large urban settings.

This work focused on Maharashtra, India and Nairobi, Kenya in year one, and in Kathmandu and Terai, Nepal in year two.

Theme Three (new)

External stresses and violence mitigation in fragile contexts.

The work in this new sub-theme first developed a comprehensive and nuanced framework for policy analysis that was then applied to the cases of Guinea-Bissau and the member states of the Mano River Union – Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire.

Alongside this thematic work a series of Key Issue Policy briefs support the programme outputs. This strategy is a working document that reflects uptake as an ongoing process that is responsive to emerging policy opportunities, learning and partnership activities.

As the AMV programme progresses through years three and four, the strategy will be continually updated and strengthened through incorporating new approaches to knowledge uptake and dissemination based on ongoing learning.

2 Developing the uptake strategy

All outputs within the themes are disseminated through IDS channels. However, it is the sentinel outputs (i.e. those studies listed here) that have had more comprehensive input in terms of uptake and communications planning. As can be seen via the respective case study plans, we have developed targeted strategies to maximise uptake and influence.

Building on the year one experience, IDS staff from Knowledge Services (KS), Central Communications and the Partnerships Officer developed an 'approach to uptake' to share with IDS researchers in the AMV theme. This also informed a 'planning guide' for uptake and communications that was introduced for the full AG in year two. The AG-wide work focused on a selected number of products within each theme that were identified as 'sentinel outputs'. This approach identifies 'sentinel outputs', which are those thought to be of high policy relevance due to the timeliness of the work or the content and context of the issues addressed. Resources for policy uptake and communications are directed in particular to promoting 'sentinel outputs'.

The policy uptake approach in the AMV theme depends on regular interaction and planning involving the researchers, KS and Communications staff, and the Partnership Officer. This emphasis on routine meetings and updates has helped strengthen coordination between the research and uptake work. For example, there was greater inclusion of uptake and communication activities in some of the terms of reference produced for the partners, whilst the Knowledge Services Officer was able to provide a positive input into the ongoing process of evidence-gathering in Nepal. KS staff worked closely with a partner in Nepal to deliver a stakeholder mapping activity to inform our communication and influencing activities (see Case Study 3/Annex 1). In addition, the integration of M&E systems into the evidence-gathering activities resulted in a more systematic documentation of stakeholders engaged in the programme, contributing to the development of a core list of programme stakeholders.

KS and Communications staff continued to be involved in communication activities linked to the publication of case study outputs throughout the year (see Section 5 on global dissemination).

3 Partnering principles

The year one uptake strategy focused on developing a set of partnering principles that were reflective of the specific risk context of the work in the AMV programme:

Analysis of violence, its causes and its many forms can put researchers, partners and other stakeholders at considerable institutional and/or personal risk. The particular policy setting – characterised by fluidity, uncertainty and insecurity – may also limit the ability of in-country partners to exert influence and promote consideration of policy evidence locally. It is critical to be aware of and responsive to the particular sensitivities experienced by local partners.
(Befani et al. 2013)

In year two these challenges were encountered in both the Egypt and Kenya cases in particular, and to some extent in the work in Nepal. In these cases the partnering principles set out in the year one strategy also reflect the ethical governance of research. Participants in research processes must also be protected from exposure to unwanted attention or harm through confidentiality and anonymity practices.

In Egypt the sociopolitical context in which the research was conducted – where the timing was intersected by the July 2013 uprising – caused significant delays to the programme due to curfews restricting movements of people, suspension of the railways in fear of attacks which added to reducing peoples' freedom of movement, and a crackdown on civil society organisations (CSOs) – especially those affiliated with foreign entities. The implications of the crackdown on CSOs restricted the operations of our partners, and their connection with IDS greatly increased the risk to their operations. In addition, participants in planned events from outside Cairo were unable to travel or move freely due to the fear of attack and enforced curfews. This not only impacted on the conduct of the work but severely curtailed any potential for developing supporting knowledge products that may have revealed the identities or perspectives of citizens or CSOs operating inside Egypt. Similarly the policy-influencing and dissemination work must remain sensitive to the risks faced by partners and CSOs in Egypt.

