Decima Research

Significantly Different

Survey of Coordinators and Members of IDRC-supported Networks (1995-2005)

Final Report

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Decima Research

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Table of Contents

Appendices

A: Social Analysis

B: Participating Networks

C: English, French, and Spanish Questionnaires

Executive Summary

Overall Assessment

The results of this study suggest that networks are very successful in achieving the goals set out by IDRC. Networks positively influence individual and organization capacity development, research quality and policy through their actions and interactions – and IDRC is a strong contributing factor in this success story.

Going beyond the role of funder, IDRC is heavily involved in many networks and there is nearly unanimous satisfaction with IDRC support. There are indications that wider policy outcomes (broadening the perspective of policy makers and affecting policy, programs and legislation) are greatest where IDRC involvement is the strongest.

These findings are notable particularly since the only real consistency among surveyed networks is their diversity. These networks function in many different geographic vistas, with network coordinators representing 39 different countries. They have different, and sometimes overlapping, subject matter scopes. They are almost equally involved in economic, social, natural resource and information, communication and technology fields. In many cases, networks are involved in two or three of these fields at once. They operate from different organizational locations including non-governmental organizations, universities and colleges, international research centres and others.

The networks are co-ordinated by a highly educated group of individuals who are most likely to have doctorate degrees and either be professional staff or executive or senior management. There tend to be more female coordinators than males, and they are likely to reside in a wide range of organizations, most notably universities and colleges and non-governmental organizations. One-half of these coordinators are social scientists.

In short, networks have many different purposes, operate in different socio and geo-political environments, are housed in different organizations and have a variety of subject matter scopes. Their coordinators are equally as diverse. They successfully achieve their goals with the assistance of IDRC, which is heavily involved in many networks, and show a high degree of satisfaction with the support they receive from IDRC.

Study Description

This study examines 'networks' which are broadly defined to include communities, consortia and forums (among other structures) that serve as mechanisms for interaction. The networks are designed to positively influence members and the entities with which they come in contact. The objectives are broadly defined as fostering the cross-fertilization of ideas, giving forum to research results, influencing the policy community, and broadening the capacity for research and better policy.

This study is one part of a multi-stage evaluation process that involves learning sessions and a review of documented IDRC knowledge that will shed light on the characteristics of network coordination, sustainability and outcomes.

The evaluation, including these study results, is designed to primarily influence the Network Working Group inside IDRC but is also intended for a broader audience.

Study Goals

The specific objectives of this study are three-fold.

1. To provide a profile of network coordinators and networks;
2. To assess the effectiveness of IDRC support for networks; and
3. To examine network outcomes in contributing to the development of individual careers, member organizations, and the society at large.

These three objectives are addressed through six sections in the study.

The first study objective is detailed through the Co-ordinator Profile and Network Profile sections. The Co-Coordinator Profile section examines the demographic, professional and 'network connection' characteristics of network coordinators. The Network Profile section details the scope and focus, 'organizational homes', membership and purpose(s) of networks. In addition, there is a section on Network Communications that outlines the communication characteristics of networks including any barriers that may exist.

The second study objective is addressed in the section called IDRC and Networks. This section examines the initiation of the relationship with IDRC, the role IDRC plays in the network, the interaction patterns between IDRC and the network, the type of (and satisfaction with) support received by the network from IDRC and suggestions for improving IDRC support to networks.

The third study objective is examined through two sections: Network Involvement and Outcomes and Policy Outcomes. The first of these two sections details the effect of networks on career and organization development, the quality of research performed by networks and their members and the influence that the networks have on policy outcomes. The second of these sections delves more deeply into the policy outcomes, analyzing policy outcomes by network subject matter, geographical focus, network size, degree of IDRC involvement, membership type (open or closed), and intensity of communication to ascertain general success patterns.

Study Findings

Brief synopses of the findings presented in this study are outlined in the tables below for easy reference.

Co-ordinator Profile	
Demographic profile	• Network coordinators are spread throughout the world, living in 39 different countries. One-fifth of network coordinators live in Canada. • They tend to be older with only one-fifth under the age of 40; 59 percent are between the ages of 40 and 59. • Six out of ten network coordinators are women.
Academic and professional profile	• Network coordinators are highly educated: one-half have a doctoral degree and another one-quarter have a Master's degree. 51 percent are social scientists. • 67 percent of those with a doctorate degree are women and 77 percent of those who work in a college or university are women. • 55 percent of NGO coordinators and 48 percent of international organization coordinators are men. • One-third is executive or senior level managers while one-half are professional staff. • 83 percent of those under 40 are professional staff. • They work in a variety of organizations with universities and colleges (25%), and non-governmental organizations (25%) being the most frequent employer.
Network connection profile	• 47 percent of network coordinators joined their network in the last five years and 25 percent report assuming the leadership role in the last two years. • 38 percent of network coordinators are volunteers. • 79 percent of coordinators in a college or university are volunteers. • 76 percent of those working in a NGO are paid. • 27 percent of network coordinators report spending more than 30 hours per week on network business. • 70 percent of network coordinators believe an appropriate amount of time is being spent on their network.

Network Profile	
Program area and focus	• Networks are spread evenly between economic, social, natural resource management and information, communications and technology foci. • 83 percent networks are focused on one (41%) or two (42%) subject matter foci. • 19 percent have one subject matter focus and one geographic focus. • 41 percent of networks have one geographic focus but networks (in total) are focused on a wide range of world regions. • 32 percent have a global focus. • 50 percent of networks in this study are less than five years old. • 52 percent of networks have shared coordination.
'Homes'	• Networks' 'homes' (or locations where they are housed) are relatively stable; 72 percent of networks have not moved during their existence. • One-half of networks have been in the same location since 1999. • The most frequent network home is in NGO's or civil society organizations (25% of networks). • 38 percent are located in South America, Central America or the Caribbean. Only 15 percent are located in Canada. • 66 percent of coordinators who work for a college or university are involved with a network that is located in a college or university; 73% who work for a NGO are involved with a NGO network; and 60% who work in an international organization are involved with an international organization network.
Membership	• 63 percent of networks have closed membership. • Networks are more likely to consist of individuals and organizations (65%) as opposed to one or the other exclusively. • One-half of networks have fewer than 40 individual members. • 31 percent of coordinators who work in a college or university have individual members only and 77 percent of coordinators from a NGO have both individuals and organizations as members. • One-half of networks have fewer than 16 member organizations. • 48 percent of coordinators working in a college or university are involved in networks with fewer than 25 members. • 57 percent of networks see their membership grow over time with very few reporting a decrease. • Networks have a very diverse membership including 74 percent with universities and college members, 71 percent with NGO representation, 58 percent with government officials and 56 percent with international research centre members. • 91 percent of networks have researchers as members and four-fifths of these researchers are social scientists. • 75 percent of organization members are from developing countries as are 76 percent of individual members. • 51 percent of coordinators working for international organizations are involved in networks with open membership – the highest percentage of any group.

Network Purposes	
Purpose(s)	• Networks report having many purposes. Three-quarters report having four or more purposes. • The most frequently mentioned purposes are skill-building (91%) and public advocacy (81%). • Networks report being successful in achieving their stated purposes (58% very successful, 28% somewhat successful). • Network coordinators who work for a NGO or international organization more often say that influencing policy is a network purpose while those who work in colleges or universities are involved with networks who are involved in enhancing research.

Network Communications	
Individual methods	• 54 percent of networks communicate weekly or daily by electronic means. • 20 percent communicate by telephone or by voice communication weekly or daily. • The most typical pattern of face-to-face interaction is 'a few times' a year.
Barriers to communi-cation	• 44 percent of networks report having no barriers to communication. A number of barriers are reported by networks - with the most frequent being a lack of money or material resources – but these are reported at far less than 44 percent. • Network coordinators under the age of 40 are more likely to say they face communication barriers. The barriers often cited relate to network connectivity, technology, internet, or infrastructure.

IDRC and Networks	
Initiation with IDRC	• IDRC has been involved with 89 percent of networks in this study since start-up. • 48 percent of networks began involvement with IDRC after 2000. • 20 percent of networks have been involved with IDRC for less than two years. • 29 percent of executive or senior managers reports being involved with networks created before 1995 – more so than coordinators with other positions in their organizations.
IDRC role	• Beyond funding, IDRC is 'very involved' in 68 percent of networks. • IDRC plays many roles within networks with the most prevalent role being donor or funder (85%). There are many cases where IDRC is a formal advisor (42%), member (32%), or co-ordinator (16%). • 72 percent of networks report receiving funds from other organizations. • Paid network coordinators (57%) and those who are executive or senior managers (57%) more often report IDRC being a formal advisor or member of their network's steering committee.

IDRC and Networks (continued)	
Interaction with IDRC	• Typically, contact between networks and IDRC takes place a few times a year. • Satisfaction rates with IDRC involvement for administration and management (94%) and network content (89%) are very high.
Support from IDRC	• IDRC involvement is extensive with 72 percent of networks reporting support in research dissemination, 66 percent in network content, 61 percent in research content and 56 percent in promoting research use. • In all these areas, satisfaction with IDRC support is over 90 percent.
Potential improvements in IDRC support	• Better communication is the main network suggestion for improving IDRC support although there are many additional (and infrequent) suggestions. • The most frequent network response is that they are 'not sure' how IDRC could improve its support.

Network Involvement and Outcomes	
Individual capacity development	• 94 percent of coordinators are satisfied (74% very satisfied) with the effect of network involvement on their career. • The main reasons they point to for the network increasing their skills are networking (42%) and being kept informed (30%). • 85 percent of those with a doctorate are very satisfied with the effect of the network on their career as opposed to 66 percent for those with Bachelor's or Master's degrees and 51 percent with an 'other' type of education
Organization development	• 78 percent of networks believe the network has affected their organization. • 93 percent are satisfied (59% very satisfied) with the effect the network has had on their organization. • Similar to individual careers, networks point to networking (23%) and improving skills and knowledge (23%) as the key reasons for the positive influence. • Men (79%) are more likely to report a positive organizational development as a result of network membership than women (45%).
Quality of research	• 73 percent of networks intended to enhance the quality of research in their network; 82 percent did so. • 57 networks pointed to methodological improvements as the key enhancement.
Policy Influence	• 85 percent of networks intended to broaden the knowledge and perspective of policy makers and 67 percent were successful in this goal. • 66 percent intended to affect policy, programs, laws, legislation and regulation and 46 percent were successful in achieving this outcome. • 65 percent of networks intended to expand the capabilities of researchers to carry out relevant policy research and 46 percent did so.

Policy Outcomes	

Expanding the capacity of researchers to carry out research	• Network coordinators working in a college or university (80%) or who are social scientists (77%) are more likely to say their network has positively influenced the ability of researchers to carry out research.
	• Networks that report higher success in achieving this goal are:
	   o Networks where IDRC is very involved
	   o Networks with at least one frequent channel of communication (monthly or better)
	   o Networks with more organizational members
	   o Economic policy networks
	   o Networks with two subject matter foci
	   o Networks with two geographic foci
	   o

Broadening the knowledge of policy makers and broadening their perspective	• Coordinators working for an international organization (89%) or a NGO (75%) are the ones most likely to report their network broadening the perspectives and knowledge available to policy makers.
	• Networks that report higher success in achieving this goal are:
	   o Networks where IDRC is very involved
	   o Networks with one or two geographic foci
	   o Networks with more organizational and individual members
	   o Network communication is more frequent

Affecting policies, programs, laws, legislation and regulations	• While there are few differences between networks in reporting either a moderate or great influence in affecting policy, there are differences between networks in reporting a great influence on policy.
	• Network coordinators who work for an international organization (73%) are the most likely to say the network has affected laws, regulations, policies and legislation through their efforts.
	• Networks that report having a 'great influence' in achieving this goal are:
	   o Networks where IDRC is very involved (in influencing policy to a great extent)
	   o Economic policy networks
	   o Networks with one subject matter focus (in influencing to great extent)
	   o Networks with one geographic focus
	   o Closed membership organizations
	   o Networks with more members and organizations
	   o Networks with more communication

Members

Network member attitudes do not differ greatly from network coordinators except to state that their attitudes are somewhat dampened in comparison. For example, where 94 percent of network coordinators are satisfied with the impact the network has had on their career only 78 percent of network members are.

In other words, attitudes are similar between the two groups but generally network members are somewhat less sure in their appraisal.

Social Analysis

The social analysis reveals that two general types of networks are evident: research networks and civil society networks. Research networks are different from civil society networks in that they are more likely focused on enhancing research skills and the ability of researchers to carry out research that will influence policy. Civil society networks are more focused on broadening the mind of policy makers and influencing laws, legislation, policy and regulations. Both network types report being successful in these endeavours.

The research networks are more often located in a NGO, college or university, with network members who hold doctorate degrees. These are smaller, more stable networks and report more individual capacity development than others. The civil society networks are broader, with more and a wider variety of members. Coordinators from the civil society networks are more likely to say their organization has been positively influenced by network involvement.

A social analysis companion report is available which provides detailed information regarding the social dimensions of networks and outcomes.

Conclusions

The results of this study indicate that IDRC is actively achieving its goals. Networks report individuals and organizations building capacity, research quality being enhanced and policy being influenced. Networks report extensive IDRC involvement on a number of fronts and satisfaction ratings are over ninety percent.

Introduction

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is a Crown Corporation with a mission 'Empowerment through Knowledge'. To fulfil this mission, IDRC – in partnership with many organizations such as Canadian International Development Agency, the UK department for International Development, The Ford Foundation, and Microsoft Corporation – funds, promotes, and supports research projects proposed by institutions in developing countries. One of the methods IDRC uses to encourage research is creation and supporting of knowledge networks.

IDRC has been forming, supporting and operating knowledge networks to promote applied research in developing countries for over thirty years. The networks mainly cover environment and natural resource management, information and communication technologies for development, and social and economic equity issues. They link scientific, academic and development communities with an objective of promoting communication and collaboration between researchers, thus improving quality, increasing the use of research and building the capacity of individuals and organizations.

IDRC's ultimate goal is to empower developing countries through knowledge; however, IDRC sees a number of other benefits in using the knowledge networks. IDRC has four intentions including improving the effectiveness and reach of IDRC support, enhancing research quality, advancing the utilization of Centre-supported research results and strengthening local and regional ownership of research and development agendas.[1]

IDRC commissioned Decima to conduct a survey of coordinators and members of IDRC-supported networks as part of an evaluation process designed to "deepen and improve understanding of IDRC's role and experience with networks". The evaluation process was initiated by a Network Working Group (NWG), which formed in 2003. The NWG is a learning community on networks that meets periodically to learn from each other's experiences, hosts a listserv, and shares electronic and print resources.

The main purpose of the evaluation undertaken by the NWG is to determine, based on IDRC's experience, how to support effective networks and what are the fundamental elements and activities required to foster healthy and active networks. A secondary purpose is to document knowledge that exists within IDRC on networks. In order to deal with the diversity of topics and needs of

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[1] Abra Adamo, <u>A Review of IDRC Documentation on the Intended Results of IDRC's Support of Networks (1995-2004)</u>, IDRC, November 2004.

users, the strategic evaluation incorporates a range of methods and contains four main components:

1. Review of Documented IDRC Knowledge
2. Key Informant Interviews
3. Electronic Survey of Coordinators of IDRC-Supported Networks
4. Learning Sessions

The current research addresses Phase 3 of the Strategic Evaluation – the Electronic Survey of Coordinators and Members of IDRC-supported Networks. The specific objective of this stage is to understand each of the evaluation topics from the perspective of network coordinators and members and draw out their knowledge to allow IDRC staff and partners to learn from it. The findings of the survey are intended to complement and deepen the knowledge captured in other evaluation phases.

There are three objectives of this study.

1. To provide a profile of network coordinators and networks;
2. To assess the effectiveness of IDRC support for networks; and
3. To examine network outcomes in contributing to the development of individual careers, member organizations, and the society at large.

The first objective is addressed by three chapters examining the profile of coordinators (demographic, professional and network connection), networks (scope and focus, homes, membership and purpose) and network communications.

The second objective is detailed through a separate section called 'IDRC and Networks'. This section looks at the initiation of involvement with IDRC, IDRC's role in the network, the degree of interaction between the network and IDRC, and satisfaction with IDRC support. The last part of this section outlines suggestions from coordinators and members as to the ways in which IDRC could improve its network support.

The last section of the study examines outcomes in two parts. The first part reports on the effect of networks on career and organization development, enhancement of research quality and influencing policy. The second part looks at the effectiveness of networks in expanding the capacity of researchers, broadening the knowledge and perspective of policy makers and affecting policy, programs, laws, legislation and regulations by several network types.

In order to ensure the analysis is comprehensive this first report is accompanied by a second report called the 'Social Analysis'. Where this report examines the objectives from the perspective of network characteristics, the social analysis report examines the same research objectives using gender, age, education, field of study (or specialization), organizational home of the coordinator and remuneration type of the coordinator as independent variables.

Research Methodology

Questionnaire Design

Senior Decima consultants designed the questionnaire for this study in close consultation with the project team at IDRC. Given the multi-lingual context, translations were completed in French and Spanish by professional translators. The questionnaire was pre-tested and any changes that were required were completed before data collection was initiated.

The primary objective of the analysis was to measure the attitudes and opinions of network coordinators and secondarily, to collect data from network members. As a result, the questionnaire was utilized in two ways. In one case, for the network coordinators, the respondent was asked to complete the entire questionnaire. In other cases, for network members, participants were given a truncated version of the entire survey to complete.

Sample Design

The individuals who were contacted to participate in this study were drawn from a list of network coordinators provided by IDRC. Network coordinators who were interviewed for the study also referred Decima Research to other potential participants. In total, 297 network coordinators were contacted to participate and 162 network members who were referred to Decima were also asked to participate.

The sample provided for this study by IDRC focused on networks supported since 1995 as going further back in time proved to have methodological difficulties and risked duplicating results from an earlier evaluation.

The initial sample was developed by IDRC using their EPIK data system. Regrettably, that sample proved to be unreliable due to inaccurate contact information and the miscasting of projects as networks. To rectify the situation, IDRC engaged in a time consuming manual process of sample verification. This process involved the examination of every initiative, secretariat, and corporate project currently operating at IDRC and consultation with senior staff regarding projects no longer active. This verification process ensured that: every network included in the sample fit the

description used for the study; the sample list was comprehensive; and contact information was as complete as possible.

Study Administration

The data collected for this analysis was obtained via two methods: on-line and by telephone. Data collection occurred between May 25 and September 12, 2005. The vast majority of completed questionnaires were collected on-line (87%). The average time required to complete the network coordinator survey was 42 minutes. Member surveys averaged about eight minutes in length.

The study administration followed rigorous procedures.

On-line

1. A letter was sent to potential participants from Dr. Fred Carden, Director of Evaluation for the IDRC, inviting them to participate in the study and outlining the research objectives of the project. Potential participants were invited to contact IDRC or Decima Research if they had any questions about the study.

2. If an e-mail contact was not valid, alternative strategies for finding the proper e-mail address were initiated to ensure that every attempt was made to provide network coordinators with the chance to participate.

3. Decima Research then sent the questionnaire to sample participants with an available e-mail address.

4. Upon completion of a questionnaire, Decima Research would send a 'thank you' note to the participant. If the sample member did not complete the questionnaire, Decima would send a reminder note. Up to three reminder notes were sent to each potential participant.

Telephone

1. The letter from Dr. Carden was sent to all participants of the study, making them aware of the data collection process.

2. Where telephone numbers were provided, Decima Research contacted these individuals asking them to complete the study. If the telephone number was incorrect, alternative strategies for obtaining the proper telephone number were used.

3. Decima Research set no quota on callbacks to potential participants meaning that several phone calls were attempted for each sample member who had not completed a survey.

Sample Distribution

In total, 110 network coordinators completed the questionnaire. Statistically, this means that the margin of error for the sample was plus or minus 7.5% at a 95% confidence interval. Thirty-three IDRC network members also completed the survey, translating into a margin of error of plus or minus 17.3% at a 95% confidence interval.

The network analysis focused on the responses of network coordinators speaking on behalf of their networks. This means that the 110 network coordinator surveys were weighted to reflect the 80 networks they represented. In other words, there was no doubling of responses – networks responses were not counted twice because they had two network coordinators responding to the survey. Participating networks are listed in Appendix A for easy reference.

IDRC member data are not considered as statistically robust as the network coordinator information for a number of reasons: the sample size is small, the sample was derived through network coordinators providing a reference, and the more actively involved network members who are aware of IDRC involvement in their network were more likely to respond. This information is considered qualitative throughout the networks analysis report. This information is summarized in the table below.

RESPONDENT TYPE	SAMPLE	MARGIN OF ERROR*
Coordinator	110	±7.5%
Member	33	±17.3%
Total	**143**	**N/A**

*At the 95% confidence level.

The data examined in this report are statistically significant, but other factors increase the confidence that researchers have in survey results. Firstly, the networks responding to the survey represent a wide diversity of program areas (ICT, natural resource, social policy, economic policy and R&D). Four of these program areas are roughly equal in size. Secondly, survey responses come from network coordinators located all over the world and are not concentrated predominantly in one or two areas. Thirdly, Decima Research implemented several techniques during the data collection for this study that are known to improve survey response among hard-to-reach samples. These techniques include multiple reminders, extended data collection periods, offering multiple methods of completing the questionnaire,

several callbacks and extended research on sample contact information to ensure that each potential respondent's chance of completing the questionnaire was maximized.

In sum, confidence in the data is buoyed significantly by good program area and geographic coverage. Secondly, significant measures have been taken to ensure that each potential sample member has been given full opportunity to complete the questionnaire.

PROGRAM INITIATIVE (COORDINATORS ONLY)	SAMPLE
Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	38
Natural resources and their management	49
Social policy	48
Economic policy	46
Research and development	7
Total	110

GEOGRAPHIC AREA (COORDINATORS ONLY)	SAMPLE
Global	31
South America	17
Latin America	34
Caribbean	22
South Asia	20
South East Asia	28
Middle East	8
North Africa	14
West Africa	24
Southern Africa	22
Eastern Africa	27
Not applicable	3
Total	110

Sample Disposition

As part of Decima Research's commitment to achieving the highest industry standards (as defined by the Market Research Intelligence Association and consistent with Decima's Gold Seal Membership in this organization), a sample disposition report is provided for every study. The sample disposition report provides a detailed analysis of the contacts attempted in the data collection process and the end result of these contacts.

In the case of this report, information on 297 contacts was provided to Decima. In 232 cases Decima was provided with an e-mail and a telephone number and in 65 cases only an e-mail was provided.

