



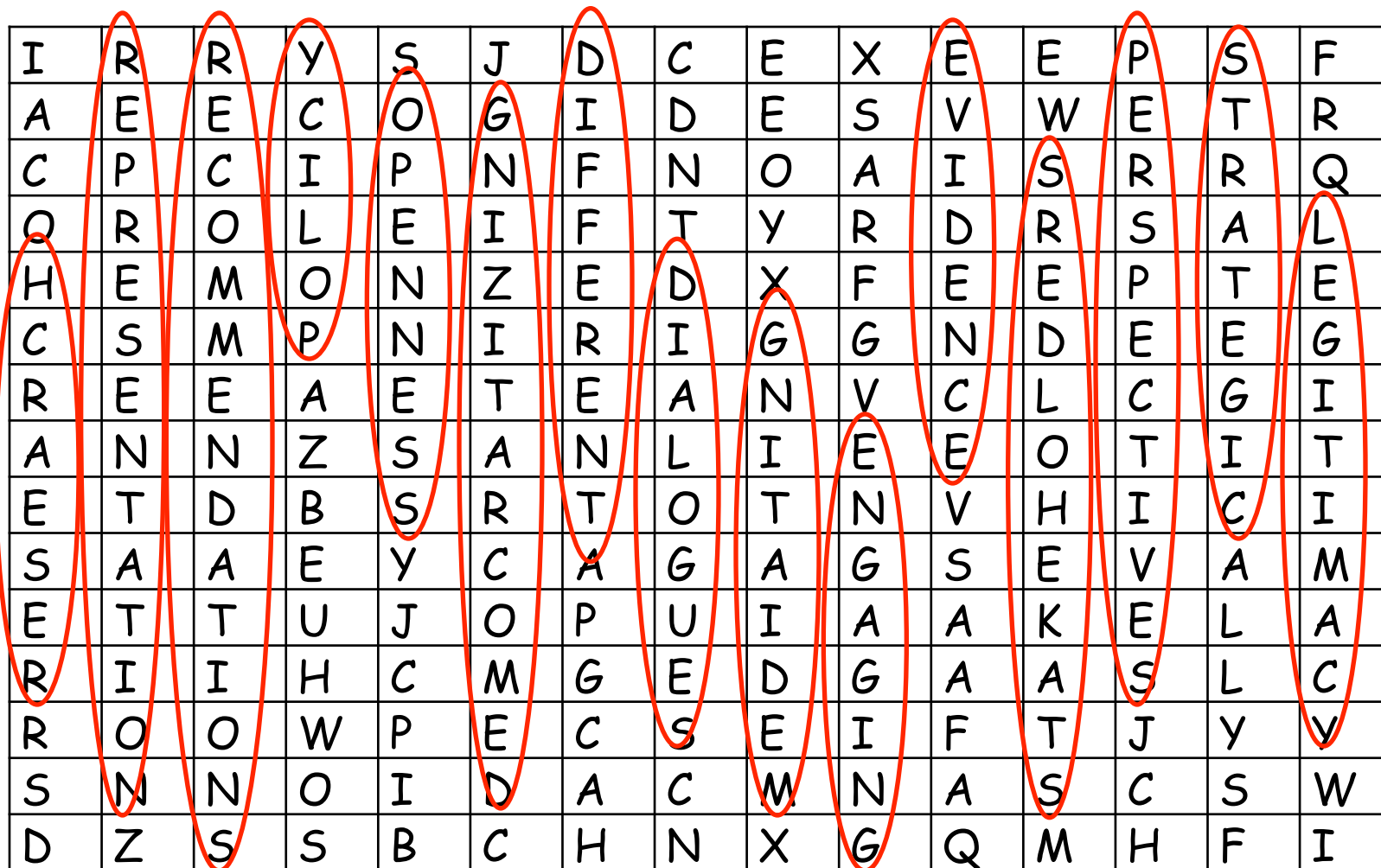
# What is Policy Dialogue

**Towards enabling policies for the ‘new extensionist’**

*East Africa Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services Policy Dialogue*