In Kenya, the nature of the findings turned out to be more politically delicate than expected, and it became clear that broadcasting the findings could add to the violence, unless done with considerable thought and care. Photography could have put the IDS and partner team in danger or spark violent responses, as might have public meetings for feedback of findings at the local level. These very real issues impact on the way that findings are communicated, both within the country and beyond.

4 Country uptake strategies

Each country case study has the following three predetermined outputs:

- Main country case study report (10,000 words);
- Summary Brief (1–2 page summary of the main report);
- Policy Brief (2–4 pages). Policy Briefs are either synthesis briefs for sub-themes (*Strengthening core state functions and citizen agencies*; *External stresses*), or individual study briefs (Nepal and the Urban Pilot).

These formats allow us to target a variety of audiences. They are supplemented by blogs, audio or visual products and news items prepared by the case study teams.

Sentinel outputs for the second year of the AG:

1. Egypt report
2. Urban Pilot – Cape Town and Mumbai
3. Nepal
4. External stresses

4.1 Case study 1: ‘Settling after the Revolts? Egypt’s Political Settlements and Violent Transition’

Status within the theme

The evidence report and policy brief from this study contribute to the first sub-theme: *Strengthening core state functions and citizen agencies to mitigate and prevent routine forms of violence as well as organised violence and crime.*

Partners

The Centre for Egyptian Affairs (Egypt)
Al Karma for Edutainment (Egypt)

What is this case study about?

DFID (Department for International Development, UK) notes that there is a need to develop an integrated approach including new research and guidance on political settlements, tensions and trade-offs, priorities and sequencing, and the role of service delivery to inform its policies (DFID 2009: 17). However, an integrated approach will require not only an analysis of the nature of political settlements, but also the agential dynamics that influence how it is perceived and engaged with, and ultimately its legitimacy. In other words, in order to capture the dynamics of the changing power configurations, it is not enough to analyse the institutional factors influencing the unfolding political settlement, it is pivotal to also understand the agency of actors in civil and political society, the relationships that exist between them and their dynamic engagement with the changing political context. Existing methodological approaches to the study of political settlements do not sufficiently engage with the role of political and civil society in influencing the emerging political order. Consequently, policy recommendations miss strategic points of influence and engagement, as they focus too narrowly on the policymakers involved in the political settlement.

The goals of the analysis are twofold:

1. Provide DFID and other donors with key messages on the kind of policies that would support inclusive political settlement and state responsiveness to the voices of excluded citizens and groups subject to political violence and in some cases engaging themselves in counter-violence.
2. Provide non-state actors with the tools to analyse the power dynamics that contribute to violence and enable them to identify strategic points of influence.

Who do we want to influence with this work?

There are a number of key audiences that will be targeted:

1. International donors/policy environment
 - DFID/FCO (Foreign & Commonwealth Office) special advisers; The Arab Partnership (joint FCO/DFID initiative)
 - UK parliamentarians
 - EU–Egypt Task Force
 - African Union High Level Panel for Egypt
 - UN bodies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); UN Women, etc.
2. International non-governmental organisations (INGOs) operating in Egypt, including: Care International; Save the Children; Caritas; Catholic Relief Services; Oxfam; Terre des Hommes; Plan International.
3. Civil society, including: Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network; Arab Program for Human Rights Activists; Ford Foundation; Project on Middle East Democracy; Human Rights Watch; Transparency International.
4. Media
 - UK broadsheet foreign affairs editors
 - *Economist*
 - *Prospect*
 - *Foreign Policy*¹
 - *Huffington Post*
 - BBC World Service

There will also be further academic audiences who have an interest in research on the Middle East, for whom the case study will be relevant.

How will we engage key actors during the evidence-gathering process?

Stakeholders attended a workshop held by the Centre for Egyptian Affairs (Egypt partner) that focused on assessing the relative strengths and weaknesses of current donor approaches to non-state actors. This directly informed the research detail and focus.

Al Karma for Edutainment (Egypt partner) held a workshop with key stakeholders to share and discuss the findings of the citizen survey that was undertaken by a number of NGO partners and to analyse the policy implications.

¹ www.foreignpolicy.com/.

What alternative knowledge products can be employed to help communicate the key messages of the research?

A newspaper article is planned for Egyptian media as well as a blog that will accompany the report. The lead researcher regularly blogs on Egyptian and Middle Eastern issues (see more below).