Upon first contact it was revealed that 62 telephone numbers were inoperable – the majority being not in service (44), wrong or invalid numbers (16) or fax lines (2). This meant that 235 potential contacts remained in the sample. In another 45 cases, the telephone was working but a contact could not be made with the network coordinator either because the line was busy or there was no answer, the person answering the phone was not eligible (i.e. not the network coordinator) or was unavailable, or there was a language barrier.

Given these usual occurrences, 190 members of the original sample of 297 were successfully asked to complete the questionnaire. Of these, 7 refused to initiate the survey, 63 terminated the survey before it was done and 10 individuals were ineligible to complete the survey. This leaves 110 individuals (out of the original 297) completing the questionnaire.

Co-ordinator Sample Disposition Report	#
Contacts with telephone numbers	232
Contacts with e-mail addresses only	65
Total contacts attempted	**297**
Not in service	44[2]
Fax	2
Invalid number /wrong number	16
Total eligible	**235**
Busy	6
Answering machine	5
No answer	7
Language barrier	5
Ill/incapable	1
Eligible not available/callback	21
Total asked	**190**
Company refusal	3
Respondent refusal	4
Respondent termination (phone)	19
Respondent termination (on-line)	44
Co-operative contact	**120**
Not qualified	10
Completed interviews (phone)	19
Completed interviews (on-line)	91

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[2] All records that were unreachable by phone were invited to participate in the on-line survey.

In total, 183 (78%) coordinators started the survey, and 110 (51%) completed it. This means that the response rate for the study is 51%, which is considered a good response rate for a study of this type. Eighty-three percent were completed on-line and 17% by telephone. The other 33 respondents represented IDRC network members (response rate was 20%). For coordinators, 71% of completed surveys were conducted in English, 20% in Spanish, and nine percent in French. For members, 64% completed the survey in English, 27% in Spanish, and nine percent in French.

Assuming the original 297 contacts represent the universe of network coordinators, the sample of 110 respondents is strong representation, lending confidence to the findings presented in this report.

Coordinator and Network Profiles

Overview of Findings

There is significant diversity among network coordinators, although the general pattern appears to be that coordinators are highly educated individuals who work in an NGO or academic setting. The following findings provide only a brief overview of the data presented in this section.

- 21% of coordinators live in Canada
- 20% are under 40 years old
- 22% of interviews were done in Spanish
- 59% of coordinators are women
- 51% have a doctorate degree
- 51% are social scientists
- 15% are natural scientists
- 9% are engineers
- 25% work in a university or college
- 25% work for a NGO or a civil society organization
- 34% are executive or senior managers
- 51% are professional staff
- 47% became joined the network in the last five years
- 25% of coordinators have taken the leadership role in the last two years
- 56% of coordinators are paid and 38% are volunteers
- 56% of volunteer coordinators spend less than 10 hours per week on their network
- 30% of paid coordinators spend 40 hours or more a week working on their network
- Only 16% of coordinators think they spend too much time on the network

Coordinator Profile

A series of questions were asked of network coordinators to ascertain their demographic, academic, and professional profiles.

The demographic variables are country of residence, age, gender and language.

Four questions outline the coordinators professional profile. These variables are their education level, field of study, the type of organization they work within, and their position level in their home organization.

Five questions examine the co-ordinator's link to the network that is being analyzed through their responses. These variables are the year they joined the network, the year they became co-ordinator, whether there is remuneration for the position, the average time per week spent working on the network and their opinion as to whether the coordination of the network takes too little, too much or just the right amount of time.

Demographic profile

The demographic profile of network coordinators examines where they live, their age, gender and language of interview.

One-fifth of network coordinators live in Canada.

Coordinators from thirty-nine nation-states responded to this study. These coordinators were grouped into larger categories because the diversity of locations. 'South America, Central America and the Caribbean' is the largest category with 32 percent of coordinators. One-fifth (21%) of coordinators in this study live in Canada. **(U6)**

Country of Residence
n = 110

Category	Percentage
South America, Central America, Caribbean	32%
Canada	21%
South and East Africa	10%
South East Asia	9%
United States	6%
South Asia	4%
West and Central Africa	3%
Middle East and North Africa	1%
Other	14%
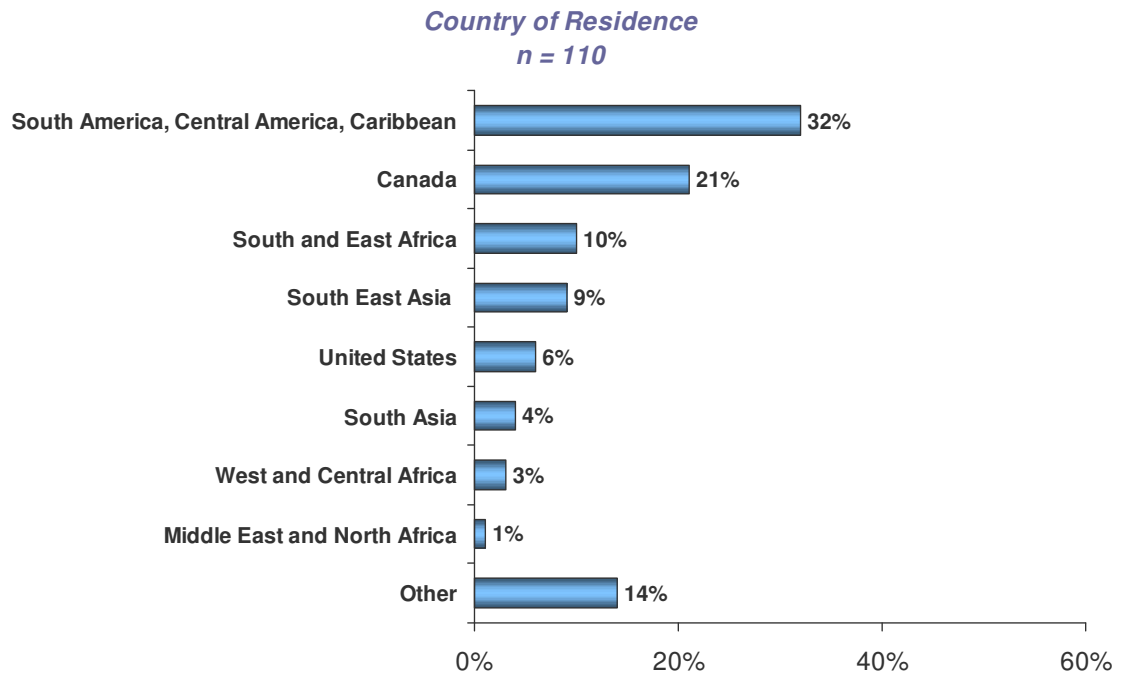
Of the 33 **members** involved in this study, twelve live in South America, Central American or the Caribbean (36%), nine live in Canada (27%) and the other 12 members live in eleven different countries.

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One-fifth of coordinators are under the age of forty.

Network coordinators tend to be older as only one-fifth (20%) are under the age of forty. Nearly six out of ten (59%) are between forty and fifty-nine. The average age of network coordinators in this study is 48 years. **(U11)**

Coordinator Age
n = 110

Age	Percentage
60 or older	11%
50 to 59	28%
40 to 49	31%
30 to 39	18%
Under 29	2%
Rather not say/ refused	11%
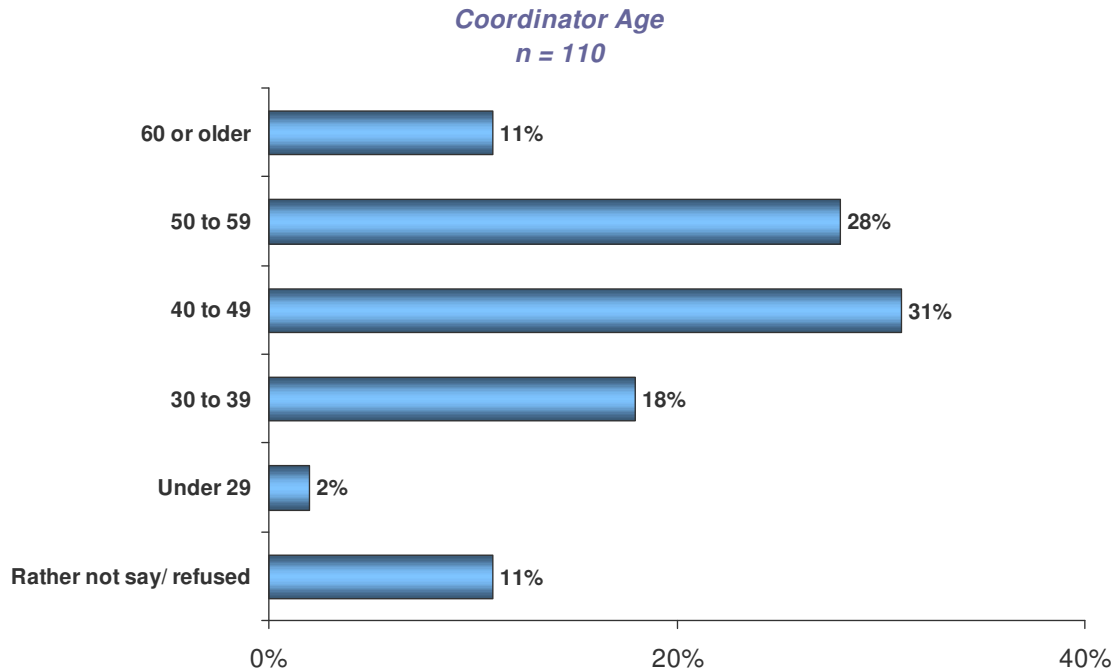
The age distribution of members involved in this study is slightly younger than the co-ordinator profile. One-third (12 members, 36%) are under the age of forty, while another one-third (13 members, 39%) are between forty and fifty-nine.

Almost sixty percent of coordinators are female.

Fifty-nine percent of network coordinators surveyed for this study are female. There are no statistical differences in terms of subject scope or geographical focus of the network. **(U12)**

Gender of Co-ordinators
n = 103
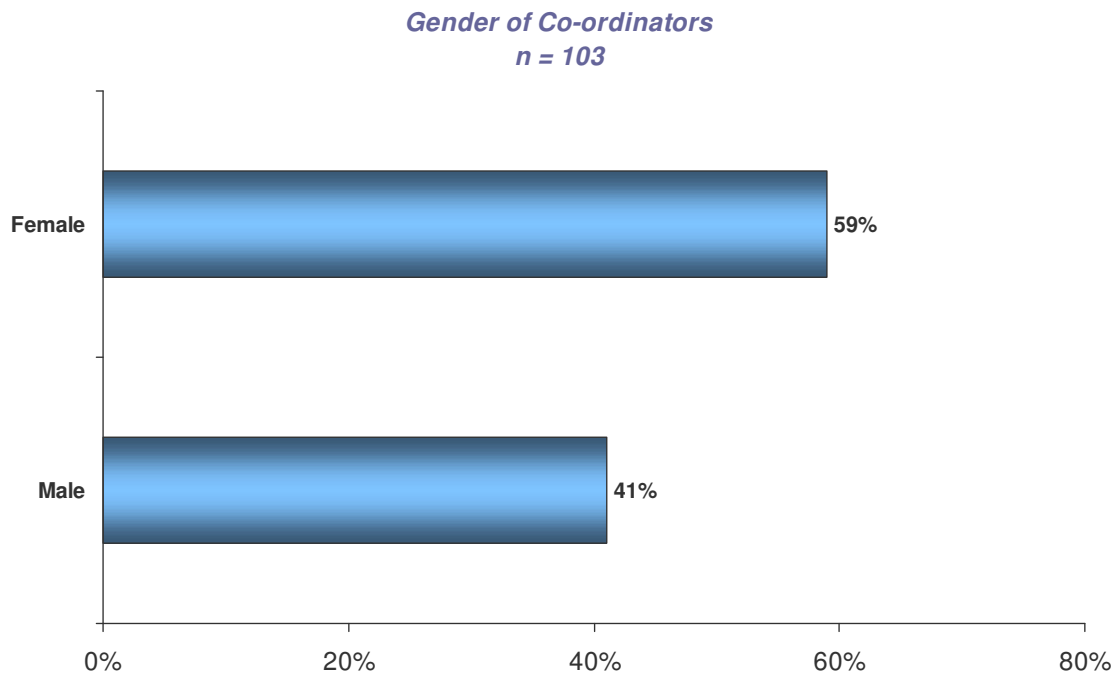
Among **members** interviewed for this study, over two-thirds (69%) are female and 31 percent are male.

Decima Research

Academic and professional profile

The academic and professional profile of network coordinators examines their education level, their field of study, the organization type they work for and their position in that organization.

One-half of network coordinators have a doctoral degree.

Fifty-one percent of network coordinators have a doctoral degree and another twenty-six percent have a Master's degree. **(U7)**

Highest Level of Education
n = 110

Doctoral degree	51%
Master's degree	26%
Bachelor's degree	12%
Technical certificate	1%
High school diploma	1%
Other/ rather not say	7%
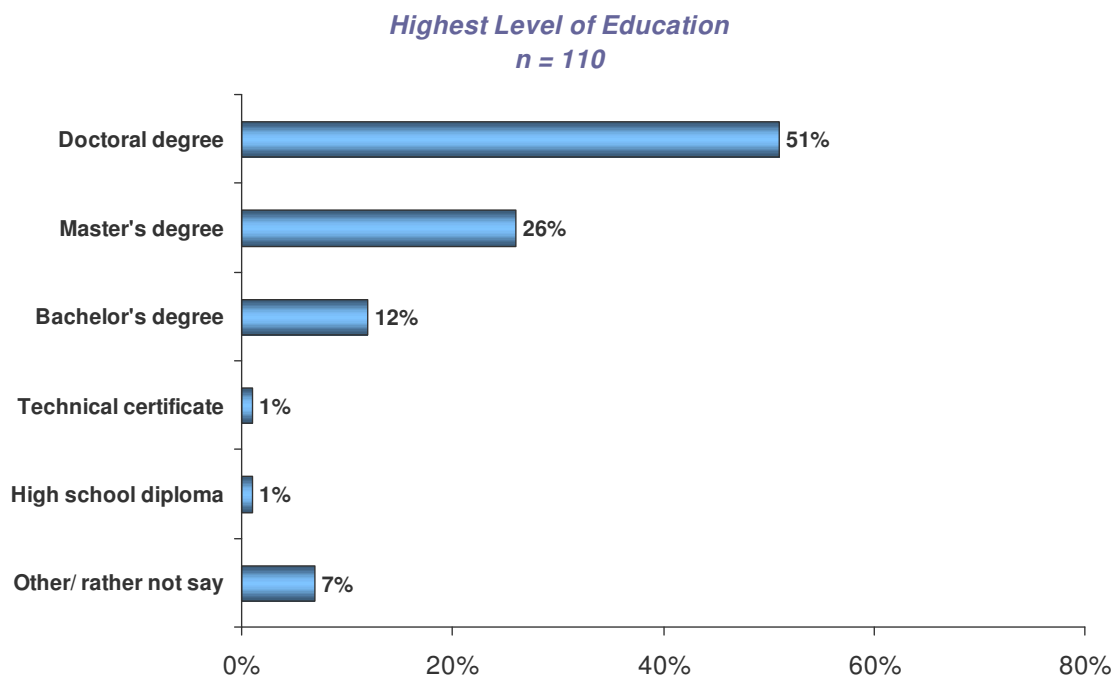
Network **members** in this study are also highly educated. Almost forty percent (39%) have a doctoral degree and almost one-half (45%) have a Master's degree. Twelve percent have a Bachelor's degree.

Decima Research

One-half of network coordinators are social scientists.

Fifty-one percent of network coordinators in this study are social scientists. The next most common field of study is the natural sciences (15%). **(U8)**

Primary Field of Study
n = 110

Field	Percentage
Social sciences	51%
Natural sciences	15%
Engineering	9%
Multi-disciplinary	7%
Computer science	3%
Business	3%
Medicine and health	1%
Arts	1%
Other/ rather not say	9%
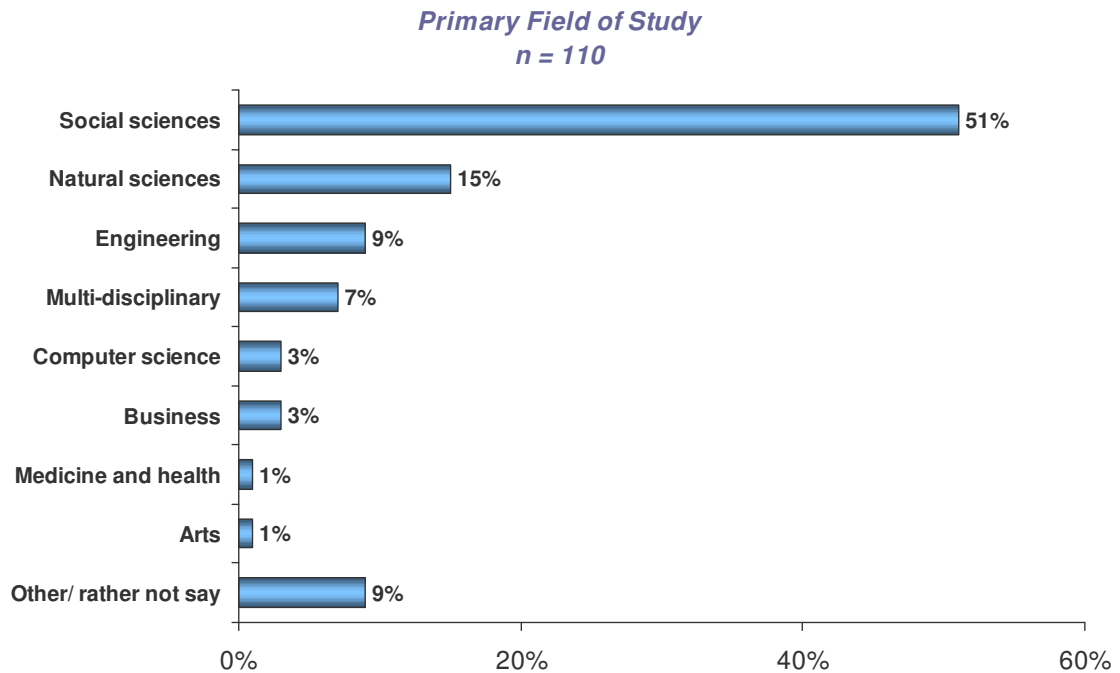
Over one-half of network **members** are social scientists (52%) and one-fifth (21%) are natural scientists. Twelve percent of members are engineers.

The most common organization homes for network coordinators are universities or colleges, and non-governmental organizations (NGO).

Network coordinators are likely to work for universities or colleges (25%) or non-governmental or civil society organizations (25%). **(U9)**

Organization Type
n = 110

Organization	Percentage
University/ College	25%
Non-governmental or civil society organization	25%
International organization	18%
IDRC	11%
Independent research centre	7%
Government department/ ministry/ agency	2%
Donor agency other than IDRC	1%
Private sector	1%
Other	5%
Rather not say/ refused	5%

0%   20%   40%
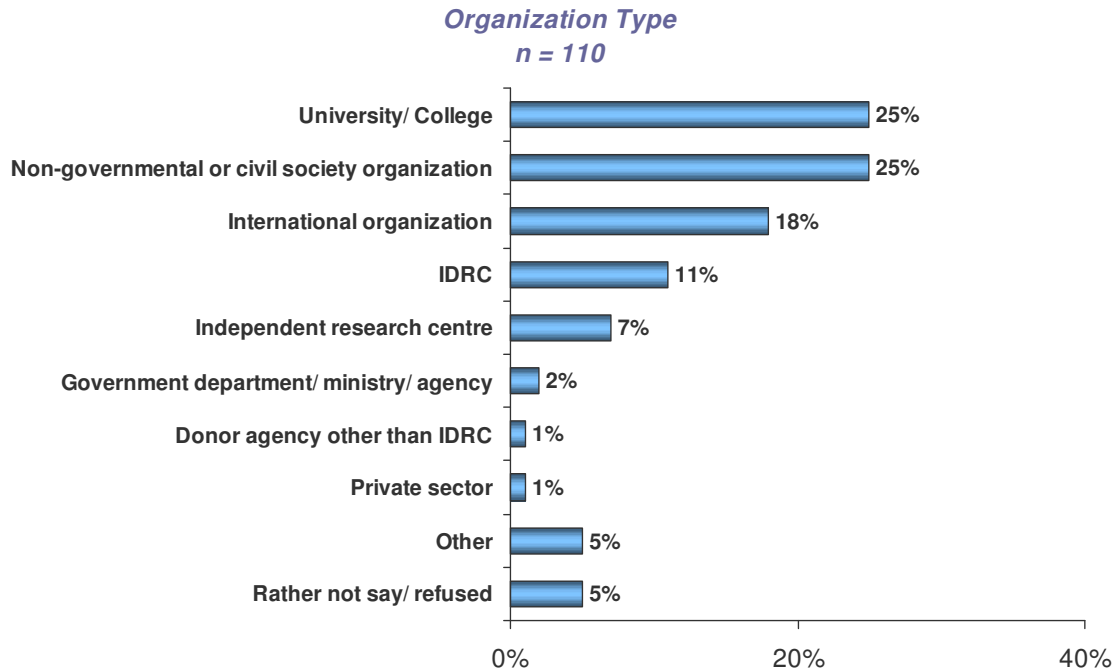
Network **members** follow the same pattern as network coordinators. One-quarter (27%) work in non-governmental or civil society organizations and almost one-fifth (18%) work in universities or colleges. Another 18 percent work in international research centres.

Decima Research

One-half of network coordinators are professional staff.

