**Results of policy framework dialogue & dissent**

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| **1** | **Inclusive sustainable development in LLMICs** | | |
|  | All people have equal access to rights, services and opportunities | | |
| **2** | **Improved laws, policies, norms, attitudes and Practices** | | |
|  | Government, private sector and societal groups support sustainability and (gender)inclusiveness in their laws, policies, norms, attitudes & practices | | |
|  | Result | Quantitative measurement | Qualitative measurement |
|  | **Adequate practice of new/improved**  **laws, policies, and societal norms**  Proper implementation of, laws policies and norms with appropriate regulatory measures, courses of action, funding, quality assurance and evaluation  **Inclusive legislation, policies, norms and attitudes**  in support of marginalized people to access their rights, services and opportunities. This is done through:  Adoption  Successful passing of a new law, policy or norm  Improvement  Successful passing of a proposal for an improvement of an existing law, policy or norm  Blocking  Successful opposition to a policy or law**;** Preventing cuts or other negative changes to a law, policy or norm | # of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development.  Explanation:  number of concrete changes in practices of targeted governments, private sector and societal actors  # of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development  Explanation:  Number of concrete or significant changes in laws, policies and/or norms/attitudes | Explain how, as a result of CSO L&A activities, governments, private sector and societal groups change their laws, policies, norms, attitudes and practices to support sustainability and (gender)inclusiveness. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where L&A activities did not result in the desired change, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for bringing about change.  In answering this question it helps to consider…   * …describing the content of law, policy, attitude and norm changes * …explaining the advocacy process towards changes, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies * …describing the implementation process and extent of progress * …explaining advocacy process towards implementation, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies   Link to D&D ToC:   * Chapter 1 - explains main aim and focus * Chapter 5 - explains the advocacy process |
| 3 | **Towards improved laws, policies, norms and practices** | | |
|  | Government, private sector and societal groups start listening to CSO demands | | |
|  | Result | Quantitative MEASUREMENT | Qualitative MEASUREMENT |
|  | **CSO involvement**  Advocacy activities of CSOs start having effect in the sense that their demands are being heard and that they are involved in decision making processes of targeted actors. This is shows in:  *Creating space to engage*  Policy procedures and decision-making processes become inclusive to (the concerns, rights and ambitions of) specific societal groups represented by CSOs  *Influencing the debate*  Targeted actors adopt CSO terminology, rhetoric and framing  *Agenda setting*  Targeted actors place CSO issues on the agenda | # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.  Explanation:  Number of times L&A targets include CSOs in the decision making process + number of times L&A targets react upon the positions of the CSOs by adopting their argumentation and terminology + number of times L&A targets react upon the positions of CSOs by putting their issues on the agenda | Explain how CSOs have played a transformative role in decision making processes through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to play a transformative, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.  In answering this question it helps to consider…   * …explaining how CSO involvement changes decision making processes and policy discussions of targeted government, private sector and societal actors * …explaining how and what frames introduced by CSOs are taken up by targeted actors, for instance by the media, in policy documents and in official speeches * …explaining how and what CSO issues reach the agenda of targeted government, private sector and societal actors   Link to D&D ToC:   * Chapter 5 - specifically the five cumulative stages of change (p. 20 last paragraph) |

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| 4 | **civil society Engagement** | | |
|  | CSOs lobby and advocate | | |
|  | Result | Quantitative MEASUREMENT | Qualitative MEASUREMENT |
|  | **CSO advocacy**  CSOs activate and educate citizens, mobilise support, and employ advocacy initiatives. This shows in:  *Political participation*  CSOs advise, pressure and persuade state officials, private sector representatives, societal actors, multi-stakeholder platforms and the wider public to address the issues / claims of excluded or marginalised groups  *Mobilisation*  SCSOs mobilise support and create networks necessary for collective advocacy  *Activation*  SCSOs inform / educate citizens, interest groups and other CSOs on issues / claims | # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency  Explanation:  Number of advocacy initiatives carried out | Explain how CSOs activate and educate citizens, how they mobilise support and create networks, and how this culminates in political participation of excluded or marginalised groups. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs are unable to do so, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.  In answering this question it helps to consider…   * …explaining the process of activation * …explaining the process of mobilisation * …explaining the process of political participation * …describing different types of advocacy strategies employed   Link to D&D ToC:   * Paragraph 5.2 - explains the advocacy process in terms of activation, mobilisation, participation (also see table 5) * Paragraph 5.3 - explains different types of advocacy strategies (see table 4) |

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| 5 | **civil society strengthening** | | |
|  | CSOs improve their capacity and legitimacy to lobby and advocate | | |
|  | Result | Quantitative Measurement | Qualitative MEASUREMENT |
|  | **CSOs improve their capacity to lobby and advocate**  Capable organisations to implement L&A   * Capable staff including leadership * Structure, systems and processes including planning, * monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL) * Sustainable revenue streams * Strategies and evidence for L&A | # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities  Explanation:  This includes both first and second tier partners with increased L&A capacities | Explain the capacities and expertise developed for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to increase their capacity.  In answering this question it helps to consider…   * …explaining what different types of capacities different types of CSOs need for performing different political roles and implementing advocacy strategies * …explaining how this is context-specific and tailors to the needs of CSOs and their constituencies * …explaining the process of capacity building, what approach works and what doesn’t   Link to D&D ToC:   * Chapter 4 - explains political roles of CSOs * Paragraph 5.3 - explains advocacy strategies * Chapter 6 - elaborates on capacity development * Paragraph 6. 3 - explains how different organisational setups relate to different political roles |
| **SCSOs improve their legitimacy to lobby and advocate** for the claims of societal groups   * Active consultation and participation of members / constituency in formulation and implementation of advocacy strategies * Establishing credibility to L&A for the issues / claims based on knowledge, position, experience or independence | No quantitative indicator. | Explain the source(s) of legitimacy of the CSOs and how they are strengthened through capacity building. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to increase their legitimacy.  In answering this question it helps to consider…   * …explaining to what extent capacity building improves the way CSOs are able to represent/involve their membership or constituency * …explaining how CSOs are context-specific and tailor to the needs of their members/constituencies * …explaining to what extent capacity building improves the expertise of CSOs for which they are acknowledged by government, private sector and societal actors * …the idea that different types of CSOs have different sources of legitimacy for performing different political roles and implementing different advocacy strategies   Link to D&D ToC:   * Chapter 3 - explains criticism on civil society support, including lack of legitimacy, and how D&D aims to address this criticism * Chapter 4 & 5 - A note of caution (p.17 & p.23), explains criticism on theories of civil society and advocacy * Paragraph 6. 3 - explains how different types of CSOs have different sources of legitimacy |
|  | Scope | # of CSOs included in SPs programmes  Explanation:  This includes both first and second tier partners | Describe the types of partners involved |