Dissemination: What existing channels can we use? Are there any events/policy hooks that we can link the work to? How can we ensure key actors are reached with the final product?

All outputs will feature on dedicated, searchable project pages on the IDS website. Furthermore, outputs will be added to the Eldis (part of IDS' family of services) dataset, and marketed through its dedicated conflict and security email reporter (8000+ subscribers). Further activities are listed in Section 5 (below).

The case study lead will be able to utilise existing contacts within the policy, practice and academic community in order to maximise uptake. It is important to note that the IDS research study lead is a leading academic figure on Egyptian affairs. She continually produces commentary and opinion on issues in her country and is widely publicised through the IDS website, plus other channels (such as Open Democracy). Her wide body of work on Egyptian matters will help us to cross-publicise this case study. She also has key contacts within the UK government to whom she provides advice.

There are a number of upcoming events that offer us opportunities for response, including:

- The 6th April Movement (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_6_Youth_Movement);
- Anniversary of Morsi's inauguration – 26 June;
- Conference: Arab Countries in Transition: Gender Rights and Constitutional Reforms 23–25 June 2014, <http://iwsaw.lau.edu.lb/files/CFPIWSAWWMF.pdf>.

4.2 Case study 2: 'Urban Pilot Evaluation in Cape Town and Mumbai'

Status within the theme

The evidence report and policy brief from this study contribute to the first sub-theme: *Strengthening core state functions and citizen agencies to mitigate and prevent routine forms of violence as well as organised violence and crime.*

Partners

IDS partnered with the Sustainable Livelihoods Forum (SLF) in Cape Town. IDS and SLF have worked together on violence in urban South Africa on previous occasions and they have a strong track record of engagement with policymakers in Cape Town, Johannesburg and nationally in South Africa. Through SLF's connections and ongoing work in Cape Town the study evaluates the work of Community Champions in Prevention in Action – a member-based network of community organisations in townships that promote, identify and explore community mobilisation and actions to stop and prevent violence against women. The policy analysis also draws on evaluation of a programme run by YUVA Parivartan that supports the reintegration of young offenders into Mumbai through providing citizen mentors and through supporting other services and public goods providers to become accessible to the young offenders.

What is this case study about?

Approaches to security, particularly in urban settings, favour state-led solutions and security sector reforms, often focusing on formal policing and justice systems. These approaches can deliver security to a certain extent, but they often fail to address the root causes of violence and insecurity. Recent research on the micro-level dynamics of violence in urban contexts points to the possibilities for community-based and local initiatives to address violence in effective ways.

The study used a mixed methods approach to evaluate existing citizen-led actions, to document how they have prevented gender-based violence (Cape Town) or enabled reintegration of first-time youth offenders (Mumbai) and what factors enabled them to do so. The enquiry seeks to understand both the drivers and enablers of individual agency and the role citizenship plays in violence prevention, in order to assess the potential for broadening the range of policy responses to urban violence. It aims to contribute to the gap in knowledge on citizen or community-led approaches to tackling violence at the local level and generate recommendations for policies that connect institutionally-focused approaches with citizen- and community-led initiatives in order to provide more sustainable solutions to addressing and mitigating urban violence.

The use of participatory enquiry and oral history methods as an evaluation approach also provides new ways of thinking about how to reveal the complexity of change at the social and community levels and move beyond instrumental approaches to evaluation.

Who do we want to influence with this work?

At the local level the pilot evaluation engaged with policies in Cape Town municipality to address gender-based violence – and policies in Mumbai focused on employment for first-time offenders.² The report provides Prevention in Action and YUVA Parivartan and other community-based organisations with practical insight into how to strengthen their work.

However, the recommendations have wider applications for policies addressing urban violence, particularly gender-based violence (GBV). The final report is looking at a number of issues:

1. The role of citizenship and agency in approaches to violence prevention with a view to shifting the focus of global policy narratives on preventing urban violence from purely state-led responses, by targeting NGOs who advocate on these issues.
2. Identifying recommendations for policy and programming for mitigating violence in urban centres (specifically in relation to GBV and young offenders) for:
 - municipal policymakers in the local areas;
 - donor policy for AMV;
 - NGO and INGO approaches to programming on AMV;
 - encouraging NGOs to pick up the narrative/discourse and advocate for changes in line with the recommendations as well as making changes in their programming.
3. Reviewing the research methods used to shift perceptions of evaluation beyond the instrumental; particularly targeting donors.