**17 June, Kampala, Uganda**

# Policy Dialogue Word Search



# A Policy Dialogue is NOT....



- A mass meeting
- An event controlled by only one interest group
- An event dominated by formalities and protocols
- A seminar or lecture
- An event for sharing research results with the general public
- An occasion to present pre-prepared resolutions or deliver an ultimatum
- A spur of the moment meeting

# Defining a Policy Dialogue

- Policy dialogues go by many names:  
"Roundtables" or "Issue Workshops" or "Working Groups"
- Policy dialogue may be defined as:  
“organized deliberation between two or more actors on the allocation of values that is likely to result in new policies or modification of existing ones”  
  
“carefully constructed, deliberative meetings that address both politically controversial and technically complex aspects of a policy issue of concern to a particular polity or society” *Adler and Celico, 2003*



# Defining a Policy Dialogue

- Regardless of their name, all policy dialogues
  - bring diverse interest groups to the table,
  - focus on a regulatory, policy, or planning issue that is of common interest,
  - have a life cycle with a beginning, middle, and end, and
  - seek to formulate practical solutions to complex problems
- So how does a policy dialogue work?
  - No ideal model of a Policy Dialogue



# Characteristics of FANRPAN Policy Dialogues

1. **Linking research to Policy** - to promote equitable and evidence-based Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) policies that will ensure a southern Africa free from hunger and poverty.
2. **A 2-tier balancing act** - brings together country, as well as, regional level stakeholders to one discussion table.
3. **Convening Power** - who are the stakeholder and do they have potential to influence policy change
4. **Evidence more than just scientific data** - evidence for the formation of policies is not only scientific data and analysis, but also voices, views, experience and feedback from various groups of stakeholders 3.5 Policy Dialogue – a process not just an event
5. FANRPAN Policy analysis is a **complex process** that involves, at least, six main activities (explained in following slide)
6. **Pursuing the Issue** - follow-up advocacy for the issue in order to ensure policy change




# The FANRPAN Multi-stakeholder Policy Dialogue Model

Policy dialogue cuts across the six core activities that constitute its full policy analysis cycle

- (1) **Research and analysis** - to ensure scientific quality, validity and reliability of policy proposals;
- (2) **Designing and recommending** - policy options that are relevant, usable and action-oriented;
- (3) **Advising strategically** – advising different clients strategically to ensure political effectiveness and workability of the proposed policy options,;
- (4) **Mediating** – between different clients and stakeholders to ensure acceptance of different perspectives, new learning and commitment to new approaches;
- (5) **Democratising** – to ensure democratic principles and legitimacy, openness, transparency of the policy proposals, as well as, ensuring adequate representation of all key stakeholders and
- (6) **Clarifying values and arguments** – to ensure the highest quality of debate and arguments, consistency, richness and openness.




# FANRPAN Regional Policy Dialogues



Annual High-level Food and Nutrition Security Multi-Stakeholder Policy Dialogue

Policies for Climate Smart  
Agriculture Family Farming in Africa

Antananarivo, Madagascar 29 September - 2 October 2014



FANRPAN High-level Food Security Multi-Stakeholder  
Policy Dialogue 2013

Maseru, Lesotho, 2 - 5 September 2013



From Policy to Practice:  
Advocating for Active Engagement  
of Youth in Agriculture Value Chains

3 - 7 September 2012 | Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

[http://www.fanrpan.org/about/annual\\_dialogues/](http://www.fanrpan.org/about/annual_dialogues/)





# Planning a Policy Dialogue

- What Do You Want to Achieve?
- Who Should Participate?
- Who Will Facilitate and Keep the Policy Dialogue on Track?
- When and Where Should the Event Be Held?
- Setting up the Programme
- Preparing for Policy Dialogues
- Keeping the Record
- Running a Policy Dialogue (facilitator should be clear about who is present and why: what the different interests in the issues are and what role each participant plays)
- Getting the Commitments
- Following Up After the Event



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# To Get a Dialogue Going

1. As AEAS actors what are the three key issues that we would like to pursue in order to ensure policy change?
2. Who are the stakeholders who are strategically located in positions, sectors and institutions that command sufficient respect and influence to allow them to follow the issues through to the final stages of policy change?
3. Each group should develop a “work plan” for a policy dialogue to take place in June 2016 (not expecting detailed work plans here but something to show the participants have understood the policy dialogue model)