Fifty-one percent of network coordinators in this study are professional staff. Another one-third (34%) are executives or senior managers. **(U10)**

Current Position in Organization
n = 110

Position	Percentage
Professional staff	51%
Executive/ senior management	34%
Consultant	4%
Other/ rather not say	12%
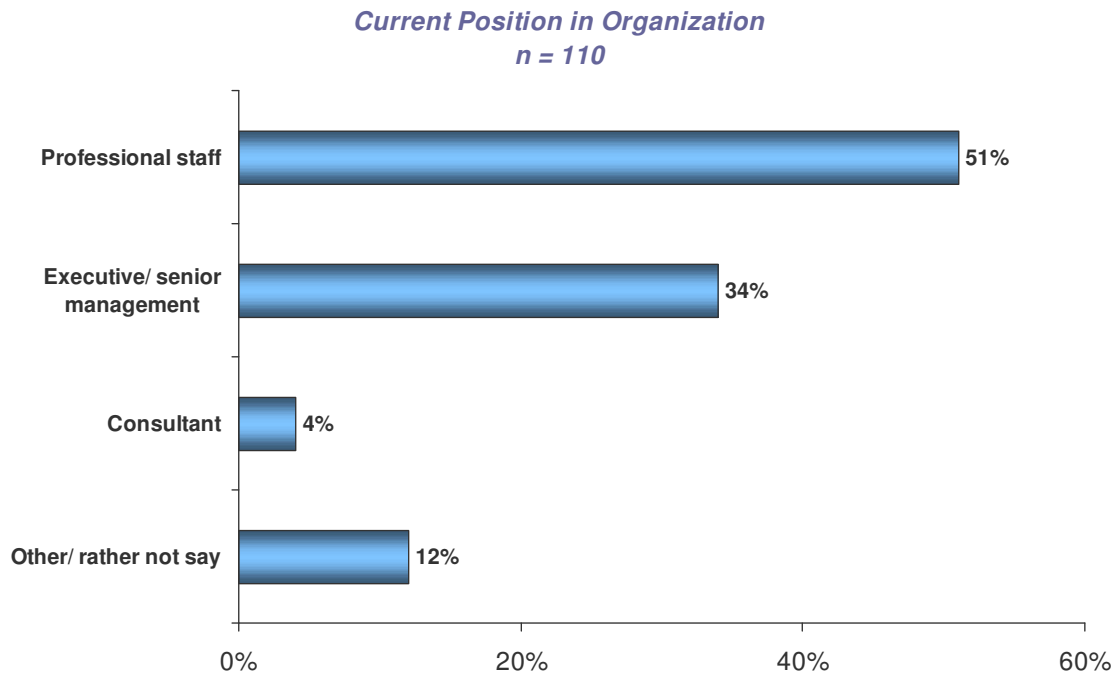
Network **members** are similar to network coordinators. One-half (52%) are professional staff and another one-third (33%) are executive or senior management.

Decima Research

'Network Connection' Profile

The questions included in this section examine the network co-ordinator's relationship with the network. Of particular interest are the time they joined the network, the year they became network co-ordinator, whether they are paid or a volunteer and the amount of time they spend on network coordination. The last question measures their assessment of whether the time they spend on the network is too heavy a workload or not.

Almost one-half of network coordinators joined the network in the last five years.

Forty-seven percent of network coordinators joined their network in the last five years (16% between 2003 and 2005, 31% between 2000 and 2002). Another thirty percent joined their network between 1995 and 1999. Only seventeen percent of network coordinators report having ten or more years experience with their network (12% joined between 1990 and 1995, 5% joined prior to 1990). **(U1)**

Year of Joining the Network
n = 110

Category	Value
2003 to 2005	16%
2000 to 2002	31%
1995 to 1999	30%
1990 to 1994	12%
1985 to 1989	4%
Before 1970	1%
Not sure	6%
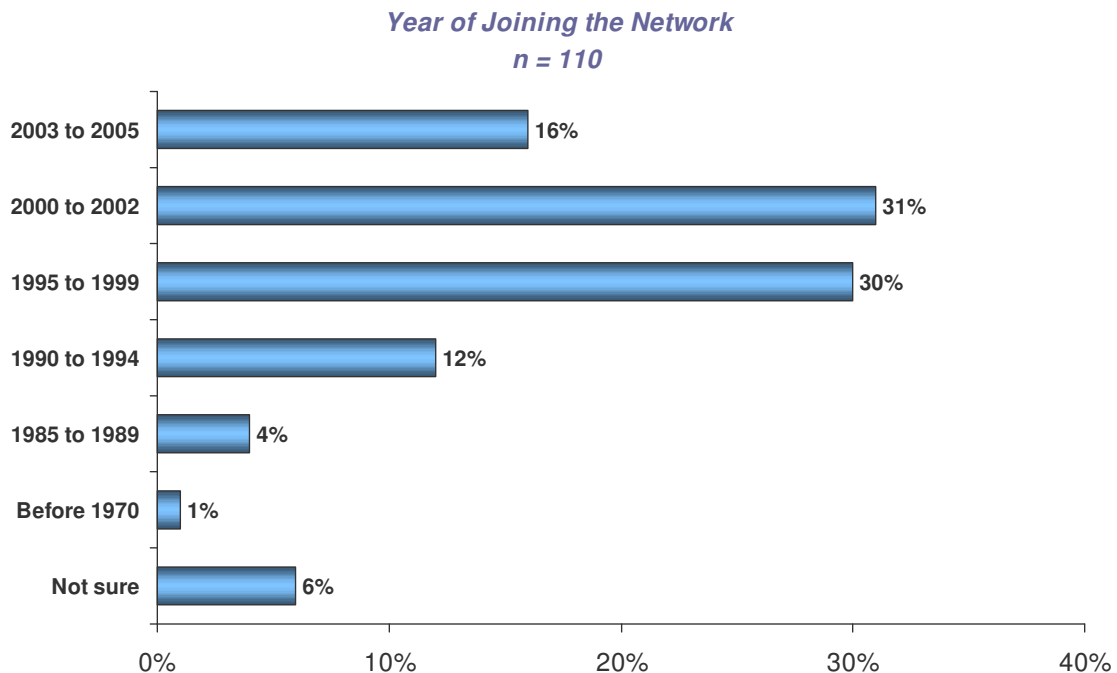
Almost one-half of network **members** joined their network in the last five years (18% joined between 2003 and 2005, 27% joined between 2000 and 2005).

Decima Research

One-quarter of network coordinators report having taken the leadership role since 2003.

One-quarter of network coordinators have assumed this position since 2003. Thirty percent of network coordinators have been in their position between 2000 and 2002. Thirty-nine percent have more than five years in the co-ordinator role (28% assumed leadership role between 1995 and 1999, 11% before 1995). **(U2)**

Year of becoming Coordinator
n = 110

Year	Percentage
2003 to 2005	25%
2000 to 2002	30%
1995 to 1999	28%
1990 to 1994	8%
1985 to 1989	2%
Before 1970	1%
Not sure	6%
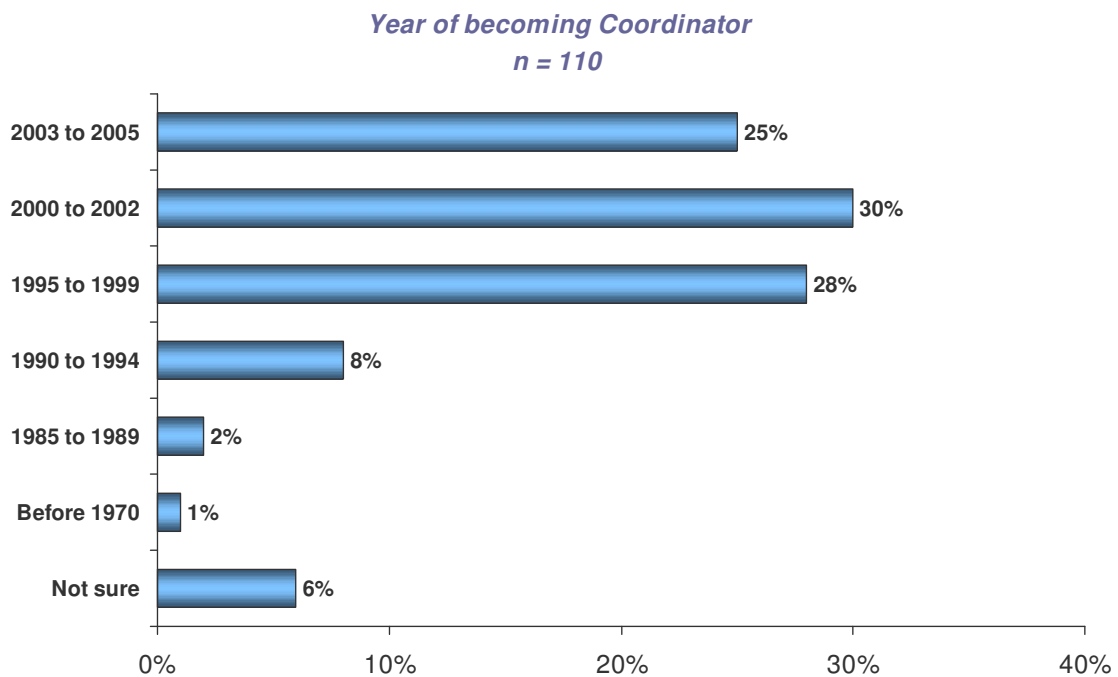
Almost forty percent of network coordinators are volunteers.

Thirty-eight percent of network coordinators involved in this study are volunteers. Fifty-six percent are paid and six percent preferred not to disclose the nature of their remuneration. **(U3)**

Coordination Renumeration
n = 110
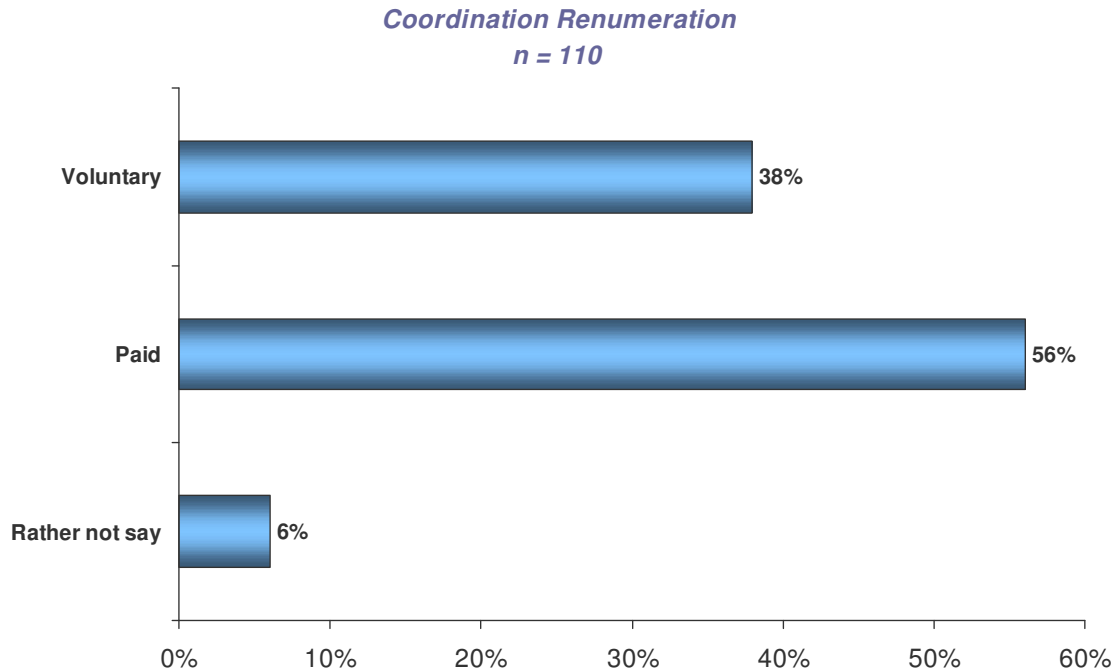
Network coordinators with a focus on natural resource management (73%) and social policy (63%) are more likely to be paid than those focused on information, communication and technology (42%).

The geographic focus of the network has no effect on the likelihood of remuneration.

Two-thirds of network coordinators spend less than thirty hours working on the network in an average week.

Twenty-seven percent of coordinators spend more than thirty hours supporting their network in an average week; and 64 percent spend less than thirty hours. Eleven percent did not state the number of hours they worked on the network. **(U4)**

Viewed from another lens, one-third of coordinators (37%) spend more than twenty hours a week on network business; another one-quarter (24%) spend between eleven and twenty hours; and another one-third (30%) spend ten hours or less in support of the network.

Average Number of Hours Spent Working with Network per Week
n = 110

Category	Percentage
More than 40 hours	19%
30 to 40 hours	8%
20 to 30 hours	10%
16 to 20 hours	10%
11 to 15 hours	14%
6 to 10 hours	19%
0 to 5 hours	11%
Rather not say	11%

Grouped brackets: More than 40 hours + 30 to 40 hours = 27%; 20 to 30 hours + 16 to 20 hours + 11 to 15 hours = 34%; 6 to 10 hours + 0 to 5 hours = 30%.
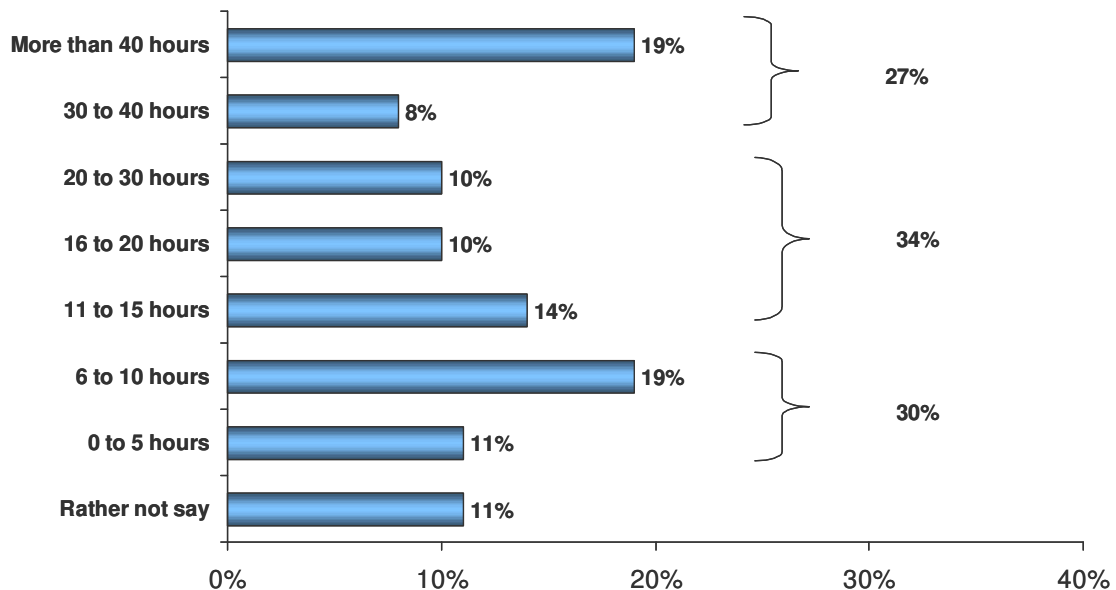
Surveyed network **members** are different from network coordinators in the amount of time spent working on the network. One-half (48%) spend less than five hours or less per week and fifteen percent spend more than thirty hours working on network business.

Paid network coordinators spend more time per week on the network than volunteers.

Over one-half of volunteer coordinators spend less than ten hours per week working on their network whereas sixty percent of paid coordinators work more than 20 hours per week on average. **(U4)**

Average Number of Hours Spent Working with Network per Week
base = paid and voluntary co-ordinators
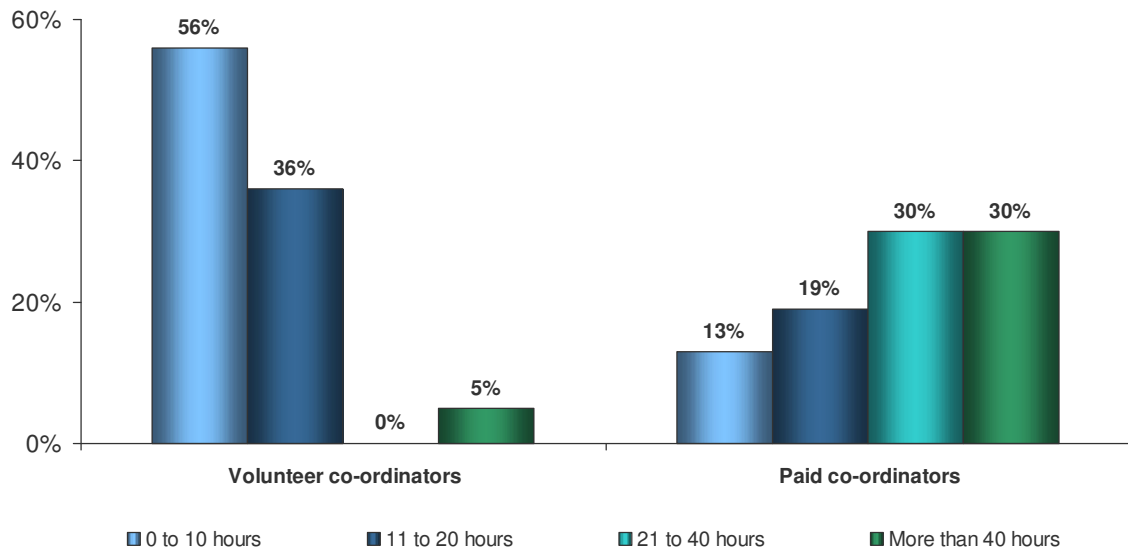
Legend:
- 0 to 10 hours
- 11 to 20 hours
- 21 to 40 hours
- More than 40 hours

Seventy percent of network coordinators believe an appropriate amount of time per week is being spent on network business.

Seventy percent of network coordinators believe an appropriate amount of time per week is being spent on network business. Sixteen percent believe they spend too little time on network coordination and seven percent feel too much attention is focused on network business. **(U5)**

Appropriate Amount of Time Spent on Co-ordinating Network
n = 104
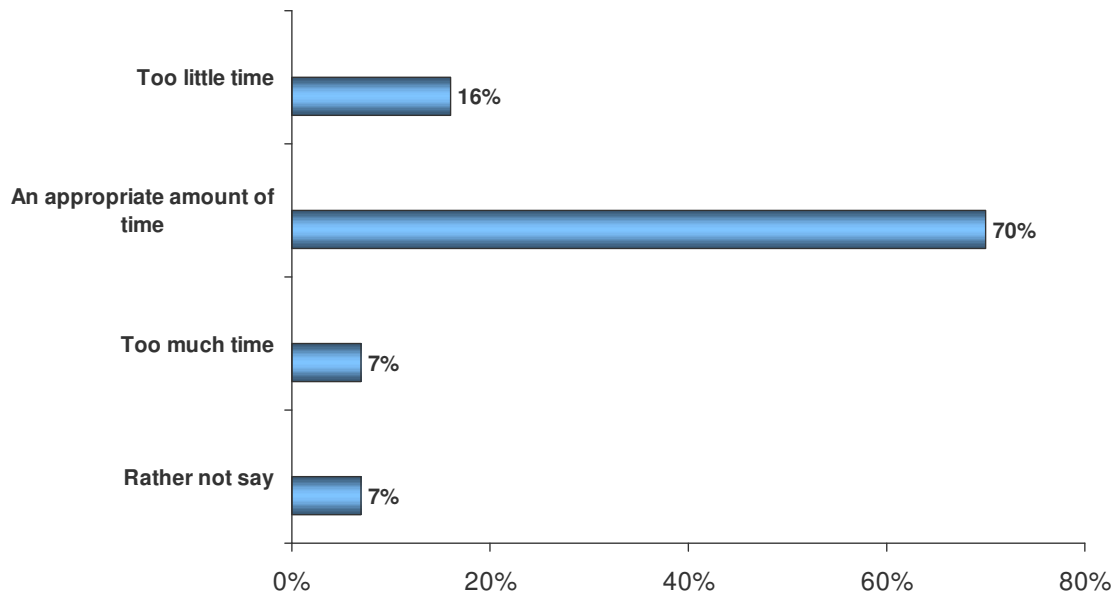
Networks Profile

Networks are profiled by four broad concepts designed to examine their scope and focus, their 'home', their membership and their purpose.

The 'Subject scope and Focus' section examines the subject matter scope, geographical focus, establishment, evolution and organization of networks.

The 'Network Homes' section examines the organizational and geographical location of networks as well as measuring the stability of these homes through the length of incumbency and movement of networks over time.

The 'Network Membership' section details characteristics of organizational and individual members of networks by their expertise and background. The section is also interested in the size of the membership and its relative growth or decline over time.

The 'Network Purpose' section examines the kind and number of purposes a network has and their success in achieving that purpose. A last question examines the stability of purposes over time.

Given the purpose of the section – to profile networks – member information has not been added to this section.

Overview of Results

Subject Scope and Focus

- 46% of networks are focused on natural resources, 45% on social policy, 42% on economic policy and 35% on information, communications and technology
- 42% have one subject focus and 39% have two subject foci
- Eight regions are represented by more than 15% of networks. The most frequent responses are global (32%) and Latin America (30%)
- 41% have one geographic focus and 26% have two geographic foci
- 52% are networks with shared coordination
- 24% of networks are relatively new since they were created under their current name after 2003 and 26% were created between 2000 and 2002
- 73% of networks have not changed their name, meaning that 27% have evolved from an earlier phase

- 50% of past coordinators in the study say that their networks are still functioning, meaning that networks are rather robust once created and are not entirely reliant on a charismatic figure

Network Homes

- 25% of networks are located in a NGO and 20% reside in a college or university
- 50% have been in their current location for more than 5 years
- 72% have not changed their location since creation
- Only 15% of networks have their homes in Canada
- 38% are located in South America, Central America or the Caribbean

Network Membership

- two-thirds of networks have closed membership
- 21% of networks consist of organizations only, 13% of individuals only and the majority have both organizations and individuals
- 39% of networks have more than 50 members and the average number of individual members is 247
- 32% of networks have less than 10 organizational members and the average number of organization members is 39
- 57% of networks report membership growing since creation while only 3% say their membership has declined
- There is a wide-variety of organizational members – 74% of networks have college or university members, 71% have NGO members, 58% have government members, and 56% have international research centre members
- 75% of organizational members come from developing countries
- 91% of networks include researchers, 74% include NGO representation, 62% have government members and 50% have international organizations among their members
- 83% of networks have social scientists
- 76% of individual members are from developing countries

Network Purpose

- Networks report having many different purposes. The most prevalent include: skill building (91%), policy advocacy (81%), building research capacity (74%), conducting research (66%) and creating awareness (66%)
- The most frequent number of purposes reported by networks is 7. There is a wide variety, however, such that several networks have one or two purposes and many have seven or eight purposes – as well as all those points in between

- 58% of networks report being ***very*** successful in achieving their purposes
- Success rates (very and somewhat successful) vary between 87% and 92% with regard to each stated purpose
- 67% of networks have not changed their purposes over time

Program Area and Focus

This section examines program area and geographic focus, as well as the coordination of the network.

Networks have four major foci.