² There is an ongoing enquiry into urban policing in Cape Town that offers policy engagement opportunities.

How will we engage key actors during the evidence-gathering process?

The methodology involved accompanying a group of community champions in Cape Town to document how they have prevented violence, and what factors enabled them to do so. Oral histories and diaries will also be used to document the experiences of YUVA Parivartan champions and some young offenders.

In the lead-up to a key stakeholder event in Cape Town, a teleconference exchange is being organised between the champions in Cape Town and in Mumbai that will support cross-country learning on tackling urban violence and will test out the policy recommendations, generating a dialogue and capturing the responses and views of those at the heart of the evaluation.

The final report will be presented at a stakeholder event in March in Cape Town. SLF and local partners are mapping the key government policymakers and officials at municipal levels, community-based organisations and civil society leaders to invite to the policy dialogue.

What alternative knowledge products can be employed to help communicate the key messages of the research?

Permission is being sought from participants engaged in the teleconference to capture the audio of the discussion for use in developing supporting audio products that would provide ground-level voice to endorse and support the final policy recommendations. It is hoped that the audio will reveal why citizens believe that the recommendations can make a difference to violence in their lives, and it also provides an opportunity to capture short stories/personal testimonies to support the evidence report and policy brief. NOTE: permissions pending at time of press.

Outreach: What key opportunities/events exist during the evidence-gathering process that may help to build an audience for our work?

During November and December 2013, the 16 days of activism against violence against women provided an opportunity to feed experience from the Cape Town work into the global debate. IDS hosted a [storify](#) featuring stories, blogs and news from around the world linked to work on GBV, and the IDS researcher contributed a blog piece in relation to the ongoing work for this study.

Dissemination: Are there any events/policy hooks that we can link the publication of the work to? How can we ensure key actors are reached with the final product?

Capturing the invite and attendee list from the Cape Town event allows us, or our partner, to directly mail a set of critical local actors. In addition, the stakeholder list for the Maharashtra case study in year one will be reviewed and where possible extended to target relevant actors in the Indian context.

The global dissemination list will be reviewed to identify and reach critical international actors, from donors and the UN to INGOs and NGO networks. All outputs will feature on dedicated, searchable project pages on the IDS website. Furthermore, outputs will be added to the Eldis (part of IDS' family of services) dataset, and marketed through its dedicated conflict and security email reporter (8000+ subscribers). Further activities are listed in Section 5 (below).

A short summary drawing out the GBV dimensions of the Cape Town work will feature on the [GBV page](#) of the Interactions website for the Accountable Grant theme on Empowering

Women and Girls. Suitable audio extracts from the teleconference may also be hosted on the site (permission pending).

In addition, the forthcoming World Urban Forum (WUF) (April 2014) provides a space in which a set of policy actors and practitioners will be coming together to focus on the challenges of urban development, including violence. The partner has been invited to produce a blog piece on the issues, connecting to the report, and the Urban Pilot work will be linked with other AMV urban-focused products from the second sub-theme – for example, Nairobi and Maharashtra case studies – to reach the WUF audience.

4.3 Case study 3: ‘Key Challenges of Security Provision in Rapidly Urbanising Contexts: Evidence from Kathmandu Valley and Terai Regions of Nepal’

Status within the theme

The evidence report and policy brief from this study contribute to the second sub-theme: *Improving access to livelihoods, jobs and basic services in violent contexts, including in large urban settings.*

Partners

Subindra Bogati, independent consultant (formally of Small Arms Survey).

What is this case study about?

With the world now mostly urban (United Nations 2010) and nearly 60 per cent of global GDP generated in only 600 urban centres (McKinsey Global Institute 2011), understanding how the processes of urbanisation interact with development outcomes is of key importance. A third of the world’s urban population live in slums, and the urban share of global poverty is increasing (Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula 2007). Rapid urbanisation also tends to be associated with higher rates of violence and crime (Gaviria and Pagés 2002). However, less is known about the channels through which urbanisation and insecurity are associated.

