Network SEA for capacity development and dialogue

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Introduction

- Deliberative democracy theory
- Collaborative, communicative planning theory
- SEA processes
Main challenges

- Difficult to engage stakeholders in deep and meaningful dialogue (debate, argumentation) especially when dealing with strategic issues
- Time consuming and requires large efforts
- Powerful groups constrain and set agendas for dialogue
Research objective

Is to study how SEA can enable and foster strategic dialogue to enhance strategic planning and decision making

Specific aim of:

-examining the conceptualisation and development of SEAs to generate adequate conditions for a linked, active and meaningful participation of stakeholders in strategic planning and decision making
Research strategy and methodologies

Qualitative strategy

Case study

design

Literature review

Data needs

Data collection

Data analysis

Participant observation
Case study: Samp intercontinental museum network

- Network-based NGO connecting cultures
- Purpose: is to facilitate museum development
- Motivation: Sida requirement + desire to improve
Samp’s network SEA approach

Operationalising network strategic elements

Mobilising network capacities

Vision
Purpose
Mission

Sharing
Cross border

Respect
Dialouge

Source: UNDP (2009)
Samp’s network SEA approach

Network context analysis

- Sharing in Sweden
- Cross-border in Azerbaijan
- Key issues & assessment

- Participative screening
- Respect in Tanzania
- Dialogue in Philippines

Step 1
Step 2
Step 3
Sharing in Sweden

Source: Samp
Cross-border in Azerbaijan

Source: Samp
Dialouge in Philippines

Source: Samp
Respect in Tanzania

Source: Samp
Operationalising Samp’s core values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic themes (abstract strategic elements)</th>
<th>Key issue identification (processing strategic elements)</th>
<th>Strategy formulation (giving meaning to strategic elements)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
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Level of operationalisation of network strategic elements
Assessing capacity development

Step 1: Engage stakeholders on capacity development

Step 2: Assess capacity assets and needs

Step 3: Formulate a capacity development programme

Step 4: Implement a capacity development response

Step 5: Evaluate capacity development

Source: UNDP (2009)
Conclusions

Network SEA approaches

Facilitate early actor engagement

Foster strategic dialogues

Operationalise the strategic elements of organisations

Assess network capacities and set the base for network capacity programmes

Need for more case studies

Facilitate early actor engagement
Thanks for your attention!

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Backup slides
**Deliberative democracy theory**

- Lead to well argued alternatives
- Consensus (common good)
- Create public opinion
- Influence policy agenda setting and decision-making
- Better policies
- Positive transformations

Discourse approach to strengthen democracy

Discourses focus on important issues, set the public sphere, diverse, open and in conflict (chaos)
Collaborative, communicative planning theory

Consensus/agreements focusing on mutual gains

Influence policy making

Creative, balanced, quality policies

Fair and accepted

Learning and change

Discourse approach used to understand the issues (relations) that are linked to a place or space
Data mapping and key issue identification
Key issues per workshop
Meanings for each Samp core value

- Sharing in Sweden
- Cross-border in Azerbaijan
- Respect in Tanzania
- Dialoge in Philippines

- Multi-level inputs
- Multi actors and place factors
- Mutual benefit
- Empowering, engaging, including and encompassing for active participation
- Challenge preconceptions and process attitudes

Sharing in Sweden

Respect in Tanzania

Cross-border in Azerbaijan

Dialoge in Philippines
- Samp’s network SEA approach

-Challenging to conceptualise and develop a network SEA based on abstract network core values

-Enabling and maintaining dialogue on strategic issues was difficult

-Workshop programmes had to be changed

-Time and effort