Natural resources (46%), social policy (45%), economic policy (42%) and information, communication and technology (35%) are the major foci of networks. **(N1)**

Network Program Area
n = 110
multiple response
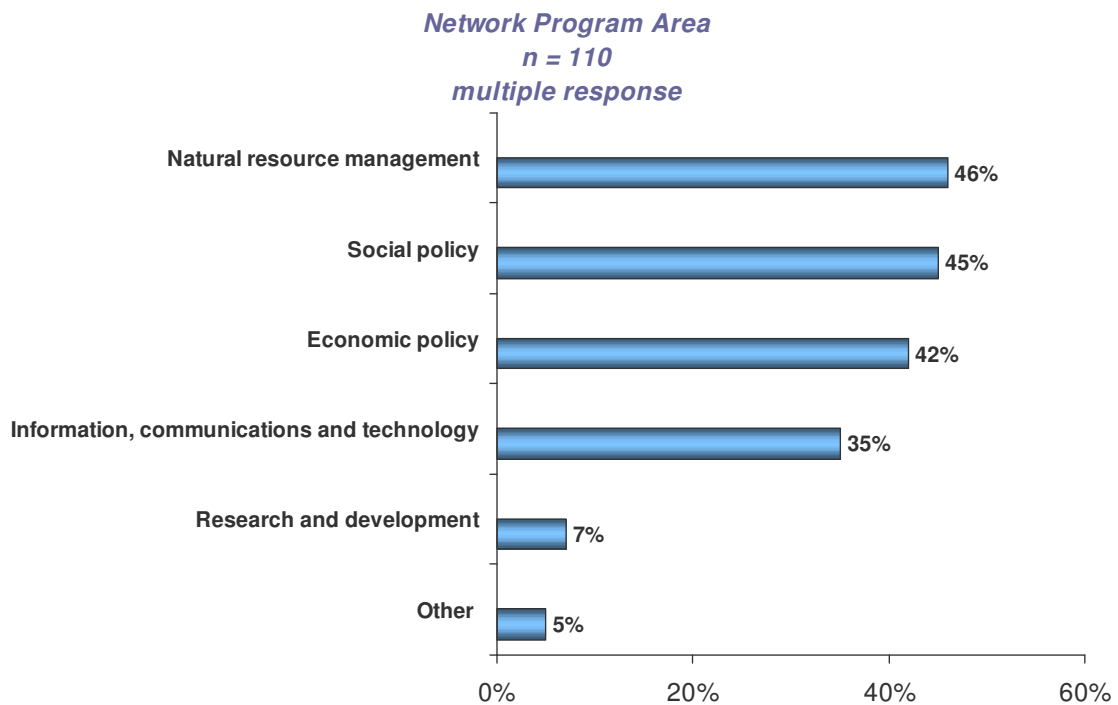
Networks with a global focus (55%) are more likely to be focused on social policy as compared with those networks that have a Middle East or North Africa focus (22%).

The majority of networks have either one or two program area foci.

Eight out of ten networks are focused on one (42%) or two (39%) specific areas.

Number of Program Area Foci per Network
n = 110

4 foci	4%
3 foci	11%
2 foci	39%
1 focus	42%
Not sure	4%

0%   20%   40%   60%
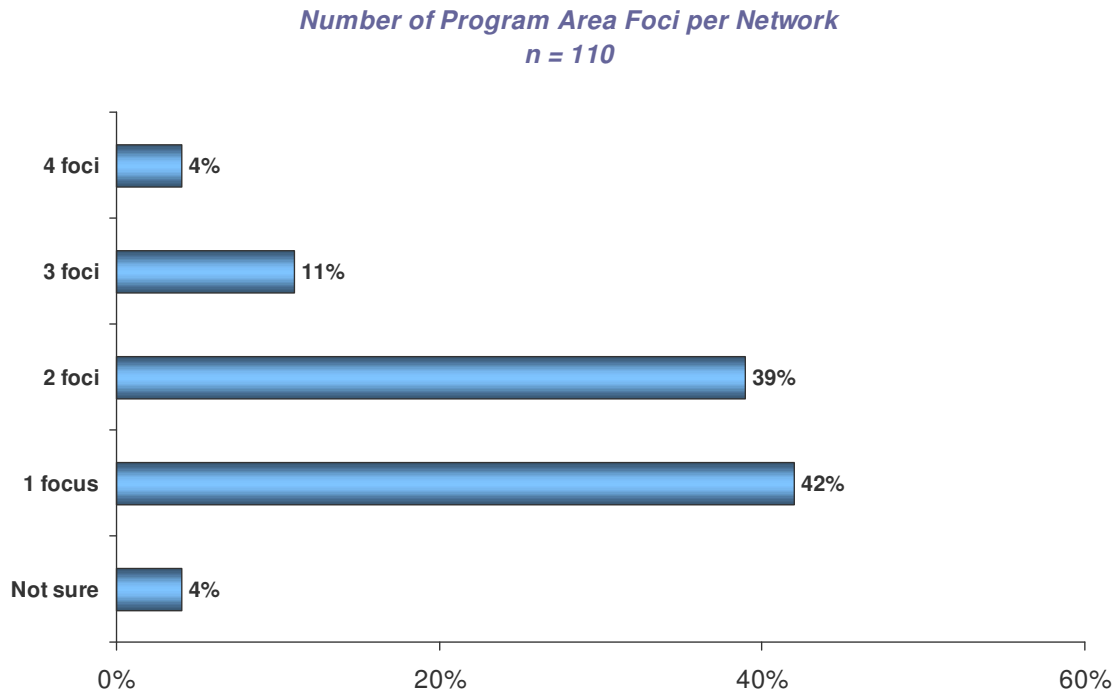
Overlapping program foci are common. The table below lists the various combinations of program area overlap that networks report. The most common singular focus is shared between information, communication and technology focus (14% of all networks) and a natural resources management focus (14% networks).

Forty-one percent of networks have two foci. The most popular combination is 'social and economic policy' (11% of all networks). Of the twelve networks with three foci, the most common is the 'natural resources management, economic and social policy' combination (5% of all networks).

Program Area Focus Groupings

Program Area Focus	Percentage
Information, communications and technology only	14%
Natural resources management only	14%
Economic policy only	11%
Social policy only	3%
Single focus sub-total	*42%*
Social and economic policy	11%
Natural resource management and social policy	9%
ICT and social policy	6%
Natural resources and economic policy	5%
ICT and natural resource management	5%
ICT and economic policy	1%
ICT and research and development	1%
Dual foci sub-total	*38%*
Natural resource management, social and economic policy	5%
Social, economic policy and research and development	3%
ICT, social and economic policy	1%
Natural resource management, social policy and research and development	1%
ICT, natural resource management and social policy	1%
ICT, natural resource management and research and development	1%
Three foci sub-total	*12%*
ICT, natural resource management, social and economic policy	3%
Natural resource management, social policy, economic policy and research and development	1%
Four foci sub-total	*4%*
Not sure/ refused	4%
Total	**100%**
* any discrepancy between this table and the previous chart is due to rounding error	

One-third of networks have global focus.

Thirty-two percent of networks have a global focus. The next largest category is networks with a Latin America focus (30%). Overall, there is a wide diversity in attention with ten specific areas being mentioned. **(N2)**

Geographical Focus of Network
n = 110
multiple response

Category	Percent
Global	32%
Latin America	30%
South East Asia	26%
Eastern Africa	23%
Caribbean	23%
West Africa	20%
Southern Africa	19%
South Asia	18%
South America	17%
North Africa	13%
Middle East	8%
Not Sure - Not Applicable	2%
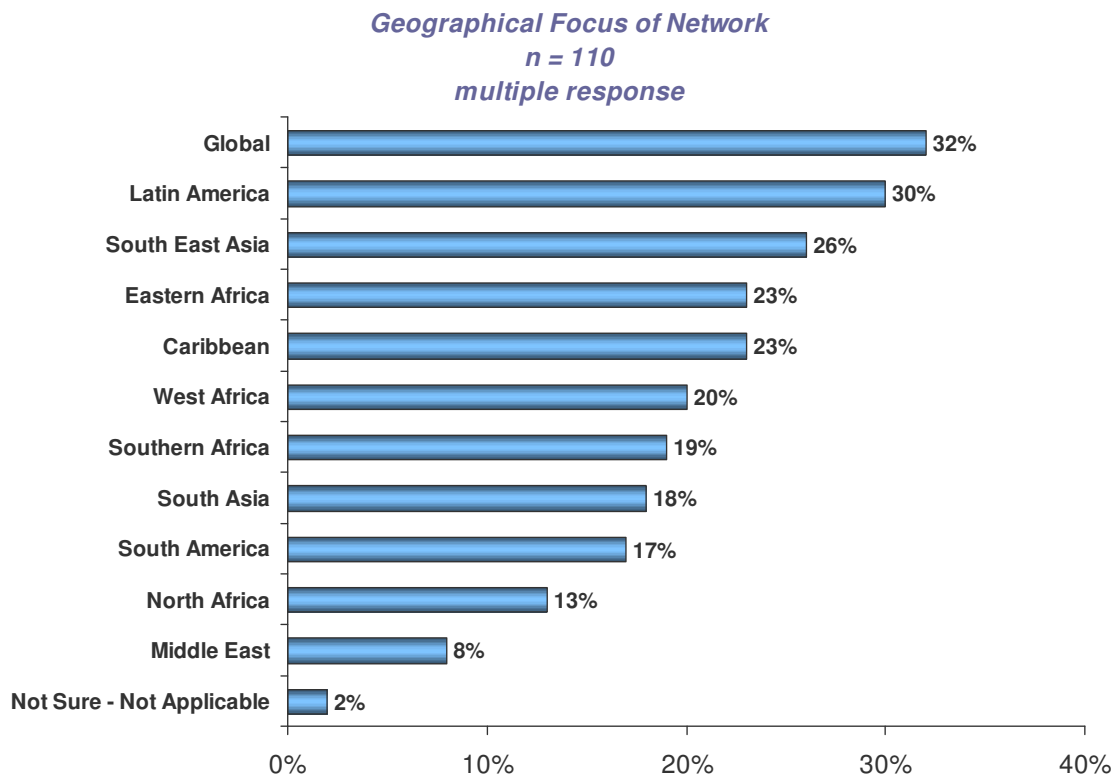
Four out of ten networks have one geographical focus.

Forty-one percent of networks have one geographical focus and another quarter (26%) focus on two geographical areas.

Number of Geogrpahical Foci per Network
n = 110

Category	Value
More than 4 foci	7%
4 foci	7%
3 foci	14%
2 foci	26%
1 focus	41%
Not sure	5%
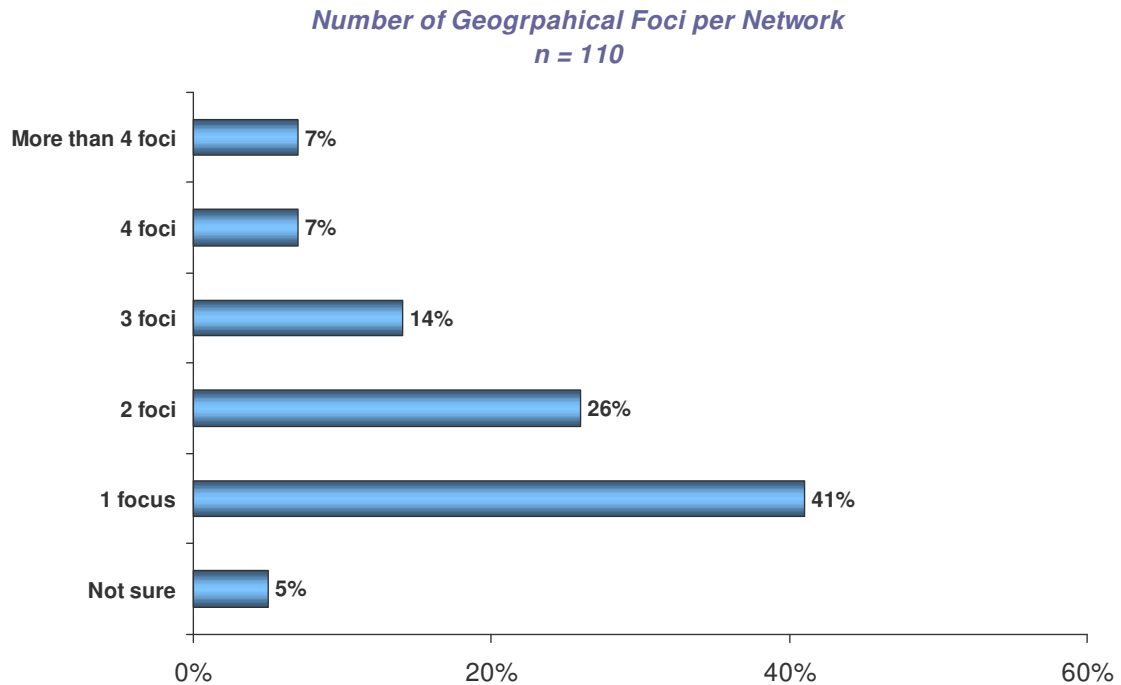
Networks vary by their degree of geographical and program area foci. The most prevalent network type is one that has one or two program area foci and one or two geographical foci.

Almost one-fifth (18%) of networks are very focused with one program area and one geographical focus. Another 16 percent have two subject foci and one geographical focus. Ten percent have one subject focus and two geographical foci. Fourteen percent have two subject foci and two geographical foci.

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In total, these four types of networks represent sixty percent of networks in this study. The other forty percent (who report having more program areas and geographic areas) are more diffuse.

Distribution of Networks by their Geographic and Program area Focus

Distribution of Networks by Number of Geographic and Subject Foci n = 105						
		Number of Geographic Foci				
		1 focus	2 foci	3 foci	4 or more foci	Total
Number of Subject Foci	1 focus	19%	11%	8%	6%	43%
	2 foci	16%	14%	5%	6%	41%
	3 foci	6%	3%	0%	3%	11%
	4 or more foci	2%	0%	3%	0%	5%
	Total	43%	27%	15%	14%	100%
* any discrepancy between this table and the previous charts is due to rounding error						

One-half of networks have shared coordination.

One-half of networks have shared coordination (52%). In another 42 percent of networks there is one person who is the permanent coordinator. **(N3)**

Type of Network Coordination
n = 110
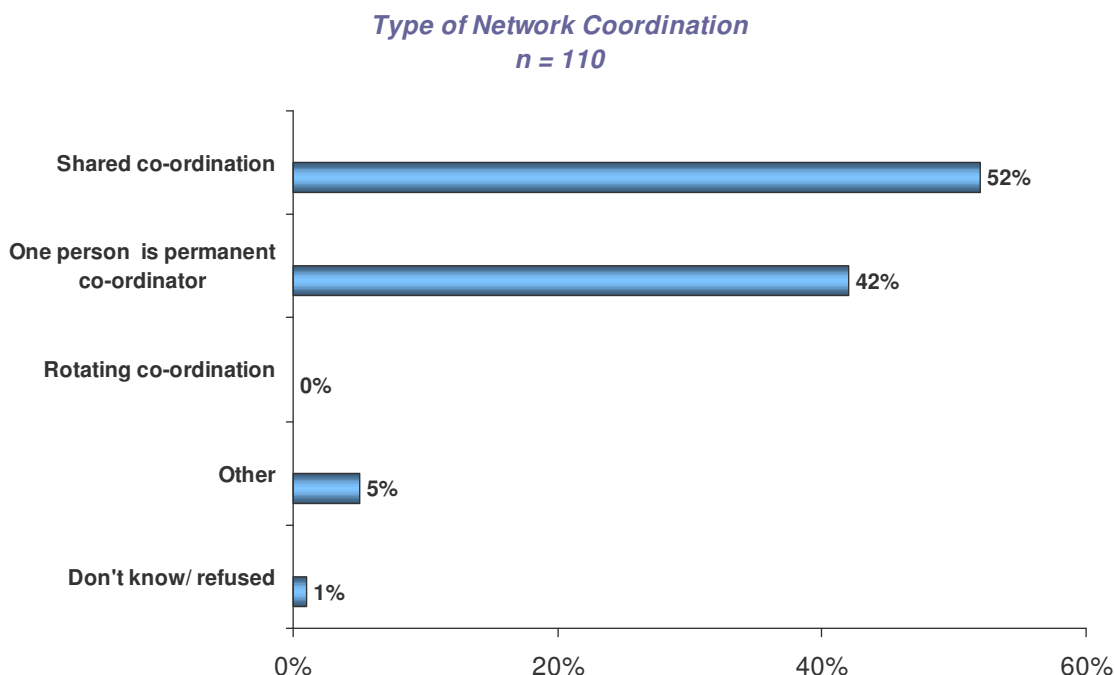
When the scope of the network is information, communications and technology (67%) shared coordination is more prevalent than when the focus is on natural resource management (43%) or economics (43%).

Shared coordination is also more prevalent in East and South African (67%) networks than in South Asian networks (34%).

Networks with a geographical focus on South Asia (64%) are more apt to have one person acting as a permanent coordinator than networks focused on Eastern and Southern Africa (30%).

Nearly sixty percent (58%) of networks led by a volunteer coordinator are shared coordination networks as compared to almost one-half (47%) for networks where the coordinator is paid.

Establishment and Evolution of Networks

In order to measure the establishment and evolution of networks, several questions were asked of network coordinators. The questions are related to the age of the network, any name changes that have occurred over the life of the network, whether the network is still functioning, and when IDRC funding might have ended for a network.

Fifty percent of networks are less than five years old.

One-quarter of the networks (24%) are less than two years old and another quarter (26%) are between three and five years old. **(N4)**

Age of Networks under Current Name
n = 110
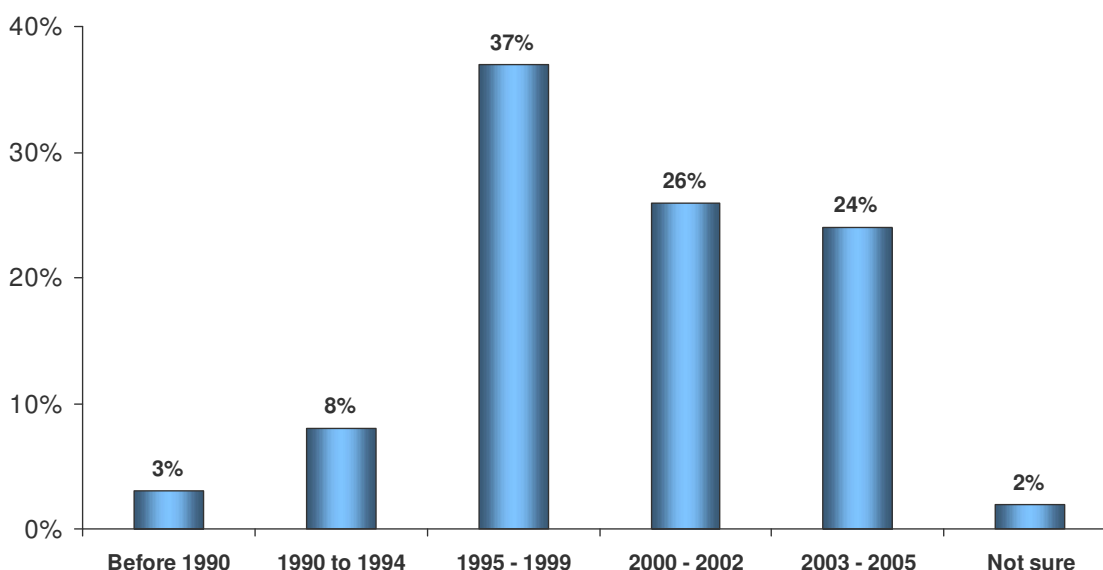
Economic policy networks (31%) are more apt to fall into the 2000 to 2002 category than information, communication and technology networks (15%).

In terms of geographical scope, the networks that tend to be more mature are Latin American and Caribbean (54% were created between 1995 and 1999), South Asian (52%), and those with a global focus (41%) – particularly when compared with East and South African networks (18%).

Age of Networks under Current Name by Geographical Focus
n = 110

Global n=31
- 18%
- 23%
- 41%
- 17%

Middle East and North African n=14
- 12%
- 41%
- 23%
- 14%

West African n=24
- 5%
- 36%
- 35%
- 18%

East and South African n=32
- 26%
- 39%
- 18%
- 13%

South East Asian n=28
- 11%
- 36%
- 38%
- 15%

South Asian n=20
- 16%
- 25%
- 52%
- 7%

Latin American and Caribbean n=34
- 25%
- 13%
- 54%
- 8%

Legend: ■ Before 1995 ■ 1995 - 1999 ■ 2000 - 2002 ■ 2003 - 2005

X-axis: 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%
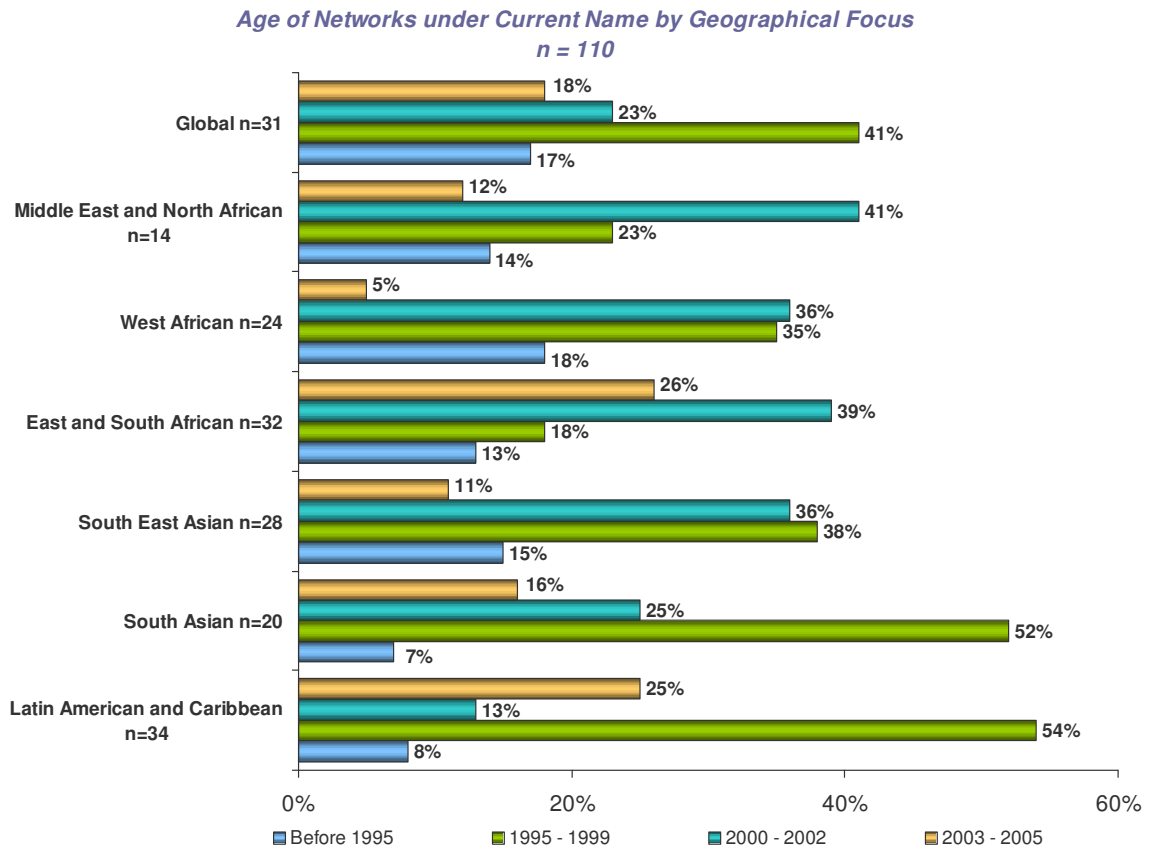
Three-quarters of networks have not changed their name over the course of their existence.