Since the decade-long violent conflict between the Maoist People’s Liberation Army and the state, the central Himalayan nation of Nepal has experienced both a very high rate of urbanisation and increasing rates of violent crimes. The country has a population of over 30 million, with less than 20 per cent living in urbanised areas. Furthermore, with 40 per cent of its population under the age of 15, youth and adolescent issues are of critical national importance in the coming years.

While the urbanised areas of Terai and Kathmandu Valley have less than a third of the population, they account for a significant majority of all violent crime in Nepal. In the Terai region, this violence is predominantly perpetrated by criminalised armed groups, with a loose governing structure, while in the Valley, criminal gangs tend to be more structured, led by politically affiliated ‘dons’. In recent years, membership of these criminal networks in both areas has drastically increased, and recruiting patterns seem to indicate a steady flow of rural unemployed youth migrating into urbanised areas. New data on small arms possession among the youth also show a marked increase, with organised gangs selling locally and internationally manufactured pistols at relatively affordable prices.

The Terai and Kathmandu Valley, however, do not conform to the experiences of other urbanised areas in the region. Dhaka and Mumbai in neighbouring Bangladesh and India, for example, have experienced homicide rates well below national averages. As such, Nepal presents an interesting opportunity to unpack the channels through which rapid urbanisation interacts with violent and/or organised crime. The problem statement is twofold:

- Why has Nepal experienced a sharp increase in violent and organised crime since the political peace agreement in 2006?
- Why has this increase been centred in and around the urbanised areas in the Terai region and Kathmandu Valley?

Who do we want to influence with this work?

In July 2013 a Knowledge Services Officer held a stakeholder mapping session in Kathmandu with the partner and key actors to identify:

- Who are the key stakeholders that can affect the issue?
- How are they connected? What are the circles of influence, in terms of collaborations, funding, etc.? Where are the tensions?

This gave an understanding of our pathways to influence (see Annex 1 for stakeholder mapping overview).

There are a number of key audiences that will be targeted:

1. State bodies
 - Nepal Police (particularly the Crime Investigation Bureau)
 - Ministry of Home Affairs (Peace and Security Unit)
2. Multilaterals/donors/regional bodies
 - UNDP; UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
 - USAID (US Agency for International Development) and US Embassy;
 - DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency); DFID; Swiss Foreign Office; NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development)
 - Asian Development Bank; World Bank; SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)
3. Nepal media
 - Kantipur Publications (newspapers, magazines, TV and radio channels)
 - Myrepublica (online version of *Republica* national daily newspaper)
 - Himal Media (periodicals)
4. Key INGOs/NGOs (*full list available on request*)
 - Asia Foundation
 - INSEC (key local NGO)
5. Nepal political parties (*full list available on request*)
6. Indian academic organisations (*full list available on request*)

How will we engage key actors during the evidence-gathering process?

Key actors identified through the stakeholder mapping work and ongoing programme activities attended the project roundtable at the end of 2013. In addition:

- To supplement the stakeholder mapping process, the Knowledge Services Officer also had a private interview with a Deputy Inspector General of the Nepal Police. His perspective was fed into the research process.
- Personal meetings with the UNDP regional office in Kathmandu were held at the beginning of the project to update and inform them of the work.

What alternative knowledge products can be employed to help communicate the key messages of the research?

An op-ed will accompany the report and will be targeted at both international and local audiences (specifically Nepali media). For the latter there will be a Nepali translation. An infographic has been produced to better highlight the quantitative element of the report that will be used within the op-ed. In addition, personal testimony was transcribed and recorded during the key informant interviews, which will be repackaged into an accessible audio-visual format for wider civil society audiences (both inside and outside Nepal).

Dissemination: What existing channels can we use? Are there any events/policy hooks that we can link the work to? How can we ensure key actors are reached with the final product?

All outputs will feature on dedicated, searchable project pages on the IDS website. Furthermore, outputs will be added to the Eldis (part of IDS' family of services) dataset, and marketed through its dedicated conflict and security email reporter (8,000+ subscribers). Further activities are listed in Section 5 (below).