Three-quarters of networks (73%) have not changed their name. Of the twenty-four percent of networks that have evolved from a previous phase once, 40 percent are two years old or less; 21 percent networks are three to five years old; and 36 percent are six years or older. Only three percent of networks have changed their names twice. **(N5A, N5B and N5C)**

Six of the ten networks that changed their name and started under a new name in the last two years had original names that dated back to the 1990's and in some cases to 1990 or 1991.

		Name Changes			
		No name change	One Name change	Two Name changes	Total
Age in current name	before 1995	82%	18%	0%	100%
	1995 to 1999	78%	16%	5%	100%
	2000 to 2002	79%	21%	0%	100%
	2003 to 2005	56%	40%	4%	100%
	Total	73%	24%	3%	100%

Geographical and subject matter focus are not associated with name changes.

One-half of past coordinators report their former networks are still functioning.

Of the thirty-three past coordinators involved in this study, seventeen (50%) of them report that their network is still functioning. Another fourteen (42%) of these past coordinators reported that the network stopped functioning between the years 2000 and 2005 (11 networks or 80%) or between the years 1995 and 1999 (3 networks or 20%). **(N6 and N7)**

Network Homes

This section of the report examines the institutional and geographic location of the network, the time it has resided in the same location, and examines network movement over time.

One-quarter of networks are housed in NGO's or civil society organizations.

Networks use a diversity of organizations as homes. Six organizational types house ten percent or more of the networks involved in this study. Six out of ten networks are housed in non-governmental organizations (25%), universities or colleges (20%), or international organizations (15%). **(M1)**

Organizational Home of Network
n = 110

Organizational Home	Percent
Non-governmental organization/ civil society organization	25%
University/ College	20%
International organization	15%
Independent Research Centre	11%
No organizational home	10%
IDRC	10%
Virtual network	5%
Government department, ministry or agency	3%
Private sector organization	1%
Not sure	2%
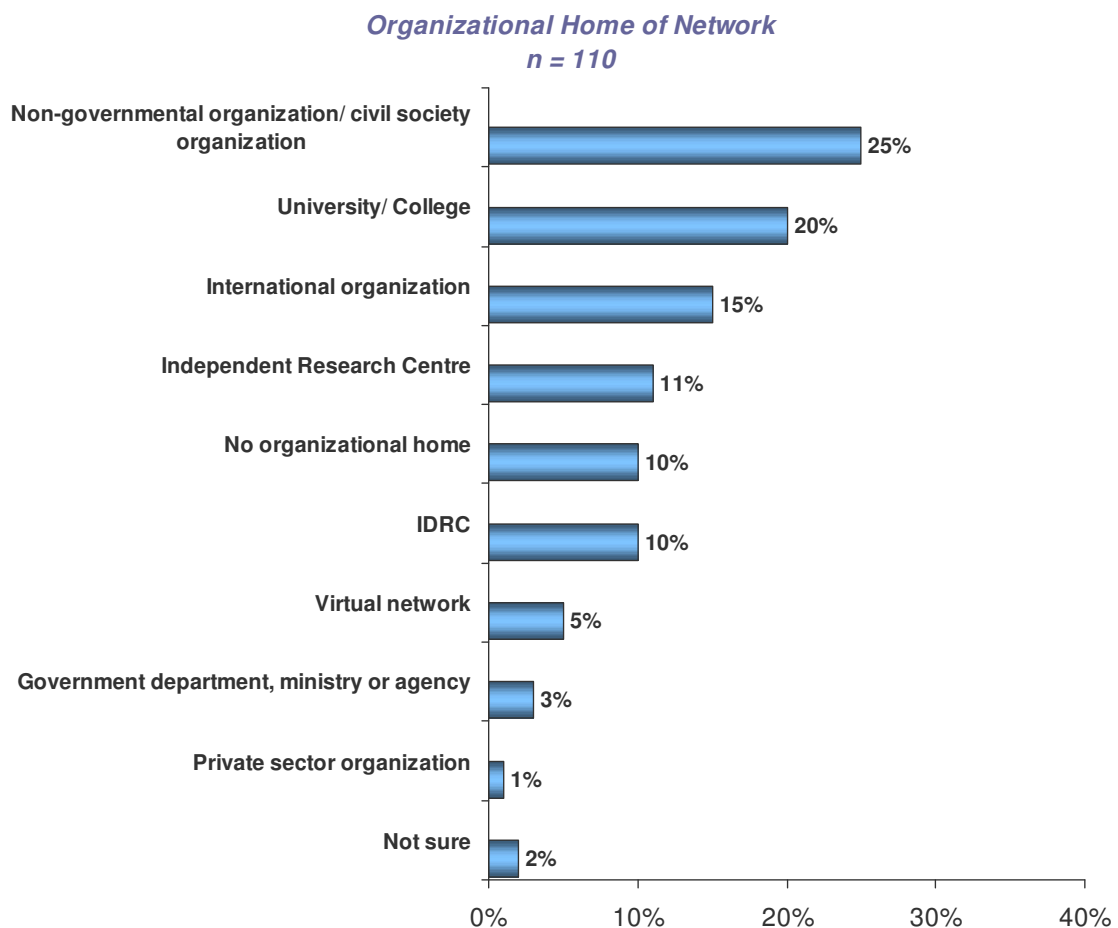
Several differences exist between network sub-populations, including:

> **Networks with an economic focus are more apt to be housed in a university or college (30%) than information, communication and technology networks (8%) or social policy networks (14%).**
>
> **Natural resource management networks (23%) are more often housed in international organizations than other sites.**
>
> **Information, communication and technology networks (38%) and social policy networks (32%) are more commonly housed in NGO's or civil society organizations – particularly when compared with natural resource management networks (16%).**
>
> **One-quarter of all Latin American and Caribbean networks (28%) are housed in NGO's and another one-fifth (21%) are housed in universities or colleges.**
>
> **Eighty percent of South Asian networks are housed in an NGO (30%), an international organization (25%), or a university or college (18%).**
>
> **One-quarter of South East Asian networks are housed in non-governmental organizations (26%) or universities or colleges (23%).**
>
> **Four in ten East and South African networks are located in an NGO (25%) or a university of college (16%).**
>
> **Seventy percent of West African networks are reside in a NGO (25%), a university or college (20%) or with IDRC (24%).**
>
> **Just over one-third (36%) Middle East and North African networks find a home in universities or colleges, another one-quarter (23%) reside with IDRC.**
>
> **One-quarter (27%) of global networks are housed in a university or college. These networks have the widest diversities of home locations.**

The year a network is established also is also related to its location. Just over forty percent (42%) of networks begun between 1995 and 1999 are located in a NGO or civil society organization.

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One-half of networks occupied their current home after 1999.

Fifty percent of networks established their current organizational home after 1999. Fourteen percent have been in the same home for more than ten years (7% 1990 to 1994, and 7% before 1990). **(M2)**

Length of Time at Organizational Home of Network
n = 95
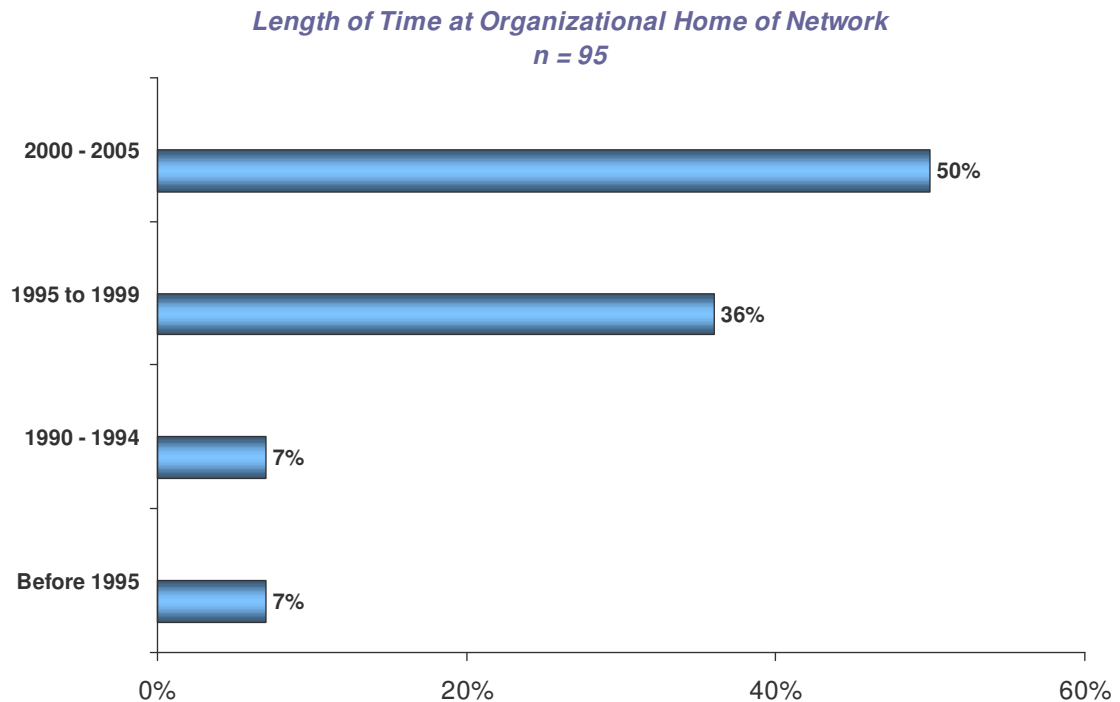
Over one-half of East and South African networks (69%) and West African networks (52%) have located in the present home within the last five years.

Network homes are relatively stable.

Three-quarter of networks (72%) have stayed in the same organizational home since their start. Of the 23 organizations that had moved, nine moved as a result of financial constraints and the other fourteen moved for a variety of undetermined reasons. **(M3 and M4)**

Organization Movement Between Homes since Start
n = 95
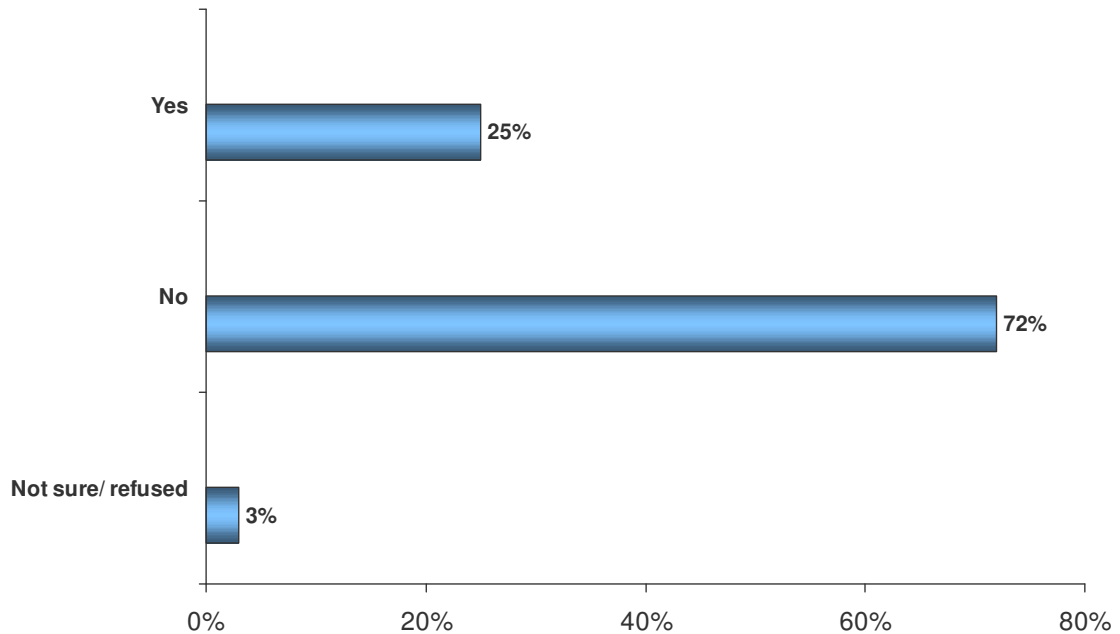
The geographic and subject scope of the network does not influence whether a network has changed homes over its existence.

Almost forty percent networks are housed in South America, Central America or the Caribbean.

Networks are spread throughout the world. South America, Central America and the Caribbean are home to thirty-eight percent of networks in this study. Canada (15%), Southern and Eastern Africa (13%), South East Asia (10%) and South Asia (6%) are other common locations. **(M5)**

Geographic Location of Network
n = 97

Location	Percentage
South America, Central America, Caribbean	38%
Canada	15%
Southern and Eastern Africa	13%
South East Asia	10%
South Asia	6%
West and Central Africa	2%
Middle East and Africa	2%
Other	10%
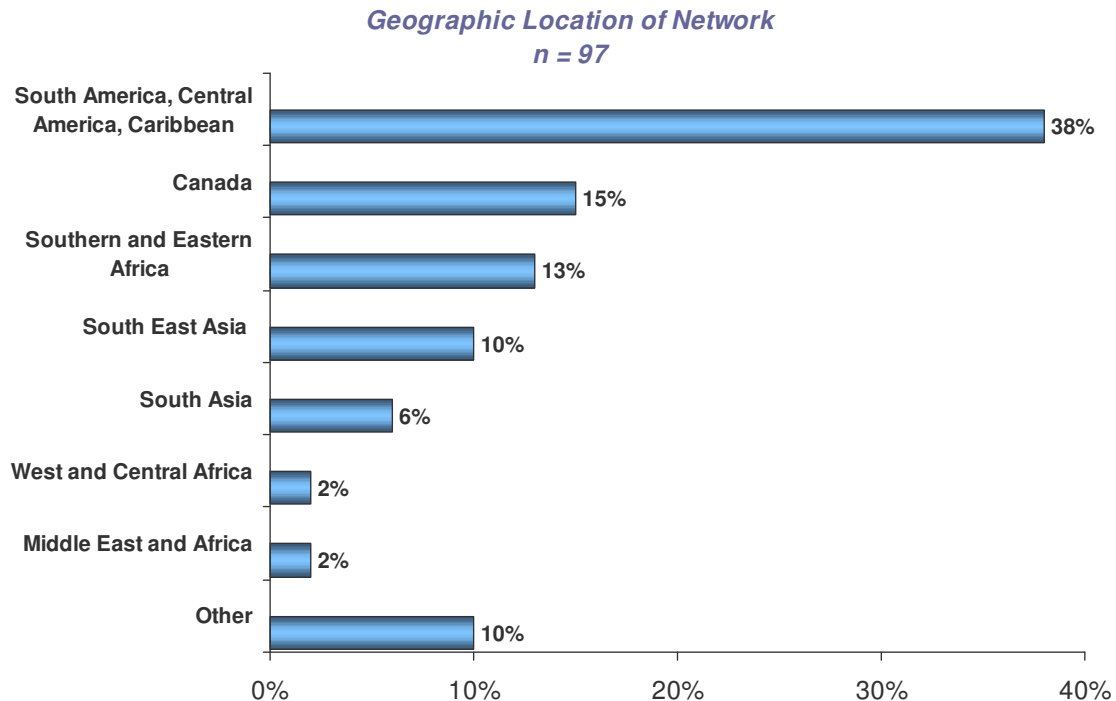
The geographic scope of a network has a predictable influence on its geographic location meaning that networks located in a specific area are more likely to be focused on that area.

In terms of subject scope, the following findings are evident:

> **South and East African networks are more focused on information, communication and technology (29%) than other subject matter areas.**
>
> **Networks located in Canada are more focused on economic (27%) and social policy (19%) than information, communication and technology (4%).**
>
> **South East Asian located networks are more apt to be involved with natural resource management (17%) than economic policy (3%) or information, communication and technology (4%).**

Network Membership

Almost two-thirds of networks have 'closed' membership.

Sixty-three percent of networks in this study report having a closed membership policy meaning that individuals are selected for membership as opposed to being able to join without membership criteria (32%). **(M6)**

Membership Criteria for Networks
n = 110
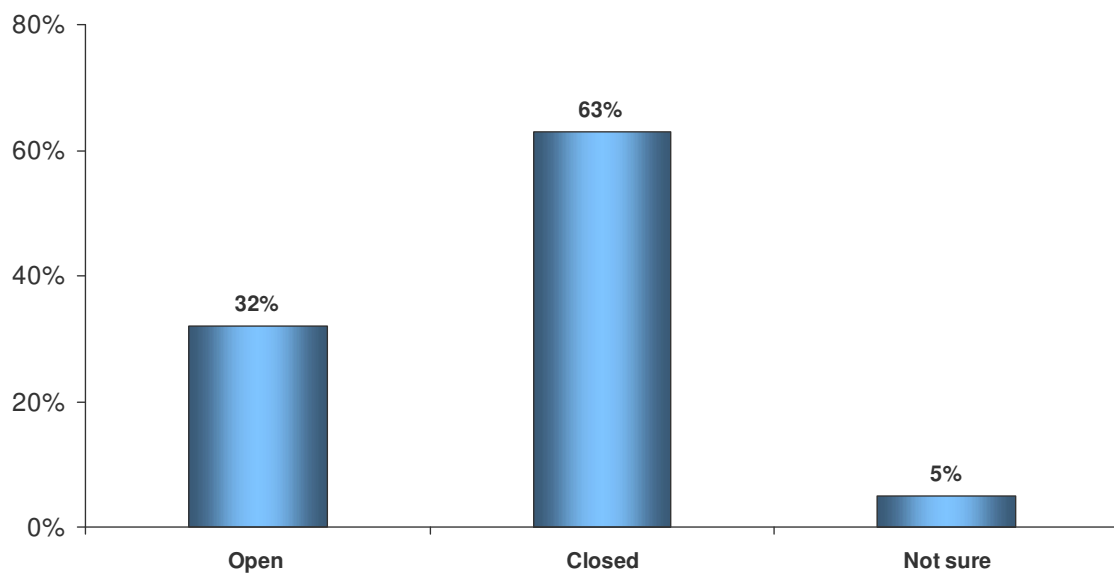
Networks with a Middle East and North African focus (88%) are more likely to be closed than other networks.

Networks created after 2003 (69%) are more apt to have closed membership as opposed to pre-1995 networks (39%).

Two-thirds of networks consist of both organizations and individuals.

Sixty-five percent of networks include both organizations and individual members according to the coordinators interviewed for this study. One-fifth (21%) consists solely of organizations and the other thirteen percent are comprised exclusively of individuals. **(M7)**

Composition of Networks
n = 110
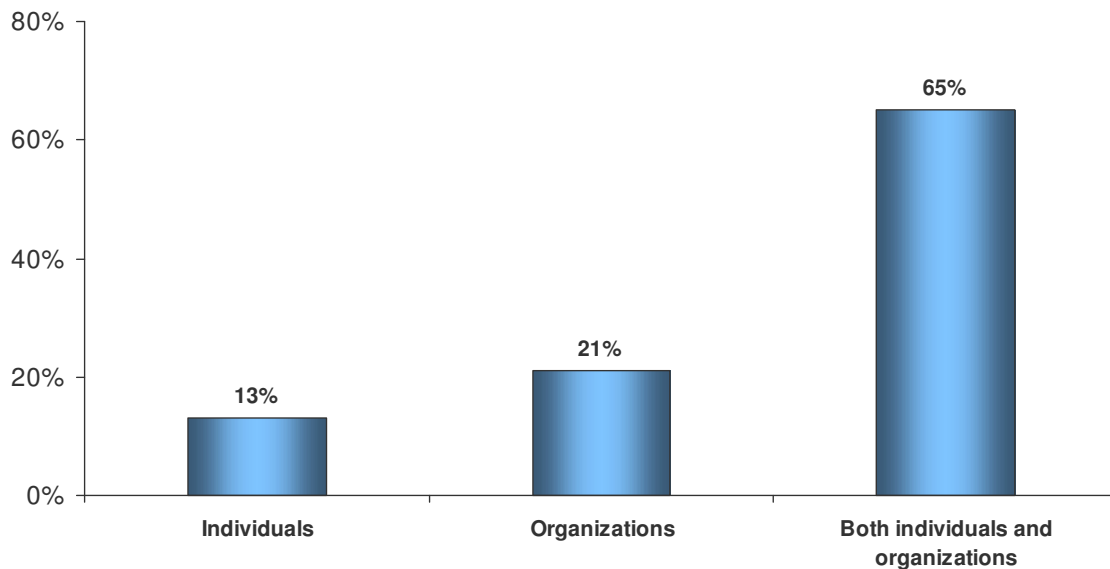
Economic policy networks (23%) are more often comprised of individuals only compared to information, communication and technology networks (8%) and natural resource management networks (5%). Alternatively, information, communication and technology networks (76%) and natural resource management networks (71%) often comprise both individuals and organizations – particularly when compared with economic networks (45%).

Almost four out of ten networks have fifty or more individual members.