The case study lead will be able to utilise existing contacts within the policy, practice and academic community in order to maximise uptake. Furthermore, the Nepalese partner has very good contacts/networks that will allow us to disseminate the project outputs to many stakeholder groups in-country.

The Nepal case study will form a part of a package of AMV theme products that will be collated for the World Urban Forum in April 2014 (see Section 5).

4.4 Case study 4: 'External Stresses and Violence Mitigation: Tackling Illicit Drug-trafficking and Cross-border Violence in Guinea-Bissau and the Mano River Union'

Status within the theme

The evidence report and policy brief from this study contribute to the third sub-theme: *External stresses and violence mitigation in fragile contexts.*

What is this case study about?

Following on from the World Bank's *World Development Report 2011* on conflict, security and development, a debate has emerged about the role of so-called 'external stresses' in generating 'new' forms of violence and insecurity in poor and fragile countries. The Bank posits that the combination of *internal* (e.g. low income levels, high youth unemployment) and *external* stresses (e.g. cross-border conflict spillovers, illicit drug-trafficking) heightens

the risk of the occurrence of violence not confined to inter-state and civil war but ranging from communal conflicts to criminal violence and terrorism (World Bank 2011).

Yet the binary internal-external/fragility-vulnerability model that underpins the World Bank's analysis of external stresses appears to be too limited for acting upon challenges that arise from pressures as diverse as illicit transnational trafficking, price and resource shocks, and cross-border conflict spillovers. A more comprehensive as well as nuanced framework for policy analysis has been developed as the first phase of work in the External Stresses sub-theme. It is based on the recognition that 'external stresses': (a) tend to involve both 'external', 'internal' and transnational actors and variables that are not independent of one another but are often interrelated; (b) that they create both losers and winners, and can promote the interests of powerful state and non-state groups in and outside of the country or world region under 'stress'; and (c) that not all external stresses have the same kind of impact on states and societies in terms of generating violence.

The proposed work will apply this conceptual framework for policy analysis on external stresses and violence prevention/mitigation to the cases of Guinea-Bissau and the member states of the Mano River Union – Guinea-Conakry and Liberia. The focus will be on two types of 'external stresses' that are qualitatively different from one another but that are both of particular concern to the region today: illicit transnational drug-trafficking and cross-border violence.

Who do we want to influence with this work?

There are three key audiences that will be targeted:

1. The International Drug Policy Consortium, in particular:
 - UNODC
 - International Narcotics Control Board
 - US State Department
2. Drug policy reformers, in particular:
 - Open Society Foundation
 - New West Africa Commission on Drugs
 - Transnational Institute (TNI) Amsterdam
 - United States Institute for Peace (USIP)
3. Key regional and global organisations, in particular:
 - World Bank
 - African Union
 - ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)
 - EU
 - GIZ (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
 - Kofi Annan Foundation

There will also be further audiences who have an interest in research in fragile states, for whom the case study will be relevant.

How will we engage key actors during the evidence-gathering process?

This case study is a desk-based literature review. However, the expert key informant interviews will inform the research and are a fundamental part of the research process.

What alternative knowledge products can be employed to help communicate the key messages of the research?

A blog will accompany the report, as will an audio/video interview with an expert informant.

Dissemination: What existing channels can we use? Are there any events/policy hooks that we can link the work to? How can we ensure key actors are reached with the final product?

All outputs will feature on dedicated, searchable project pages on the IDS website. Furthermore, outputs will be added to the Eldis (part of IDS' family of services) dataset, and marketed through its dedicated conflict and security email reporter (8000+ subscribers). Further activities are listed in Section 5 (below).

The case study lead will be able to utilise existing contacts within the policy, practice and academic community in order to maximise uptake. In particular we will be able to draw on the 'Global Drug and Development Policy round-up' which was hosted by IDS and led by the lead researcher in early 2013. Attendees included representatives of bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental international development agencies (GIZ, USAID, Christian Aid, among others); multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental drug policy organisations (TNI, International Drug Policy Consortium, Transform Drug Policy Foundation, among others); and other key stakeholders and experts (Institute for Policy Studies, Swansea University, University of Bradford, among others). The expert informants who will feed into the report will also be consulted on the specific organisations/individuals to send the report to.

In addition, the lead researcher has been invited to speak at a key Christian Aid event in April where he will be able to highlight the report findings.

Two key events in June will form the main focus of our uptake activities. These are the release of the UNODC *World Drug Report* on 1 June, and the UN International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June. We will look to publish a blog and an audio/video interview with a key member of the drug policy community in order to comment on the events and link back to the work.

5 Global dissemination plan

The year one process of uptake planning revealed a set of common audiences at the global level; 'cross-over' at the African regional level; and opportunities to link the programme of work with ongoing IDS research and communication activities in this field.

In year two, work in this area has focused on building a coherent body of work, both within the theme and across the Institute. At theme level the core of this work has been the development and sharing of an e-bulletin targeting a range of stakeholders working on conflict, violence, security and development. This involved an internal mapping process with different contributors to the theme to build on the audiences identified for specific products and generate a critical stakeholder list, which lies at the heart of ongoing dissemination work. The 2013 bulletin showcased all the outputs of the Addressing and Mitigating Violence theme and situated them in the wider body of work on Conflict, Violence and Security being undertaken at IDS. Ongoing internal mapping of work across teams in the Institute may lead to further bulletins drawing on other bodies of work to complement and enhance the package of work on offer. Alongside this the IDS webpages covering programmes and projects have been expanded to better reflect the work across the Institute.

In addition, targeted pieces of external communications work will draw on a number of AMV products. For example, KS and Communications staff are currently exploring opportunities to target the audience of the World Urban Forum in April 2014 with a selection of relevant outputs from years one and two.

Within the Accountable Grant, links are being made across themes to maximise the opportunities for dissemination and reaching wider audiences. In year two, linking the Cape Town work on GBV with the wider work in the Institute and through links with the sexual and gender-based violence work on men and boys in theme three is strengthening the work of the programmes. In year three, plans to link the thematic work with the work on the role of rising powers in peace and state building in the Rising Powers programme is being explored.

Annex 1

Nepal stakeholder mapping

In July 2013 a member of the IDS Knowledge Services Team held a project mapping session in Kathmandu with partners/key stakeholders. The purpose of the exercise was:

1. To identify the key actors who could be invited to the project roundtable;
2. To understand the pathways to influence and impact.

Methodology

To identify the key actors we responded to a critical question:

'Who is able to combat the sharp increase in violent and organised crime since the political peace agreement in 2006?'

We also added a number of sub-questions to allow us to detail the specific project interest:

'Who is working on youth and adolescents *vis-à-vis* criminal gangs? With unemployed urban youth? Or looking to combat criminal networks? Who are the other important non-state actors that need to be identified?'

We based the activity on the netmapping process. This allowed us to identify circles of influence (e.g. who funds who), detail actors' objectives, and conflicts or alliances between the named stakeholders. We then undertook a power analysis – that is, looking at actors' influence on and interest in combating the issue. This was to identify: those who we must engage with (scoring high on both counts); those who could champion the project (low influence/high interest); and finally those we needed to engage (high influence/low interest) who could therefore prove an obstacle to the success of the work.

The final stage of the process was to look at: the key actors' information needs (that is, what format/language, etc. would they need outputs in); their information-seeking behaviour (where they source their information from); and then look at the opportunities/channels the project and its partners can utilise to reach the actors.

These processes allowed us to understand the **pathways to influence and impact** for the project.

Key points from the analysis

- The **Nepal Police** are at the centre of the state's efforts to combat the issue. As we have good access we should be looking to 'involve them' as much as possible.
- There are four key donors that focus strongly on the issue: DANIDA, DFID, the Swiss and Norway. Of these, **DANIDA** has connections with a large number of actors.
- The **political parties** are a key driver of violence/organised crime. As they have been identified as having high influence, but little real interest in supporting the aims of the project, we need to engage with them. The **Swiss** and **INSEC** have good connections to the parties – we should look to influence these actors in order to reach the parties.
- It is very important to influence the **media** in order to reach national government.
- It is important to involve the **UNDP** in programme activities; that is to continue the contact. They are working closely with the government on directly relatable issues.
- **INGOs**, for example Saferworld, International Alert, Search for Common Ground, The Asia Foundation and Care, are key actors/funders.

- **INSEC** are a key national player, who are seen to have influence at the highest levels of government.

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