Almost forty percent (39%) of networks have more than fifty members according to coordinators surveyed for this study. One-quarter of networks include less than 20 individual members (9% less than ten, 16% between 10 and 19). **(M8A)**

Number of Individuals Involved in Network
n = 89
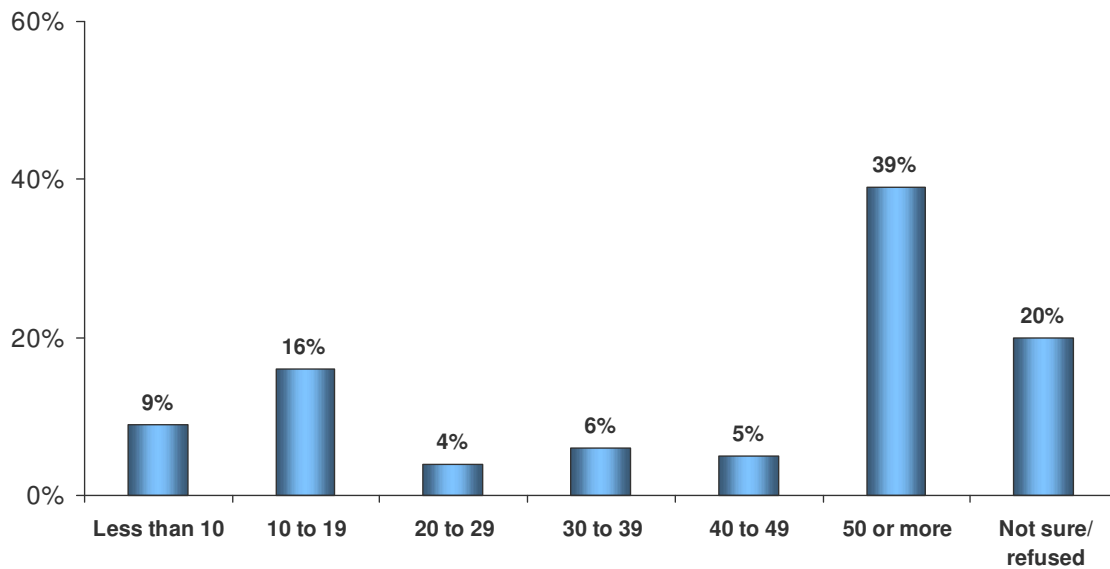
Networks more likely to report having more than fifty individual members are those that focus on East and South Africa (63%) when compared with Latin American and Caribbean focused networks (32%) and South East Asian networks (36%).

Older networks (those created before 1995) are far more likely to report having more than fifty individuals in their network (73%) than networks created between 2000 and 2002 (32%) and those created between 1995 and 1999 (30%).

One-third of networks consist of less than ten organizations.

One-third (32%) of networks have less than ten member organizations according to coordinators interviewed for this study. Eighteen percent have more than fifty organizational members. **(M8B)**

Number of Organizations Involved in Network
n = 96
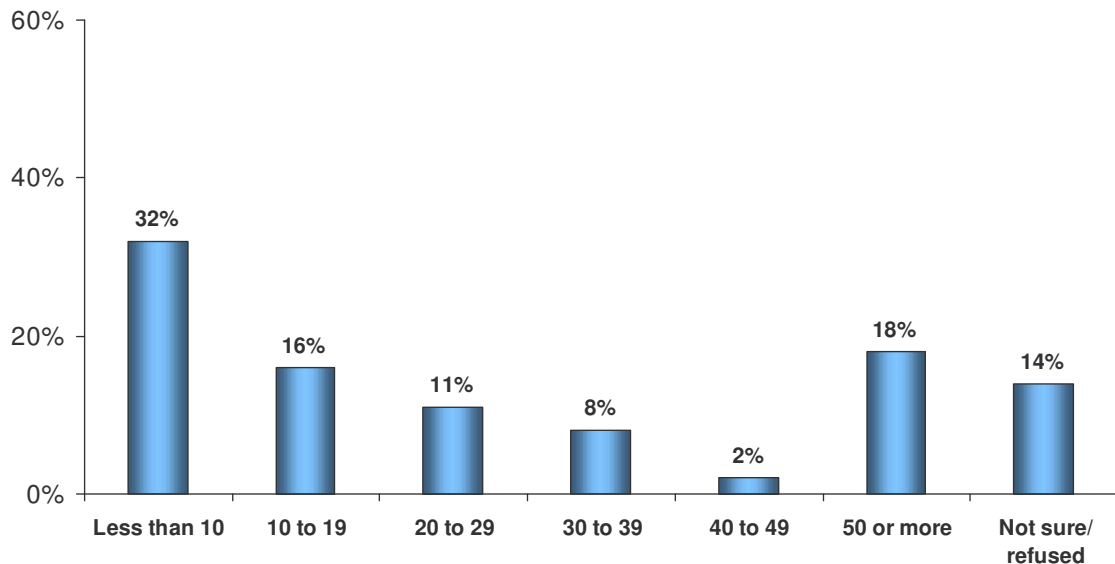
Information, communication and technology (43%) and economic policy (37%) are networks that tend to have fewer than ten organization members as compared to natural resource management networks (17%) and social policy networks (22%).

Networks with a global focus are the least likely to have fewer than ten organizational members (17%) – particularly when compared with Middle East and North Africa (49%) and East and South Africa (41%) networks.

The median number of individuals in a network is forty and the median number of member organizations is sixteen.

The average number of individuals in a network is 247; the median is 44. The average number of organizations in a network is 39 and the median is 15. **(M8A and M8B)**

Eighty percent of networks have less than thirty-nine (the mean) member organizations; 50 percent have less than fifteen. With regard to individual members, 78 percent of networks have less than 247 individual members and 50 percent have less than forty-four members.

Size of Networks
base = networks with individual members and with organizational members
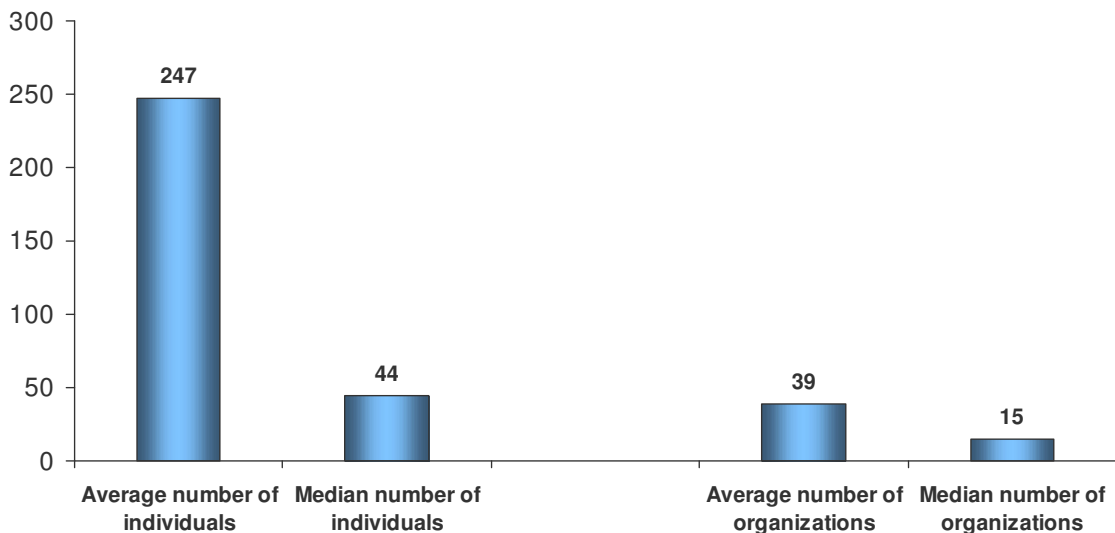
A majority of networks have seen their membership grow over time.

Fifty-seven percent of networks grew in the last few years according to the coordinators interviewed for this study. Only three percent report a decrease in their membership over time. **(M9)**

Direction in Membership Size over Time
n = 110
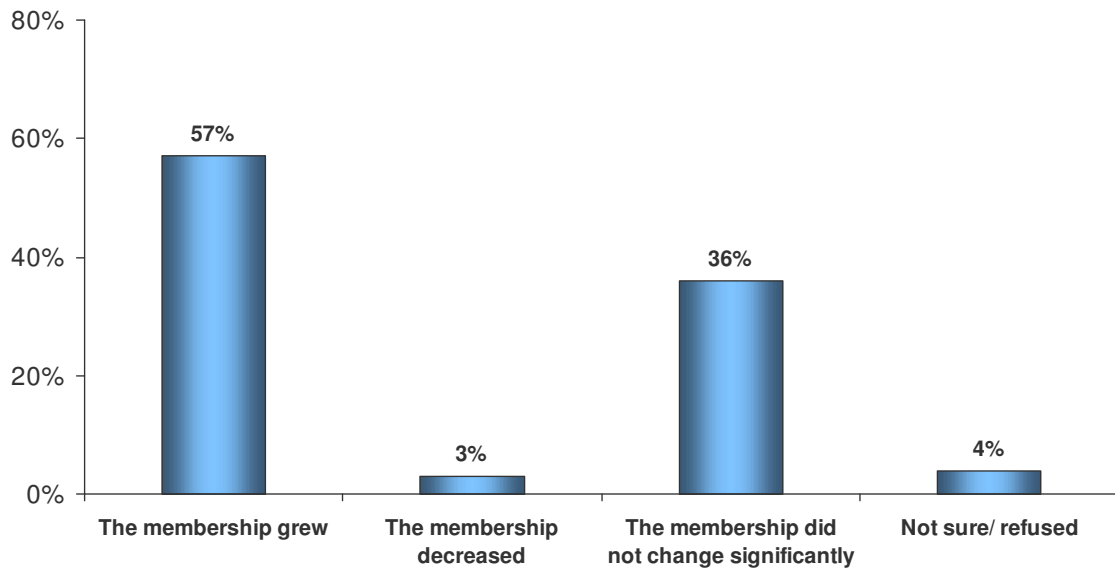
There are no significant variations between network types with regard to membership growth or decline.

Networks have diverse organizational members.

Networks report that a wide variety of organizations are involved with them. Universities or colleges are involved with three quarters (74%) of networks, NGO's and civil society organizations are represented in seven out of ten networks (71%) and governments are involved in over half of the networks (58%), as are independent research centres (56%). **(M10 and M11)**

Organizational Membership of Network
n = 96
multiple response

Category	Percentage
University/ College	74%
Non-governmental or civil society organization	71%
Government department/ ministry/ agency	58%
Independent research centre	56%
International organization	49%
IDRC	44%
Donor agencies other than IDRC	38%
Private sector	20%
Other	23%
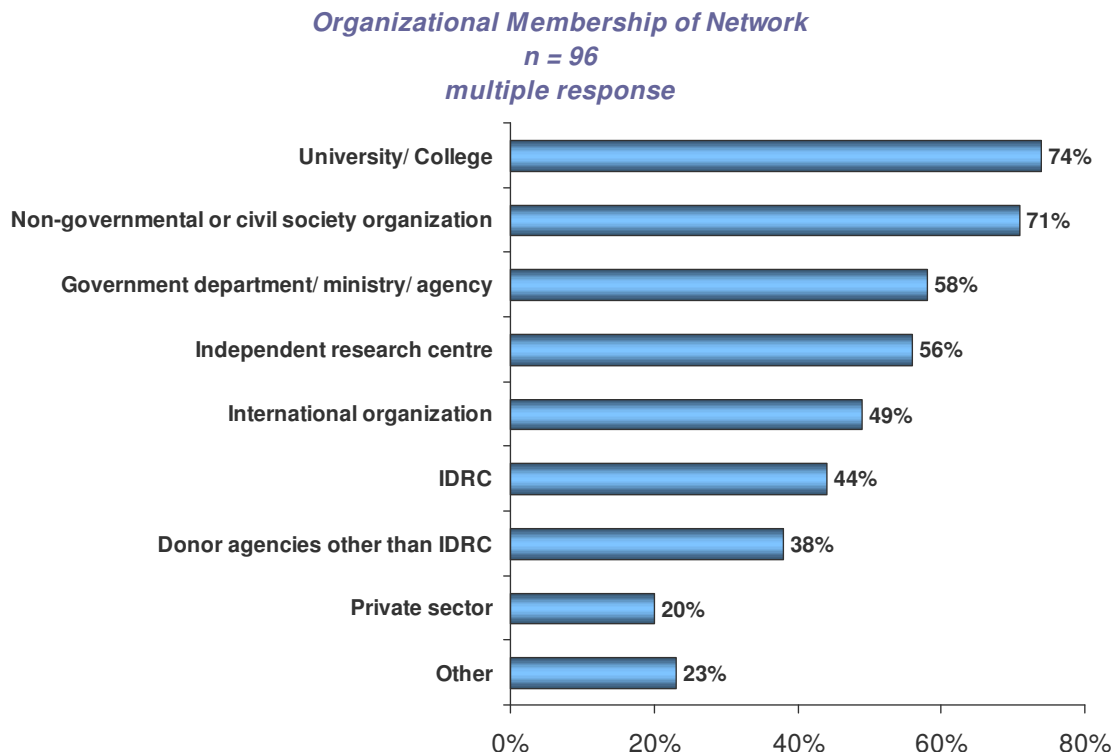
Universities and colleges are more likely to be involved in networks with an African focus than other networks. Global (74% have universities or colleges represented in their network), South Asian (70%) Latin America and Caribbean (62%) are different from Middle East and North African (96%), East and South African (86%), and West African (84%) networks in this regard.

Almost all of the networks created before 1995 have university or college (100%) and independent research (84%) representation. Newer networks (73% for those created between 2000 and 2002; 70% for those created between 2003 and 2005) are more likely to have government representation than older networks (44% for those created between 1995 and 1999, 59% for those created before 1995).

Three-quarters of organizational members of networks are located in developing countries.

A large majority of organizational members of networks are located in developing countries (75%) while fourteen percent of networks report having an even split of organizational members from both developing and developed countries involved with their network. **(M11)**

Primary Location of Organizational Members of Networks
n = 96
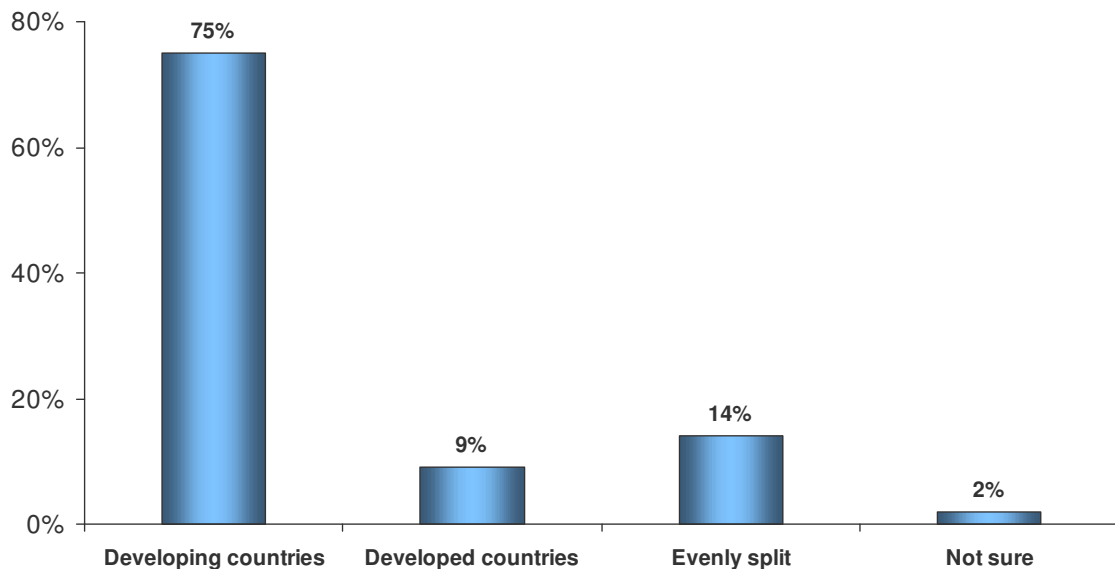
Global focused networks are different from others with regard to the representation on their networks. One-quarter of global networks (25%) have representation from developed countries while less than fifteen percent of networks with a specific focus have developed country representation.

Nine out of ten networks include researchers.

Network members come from a wide range of sources. Nine out of ten networks report have researchers within their ranks (91%). Prevalent groups of individual members also come from NGO's and civil society organizations (74%), government officials (62%), international organizations (50%), donor organizations (48%), students (47%) and community members (48%). 'Other' responses include peace organizations and consultants. **(M12 and M14)**

Primary Source of Network Individual Members
n = 88

Category	%
Researchers	91%
Non-government or civil society organizations	74%
Government officials	62%
International organizations	50%
Community members	48%
Donor organizations	48%
Students	47%
Private sector/ business	26%
Churches	2%
Other	6%
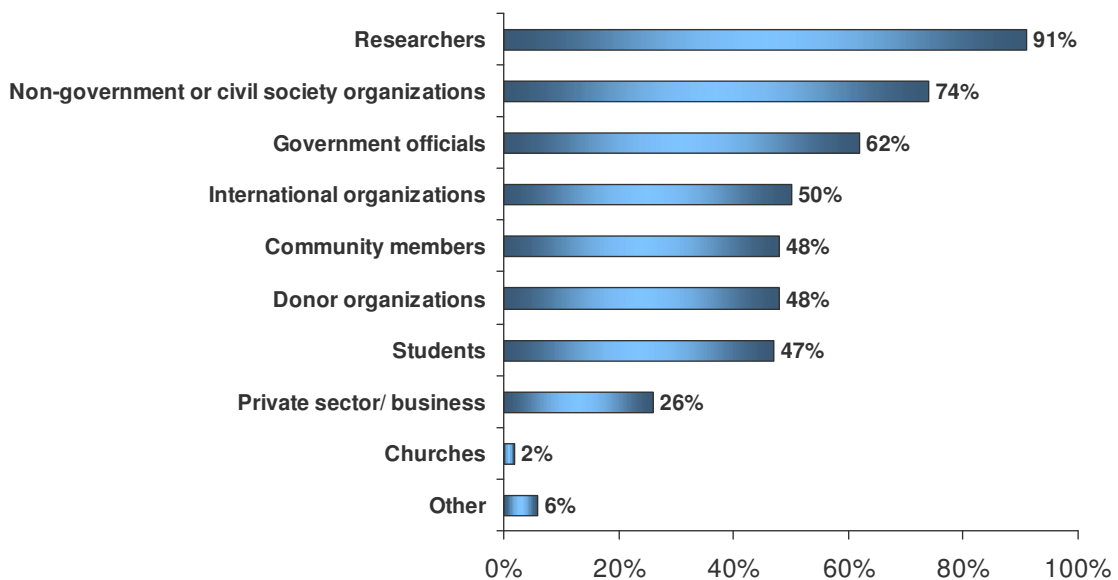
There are a number of differences across network types, including:

> **Economic policy networks (27%) are less likely to have community member representation and more likely to have researchers (100%) working with their network.**
>
> **Information, communication and technology networks (91%) report having NGO representation more frequently than social policy (72%) or economic policy (60%) networks.**
>
> **Networks with a global focus all have researchers among their members (100%).**
>
> **Middle East and North Africa networks are the least likely to have government representation (36%).**

East and South Africa networks have the highest private sector representation (43%).

Student representation is higher for older networks. Seven out of ten (71%) networks created before 1995 have student representation while only 38 percent of networks created after 2000 do.

Government representation is more frequent for older networks as well. Almost nine out of ten (88%) networks created before 1995 have government representation while over half of networks created between 1995 and 1999 (52%) and between 2000 and 2002 (55%) do.

Four-fifths of research members are social scientists.

A wide variety of research disciplines are apparent in networks according to the coordinators interviewed for this study. Four-fifths of the researchers are social scientists (83%), 44 percent are natural scientists, one-third are business researchers (33%) and three out of ten specialize in computer science (31%). Six out of ten (60%) are multi-disciplinary researchers. **(M13)**

Research Discipline of Network Research Members
n = 83
multiple response

Discipline	Percentage
Social sciences	83%
Multi-disciplinary	60%
Natural sciences	44%
Business	33%
Computer science	31%
Law	26%
Engineering	25%
Medicine and health	23%
Arts	11%
Mathematics	8%
Other	12%
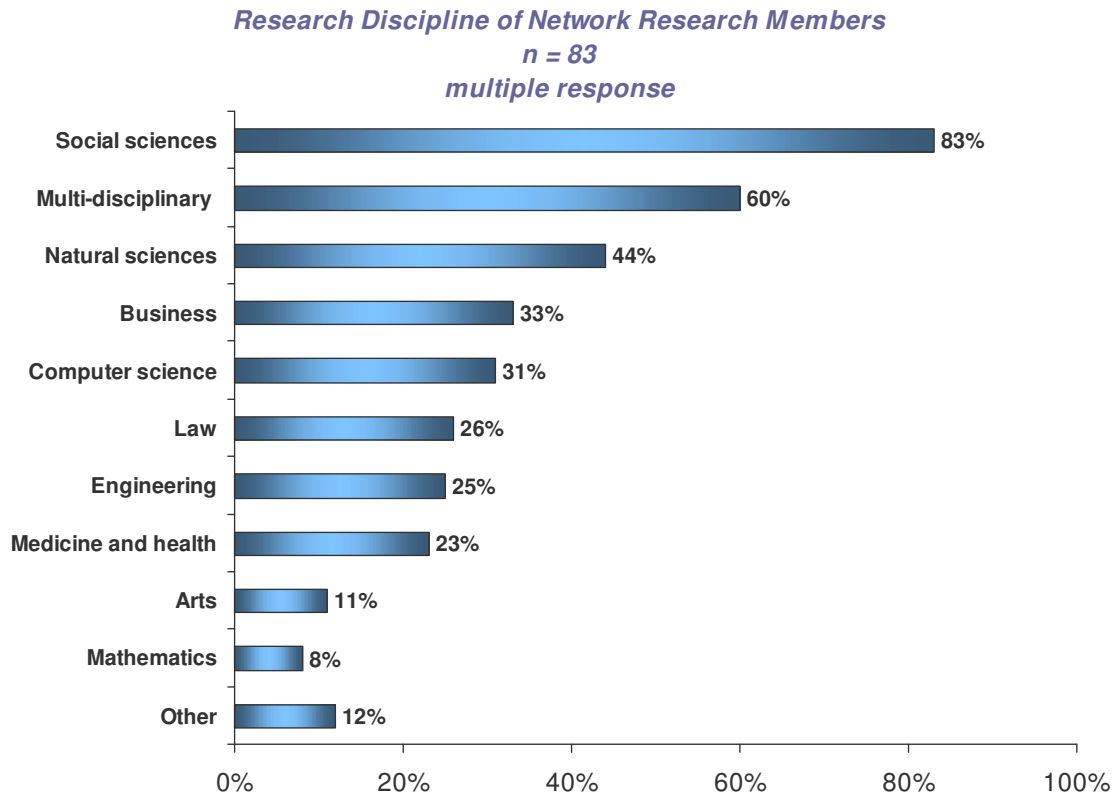
There are several differences across network sub-populations, including:

> **Social science researchers are more likely to be part of a social policy network (96%) than and information, communication and technology network (78%), although social scientists are prevalent in each network type.**
>
> **Natural science researchers belong to natural resource management (70%) and social policy (62%) networks more than economic (28%) or information, communication and technology networks (41%).**
>
> **Multi-disciplinary researchers are more common in social (80%) and natural resource management (74%) networks than in economic**

networks (51%) and information, communication and technology networks (59%).

Business researchers are more prevalent in social policy (51%) and economic policy (49%) networks than natural resource management networks (21%).

Networks created since 2003 are more likely to have computer science (42%) and medicine and health (46%) expertise than networks created before 1995 (12% computer science, 24% medicine and health).

East and South Africa (39%) and West Africa (31%) networks have the highest percentage of medicine and health professional researchers.

Latin America and Caribbean networks have greater percentages of natural science researchers (54%) and engineers (42%) on their networks.

Three-quarters of individual network members are located in developing countries.

A large percentage of individual members of networks are located in developing countries (76%) and sixteen percent of networks report an even split between developing and developed countries. These statistics are quite similar to the distribution of organizational members. **(M14)**

Primary Location of Individual Members of Networks
n = 88
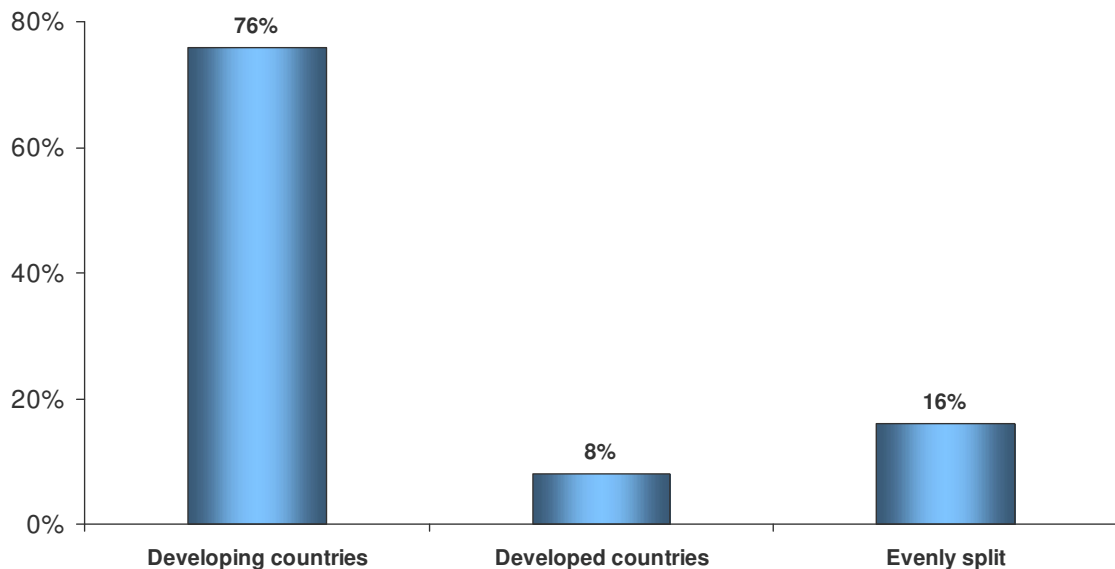
Similar to the findings for organizational members, networks with a global focus are more likely to have representation from developed countries (26%) than all other networks.

Network Purpose

This section of the report examines the number, kind, and stability of the purpose of networks supported by IDRC. The section also examines the success of networks in achieving their purposes.

Skill-building and public advocacy are the most frequent network purposes.

Ninety-one percent of networks report that skill-building is one of the purposes of their network. Five other purposes are also prevalent including: policy advocacy (81%), building research capacity of members (74%), conducting research (66%), creating awareness/ image (66%), and enhancing the quality of research in an area (56%). 'Other' responses typically refer directly to building capacity of individuals and organizations. **(P1)**

Purposes of Networks
n = 110
multiple response

Purpose	%
Skill building	91%
Policy/ advocacy	81%
To build research capacity of members	74%
To conduct research	66%
Create awareness/ image	66%
To enhance research quality	56%
To define local research priorities and agendas	46%
Sustainable development	1%
Other	3%
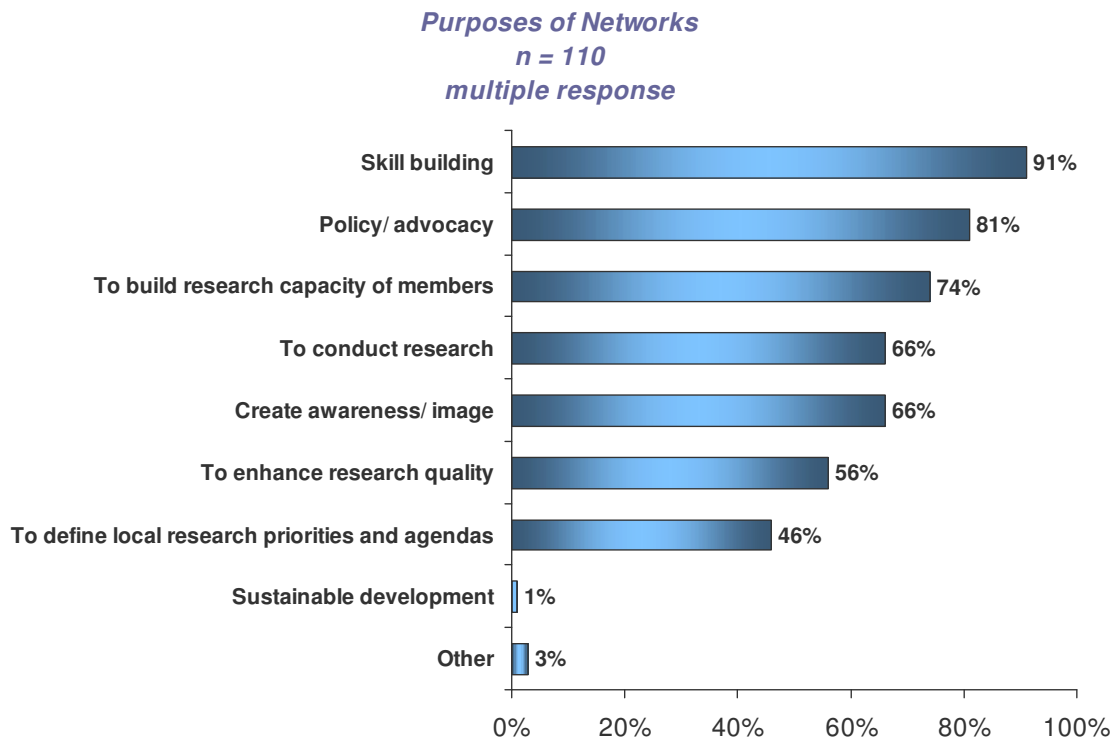
Economic focused networks (90%) are more likely to state policy and advocacy as purposes than information, communication and technology networks (72%). These economic networks are also more apt to mention building the research capacity of members as one of their purposes (91%)

than the other networks (information, communication and technology 65%, natural resource management 73% and social policy 75%).

With regard to geographic scope, two findings stand out. First, South East Asian networks (84%) are more likely to say that conducting research is a purpose of the network than networks with other geographic foci. Secondly, networks with a Latin American and Caribbean focus (43%) are less likely to state that one of their purposes is enhancing the quality of research in an area than other networks.

Older networks (ones created before 1995) differentiate themselves from others in two ways: they are more apt to say one of their purposes is to create awareness (86%) and to enhance the quality of research in an area (89%) than other networks. Older networks are also more focused on building the research capacity of members (89% created before 1995, 81% created between 1995 and 1999) than newer networks (74% created between 2000 and 2002, and 59% created after 2002).

The purpose of enhancing the quality of research available in an area is more common in economic policy (74%), social policy (65%) and natural resource management (59%) networks than in information, communication and technology networks (37%).

It is interesting to note that network **members** (88%) are as likely as network coordinators (91%) to mention skill-building as a network purpose, but are less likely to mention other purposes as frequently as network coordinators. Network members mention building the research capacity of membership (55%), to conduct research (55%) and creating awareness (45%) as network purposes.

Specific comments regarding the purpose of networks refer to *'advocacy'*, the *'capacity building of villagers'*, *'education'*, *'to engage new policy research players'*, *'to validate technologies'* through use*, and 'multi-stakeholder action planning'*.

Some typical responses include:

'To engage new policy research players in early transitional economies.'

'To facilitate members themselves working together.'

"Reinforcer les relations entre checherurs et decideurs."
(Strengthen the relations between researchers and decisions-makers)

Decima Research

Three-quarters of networks report have four or more purposes.

Seventy-four percent of networks report having four or more purposes. This breaks down as: eight purposes (8%), seven (24%), six (15%), five (13%), or four purposes (15%). One-quarter (26%) report having three purposes or fewer including networks with three purposes (9%), two purposes (8%) and one purpose (9%). **(P1)**

Number of Purposes per Network
n = 110

Category	Percentage
8 purposes	8%
7 purposes	24%
6 purposes	15%
5 purposes	13%
4 purposes	15%
3 purposes	9%
2 purposes	8%
1 purpose	9%

Decima Research
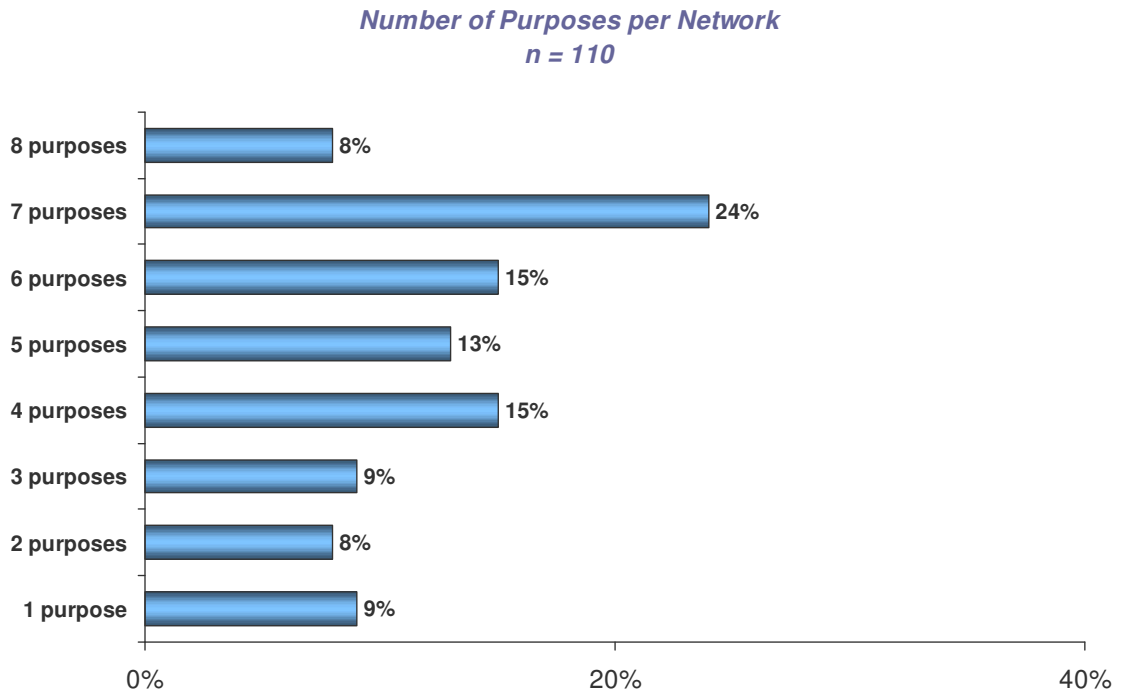
Networks report success in achieving their purpose(s).

Fifty-eight percent of networks report having great success in achieving their stated purposes and another twenty-eight percent report being somewhat successful. Only a few networks report having had little success in achieving their purpose(s) (3%). **(P2)**

Success of Network in Achieving its Purposes
n = 110
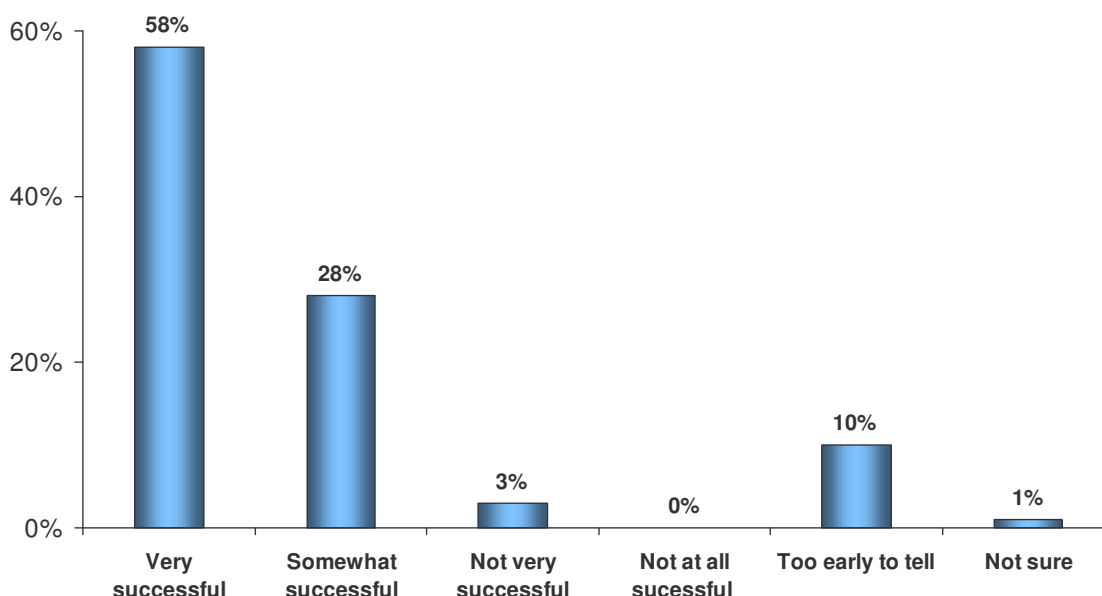
Economic policy networks (69%) report being very successful more than other networks – particular when compared with information, communication and technology networks (50% report being very successful in achieving their purpose).

While most networks are likely to say that they have been very successful over sixty percent of the time, West Africa and global networks are more apt to be conservative in their appraisal. For these networks, 'very successful' rates are around fifty percent as they are more apt to say they have been 'somewhat successful' (West Africa - 50% very successful and 47% somewhat successful; global networks - 48% very successful and 40% somewhat successful).

Thirty-six percent of network **members** report the network being very successful in achieving their purpose and another 45 percent report being somewhat successful.

Networks are successful in achieving most major purposes.

Of the seven most frequent network purposes, more than four out of five reported being either 'very', or 'somewhat', successful. **(P2)**

Almost all of the networks (92%) stating the creation of awareness and conducting research as purposes report either being very successful (65%) or somewhat successful (27%) in achieving that goal.

Success rates are high in a number of other areas as well, including: building the research capacity of members (91%), enhancing research quality (91%), defining local priorities and agendas (88%), policy and advocacy (88%) and skill building (86%).

Degree of Success in Achieving Network Purpose(s)
n = 108
multiple response

Purpose	Very successful	Somewhat successful
Create awareness/ image n = 79	65%	27%
To conduct research n = 70	65%	27%
To build research capacity of members n = 80	61%	30%
To enhance research quality n = 61	62%	29%
To define local research priorities and agendas n = 49	60%	28%
Policy/ advocacy n = 91	61%	27%
Skill building n = 106	57%	30%

■ Very successful   ■ Somewhat successful

The quadrant map below illustrates the prevalence of the network purpose and the degree to which networks have been 'very successful' in achieving that goal.

The top right hand box depicts areas where there is a purpose that applies to a large number of networks and there is success in achieving the purpose. The top left box shows purposes that few networks have but where there is a high success rate. Purposes depicted in the bottom left quadrant are ones where there is little network interest and little success. Purposes located in

the bottom right quadrant represent ones that most networks have and in which there is less success.

Six of seven purposes are ones where the network was very successful in achieving the purpose and a high percentage of networks have this purpose as part of their mandate.

Skill-building is the most popular purpose for networks (91%) and the percentage of networks reporting that they have been 'very successful' in achieving this goal is just over one-half (57%). On the other end of the spectrum, defining local research priorities and agendas is a less popular purpose (46%) but 60 percent of networks with this purpose report being 'very successful' in achieving this goal.

Prevalence of Network Purpose and being 'Very Successful' in Achieving the Purpose
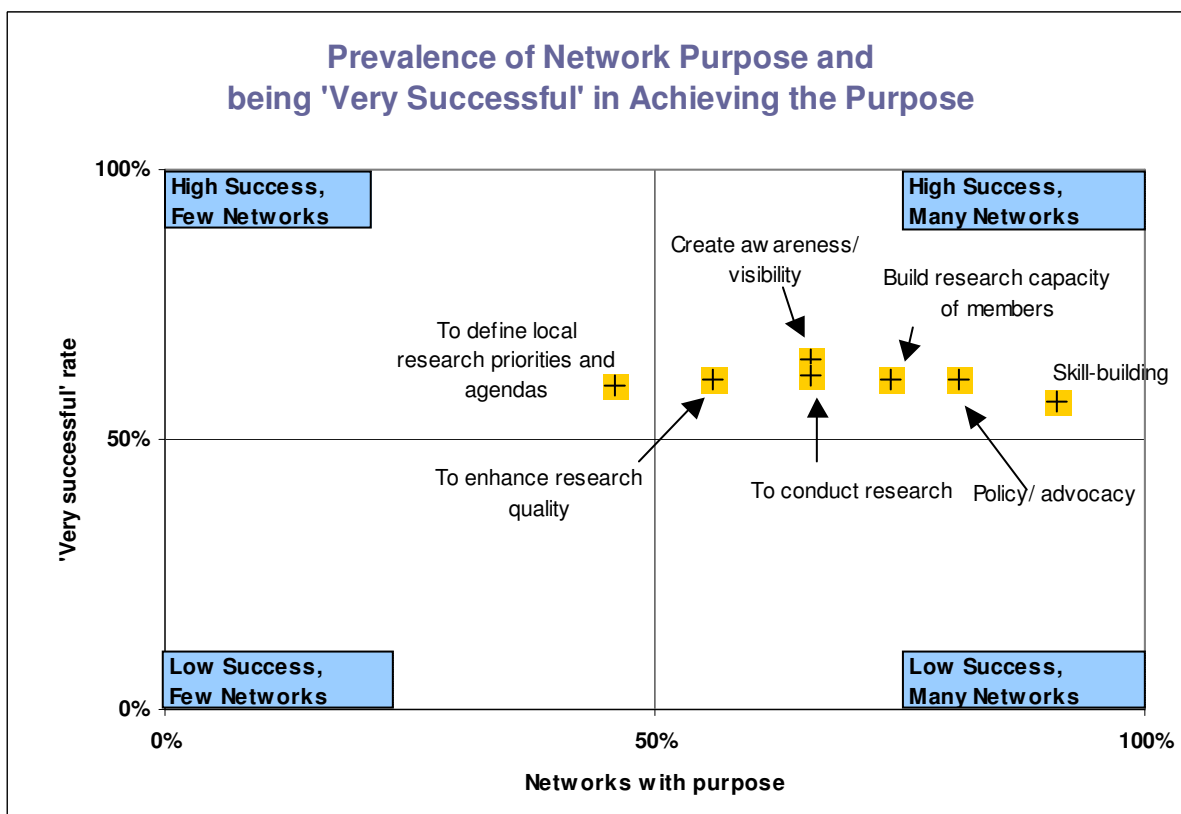
Two-thirds of networks have stable purpose(s).

Two-thirds of networks (67%) have not changed their purpose. When the purpose of a network does change, coordinators provide a wide variety of reasons for the change. Each of these reasons registers less than ten percent. **(P3)**

'Other' responses reflected a range of changes in the policy or research environment. For example, some respondents reported moving from a network focused on collecting data to one that builds research capacity, thereby increasing the robust quality of the data they wanted to obtain in the first place. Some organizations reported the rise of new initiatives and a new partnership or collaborative approach. Some organizations simply noted that the purpose of the network changed over time due to expansion which altered the original purpose slightly.

Network Purpose Change Over Time
n = 110

Category	Percentage
No	67%
Policies	7%
Capacity building	6%
Social responsibility/ focus	5%
Research (general)	5%
Sharing experiences	4%
More focus on local or regional issues	4%
Politics/ elections	3%
Training	2%
Other	14%
Not sure/ refused	4%
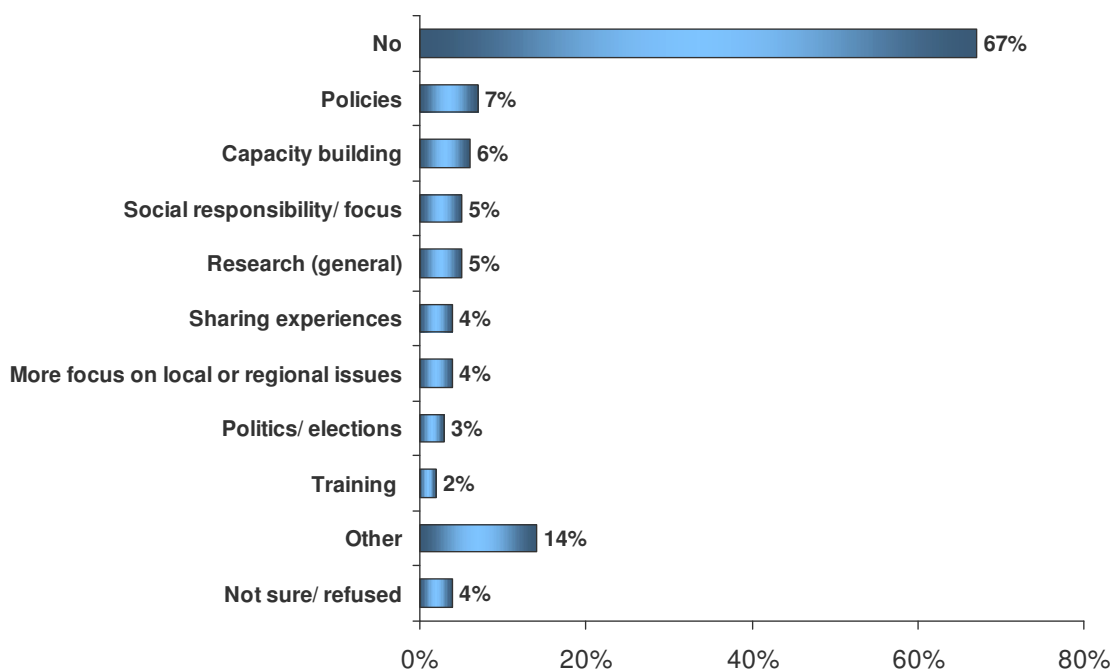
Only one variation in network purpose change is evident across networks: South Asian (96%) and South East Asian networks (83%) are more likely to say that their network purpose has not changed over time as compared with others.

Some network coordinator comments concerning the evolution of network purposes include:

Purpose change has occurred *'as a function of public policy shifts and political moments such as elections, leadership and staff changes.'*

The network has *'broadened to include issues of multi-lateral trade agreements, sustainable consumption and development, corporate social responsibility and biotechnology.'*

'We began with a concern to advance knowledge on our subject matter among ourselves, other scholars and select non-academic agencies. Over time we became more concerned with outreach, social policy, stakeholders, and other forms of dissemination and exchange.'

Network Communications

This section examines communications between network members. Of particular focus is the frequency of face-to-face meetings, telephone (video conference and/or voice over internet), and e-mail (in general, distribution lists and/ or on-line or virtual spaces) communications. There is also a question that examines barriers to network communication and another question that examines the legacy of network relationship by asking past coordinators about their continued interaction with network members.

Overview

- Face-to-face meetings are rare for networks. Only 10% of networks meet face-to-face monthly or better. Forty-one percent meet a few times per year.
- Phone meetings are much more prevalent. Twenty percent of networks report meeting by phone weekly or daily and 35% monthly or better.
- Electronic means are the most frequent method of communication with 20% of networks reporting communication daily (supposedly from a list serve or via e-mail) while 54% report having weekly communication or better.
- Forty-four percent of networks report having no communication barriers. No one communication barrier is reported by more than 17% of networks. Some frequent communication barriers mentioned include: poor communication (17%), internet issues (15%), lack of materials (12%), money (12%), schedules (10%), and language issues (10%).
- Overall, 17% of networks report not communicating at all on a monthly or better basis; 43% have one frequent (monthly or better) mode of communication; 34% have two methods; and 6% report having three methods.

Face-to-face meetings typically occur a few times a year for most networks.

Over forty percent of networks (41%) report having face-to-face meetings a 'few times a year'. Ten percent of networks report having meetings on a more frequent basis (monthly 9% and weekly 1%). **(C1A)**

Frequency of Network Communication - Face-to-Face Meetings
n = 110
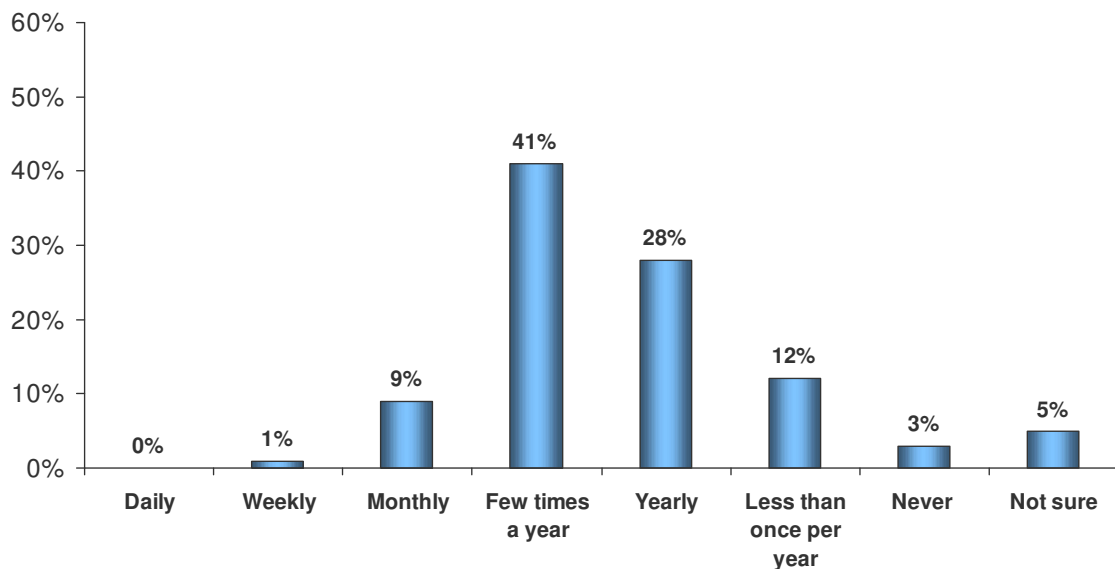
Social policy (15%) networks report meeting face-to-face on a monthly basis more than economic policy networks (3%). Economic policy networks, on the other hand, are more apt to say they meet face-to-face a few times a year (57%) than other networks.

One-quarter of networks created after 2002 (23%) say they meet face-to-face monthly, differentiating themselves from older networks that meet face-to-face less frequently (between 7% and 0%).

Networks **members'** perceptions are not statistically different from network coordinators.

One in five networks has telephone communications weekly or daily.

Fifteen percent of networks report having weekly telephone communications and five percent report having daily communications by telephone. Over one in six networks (18%) report never having telephone communications. **(C1B)**

Frequency of Network Communication - Telephone, Video Conferencing or Voice over Internet
n = 110
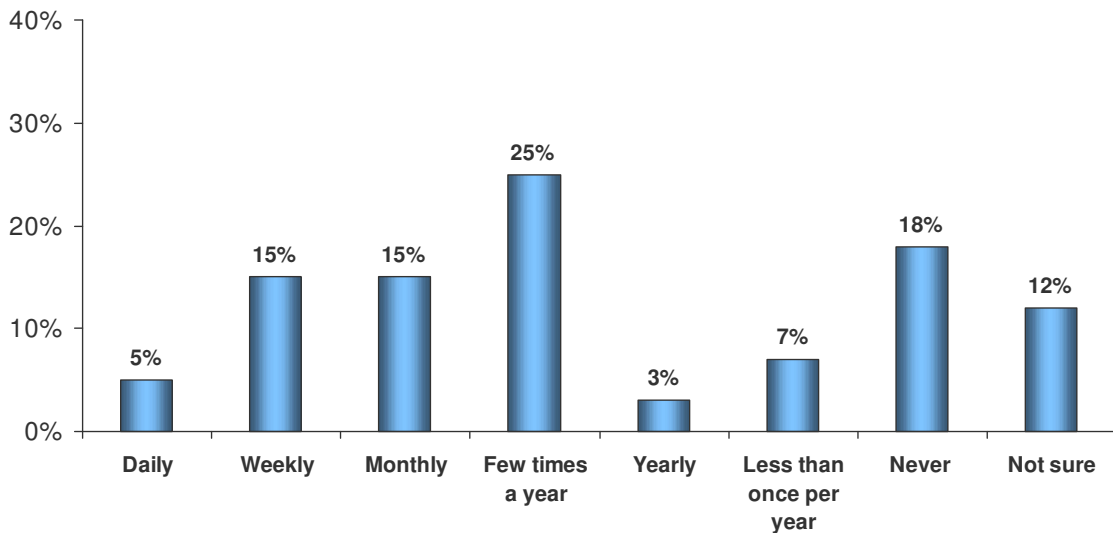
One-half (50%) of natural resource management networks report either speaking by telephone either monthly (23%) or a few times a year (27%). Twenty-seven percent of economic policy networks report meeting by telephone a few times a year.

Information, communication and technology networks (24% weekly) report having more regular telephone communications than natural resource management networks (9% weekly).

Network **member** perceptions are not significantly different from network coordinators.

Electronic communication is the most frequent method of communication for networks.

Over one-half of the networks participating in this study (54%) report communicating electronically weekly (34%) or daily (20%). **(C1C)**

Frequency of Network Communication - E-mail, Distribution Lists, or On-line
n = 110
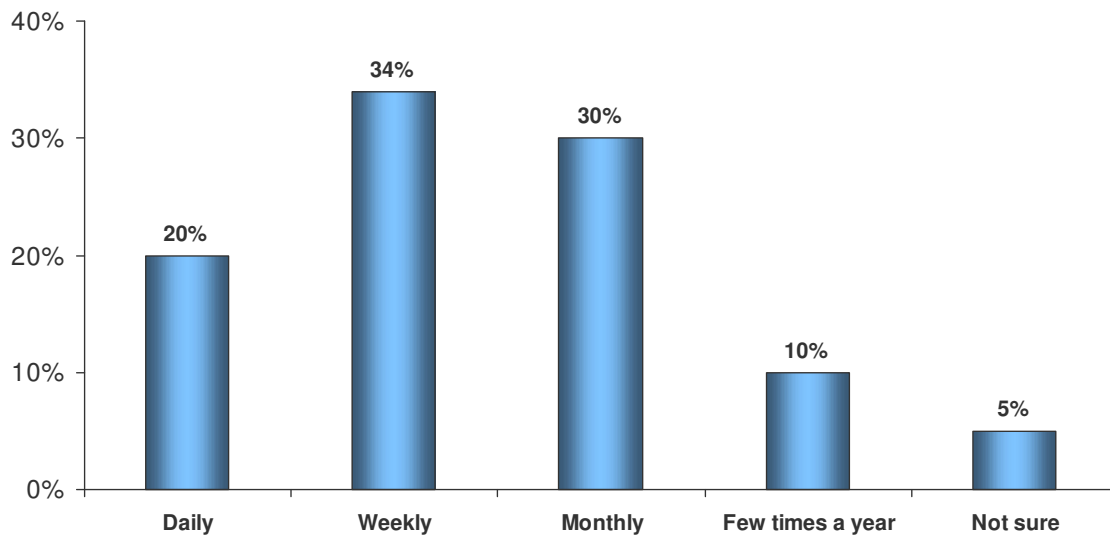
Only five percent of natural resource management networks communicate daily by e-mail or other electronic means. This differentiates this network type from the others that communicate more frequently by electronic means. One-quarter of information, communication and technology (23%), social policy (25%) and economic policy (24%) networks communicate daily via electronic technology.

South Asian (53% communicate via electronic means monthly) and South East Asian (49%) have less electronic communication than other networks.

Network **member** perceptions are not statistically different from network coordinators with regard to this question.

Four out of ten networks report experiencing no barriers to communication.

While four out of ten networks (44%) report having no barriers to communication, another quarter (12% lack material resources and 12% lack money) report having resource issues that prevent communication among network members. 'Other' responses do not exhibit any trend and are specific to the organization. **(C2)**

Barriers to Communication
n = 110

Barrier	%
None	44%
Not enough/ poor communication	17%
Internet issues	15%
Lack of material resources	12%
Money	12%
Schedule	10%
Language issues	10%
Lack of electricity	4%
Physical distance	3%
Other	10%
Not sure	3%
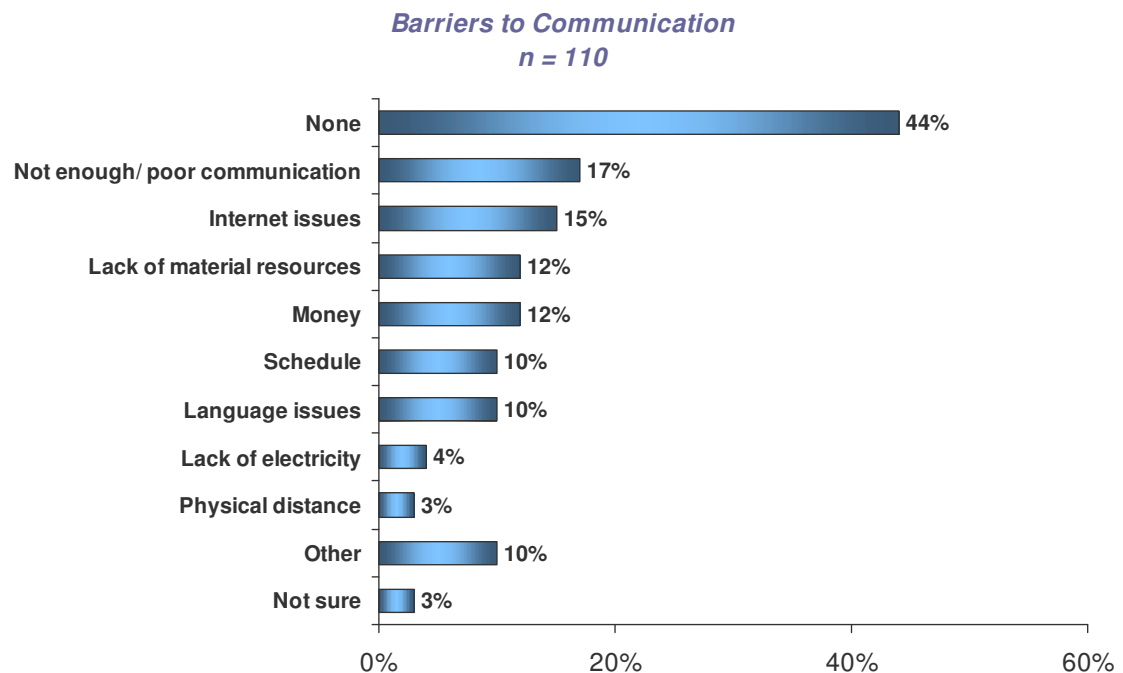
Based on an analysis of breakdowns across network types, the following findings are clear.

> **Economic policy networks (58%) are the most likely to say that they experience no barriers to communication. Thirty-one percent of information, communication and technology networks and roughly one-third of natural resource management networks (37%) and social policy networks (34%) experience no barriers to communication.**
>
> **In terms of geographic focus, Latin American and Caribbean networks (58%) are the most likely to say they have no barriers to communication – particularly when compared with West Africa networks (26%) and East and South Africa networks (29%).**

> **West African networks mention a lack of money (28%) as primary barriers to communication more than other networks.**
>
> **East and South African networks express a range of barriers with the most notable barrier being 'other' (23%).**

Network members are less likely to say that there are no barriers to communication (33% members, 44% coordinators). Members state scheduling difficulties (15%) and internet issues (12%) as the top barriers to communication.

Individual commentary about communication barriers often refer to the inadequacy of internet infrastructure – *'poor servers', 'costs of communication', 'a lack of electricity', 'internet connectivity' and a 'lack of appropriate skills to facilitate communication'.*

Two-thirds of past coordinators report continuing both personal and professional relationships with network members.

Of the past coordinators in this study, two-thirds (64%) report continuing personal and professional relationships with network members. Another 27 percent of these past coordinators report having continued professional relationships with network members. **(C3)**

Decima Research

Four out of ten networks rely on one method of communication to meet monthly or more frequently.

The intensity of network communication varies. Six percent of the networks are in extremely frequent communication using three modes of communication by which they communicate monthly or more frequently. This would mean that these networks communicate face-to-face *and* by telephone *and* by electronic means at least once a month, or more frequently.

One-third (34%) of networks communicate frequently via two methods of communication. Another four out of ten networks (43%) use one communication method monthly (or more frequently). Fourteen percent of networks have no communication methods that they use monthly or more frequently.

Intensity of Network Communication
n = 110
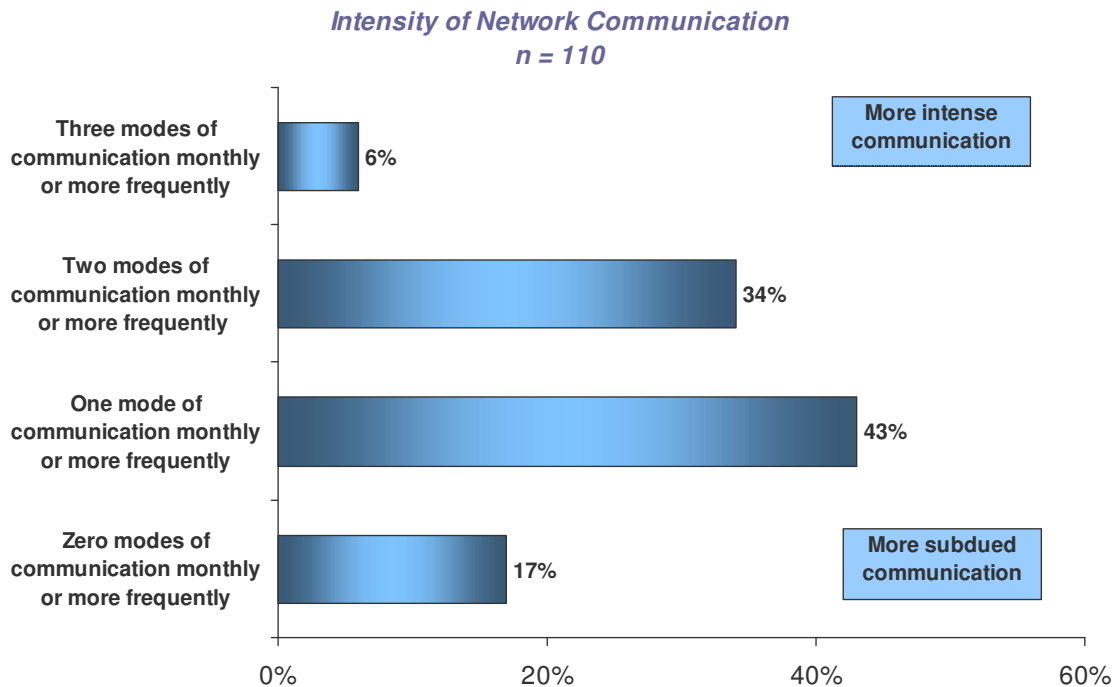
The most intense communicators with regard to subject matter scope are social policy networks where 13 percent of the networks communicate via three methods on a monthly basis or more frequently.

IDRC and Networks

There are five parts to this section of the study. These parts measure the initiation of IDRC involvement in the networks, the specific role that IDRC plays in the network, the degree of interaction that takes place between the network and IDRC, the support the network receives from IDRC and suggestions for improvement.

In terms of awareness, network members were asked if they knew that IDRC was involved with their network. Four out of five (82%) network members did realize that IDRC was involved. Coordinators were not asked this question as it was assumed that they would recognize IDRC involvement. **(D1)**

Overview

Initialization with IDRC

- 20% initiated involvement with IDRC since 2003, 28% between 2000 and 2002
- 63% of networks are still engaged with IDRC in the study
- 89% were involved with IDRC since start-up
- IDRC involvement has been 1 to 2 years in 34% of the cases and 3 to 5 years in another 34% of networks

IDRC Role

- In 68% of networks IDRC is 'very involved' and in 22% they are 'somewhat involved'
- In 85% of cases IDRC plays the role of donor or funder, in 42% IDRC is a formal advisor and in another 16% IDRC plays a coordination role

Interaction between IDRC and Networks

- Typically IDRC involvement is characterized as a 'few times per year' on administrative and management issues (53% of networks) and on network content issues (56%)
- Satisfaction rates with IDRC involvement (very and somewhat satisfied) are high for both administrative and management issues (94%) and network content issues (89%)

Support from IDRC

- IDRC provides extensive support to networks particularly in the following areas: research and dissemination (72%), networking and partnership (66%), research design and implementation (61%) and promoting research use (56%)
- 57% of networks report receiving support in three or more areas while 42% report getting support in two or less areas
- Satisfaction rates with IDRC support are very high ranging from 90% to 98% in all areas

Potential Improvement in IDRC Support

- One-half of the networks have no advice as to potential improvements in IDRC support – reifying the high satisfaction rates with IDRC involvement
- 15% would like more communication with IDRC, 14% would like more funding and 13% want more information sharing. Taken together, these suggestions seem to state that networks want 'more of what they are already getting from the IDRC'

Initiation of IDRC Involvement

This section examines the start date of IDRC involvement, whether the relationship has continued, the length of time IDRC has been engaged with the network and whether or not IDRC was involved during the network's start-up.

Almost one-half of networks initiated their involvement with IDRC after 2000.

One-half (48%) of networks initiated their involvement with IDRC after 2000 including twenty percent who engaged with IDRC after 2002. One-third (35%) of networks began their involvement with IDRC between 1995 and 1999. **(D2)**

Year of Initialization of IDRC Involvement
n = 110
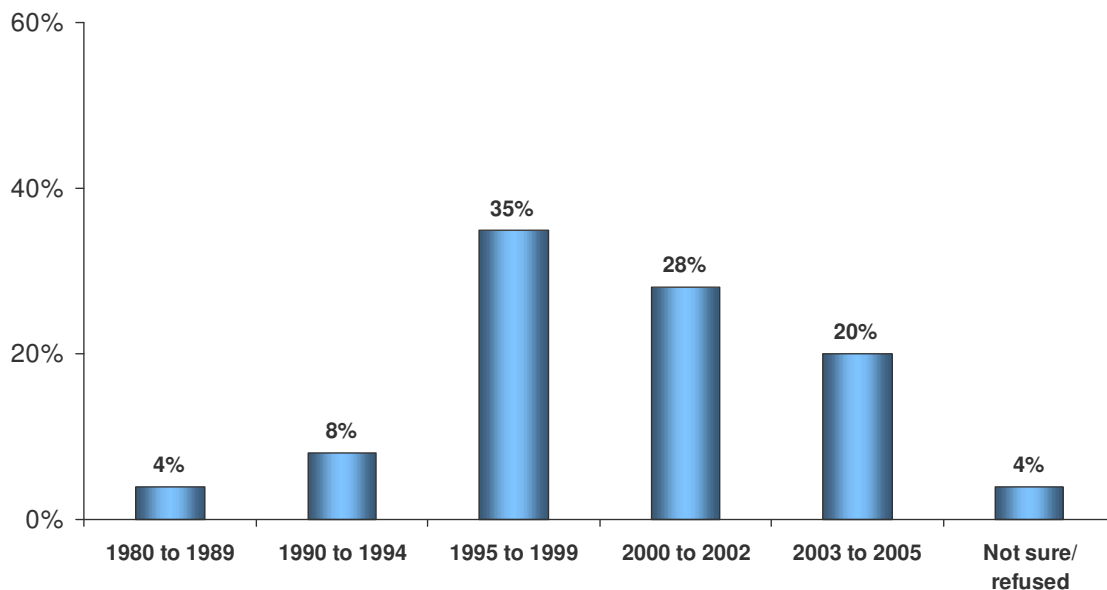
East and South African networks differentiate themselves from others by the fact that they have more recently begun involvement with IDRC. Over one-quarter (26%) of East and South African networks began involvement with IDRC in the last two years.

Seven of out eight networks that have disengaged from IDRC have done so in the last five years.

Twenty-four networks in this study were engaged with IDRC and are no longer engaged. Of these networks, 88 percent (or 19% of networks in the study) have disengaged over the last five years and three disengaged more than five years ago. **(D2A)**

Year of IDRC Disengagement
n = 110

Category	Value
2000 to 2005	19%
1995 to 1999	3%
1990 to 1994	0%
Not sure/ refused	15%
IDRC still involved	63%
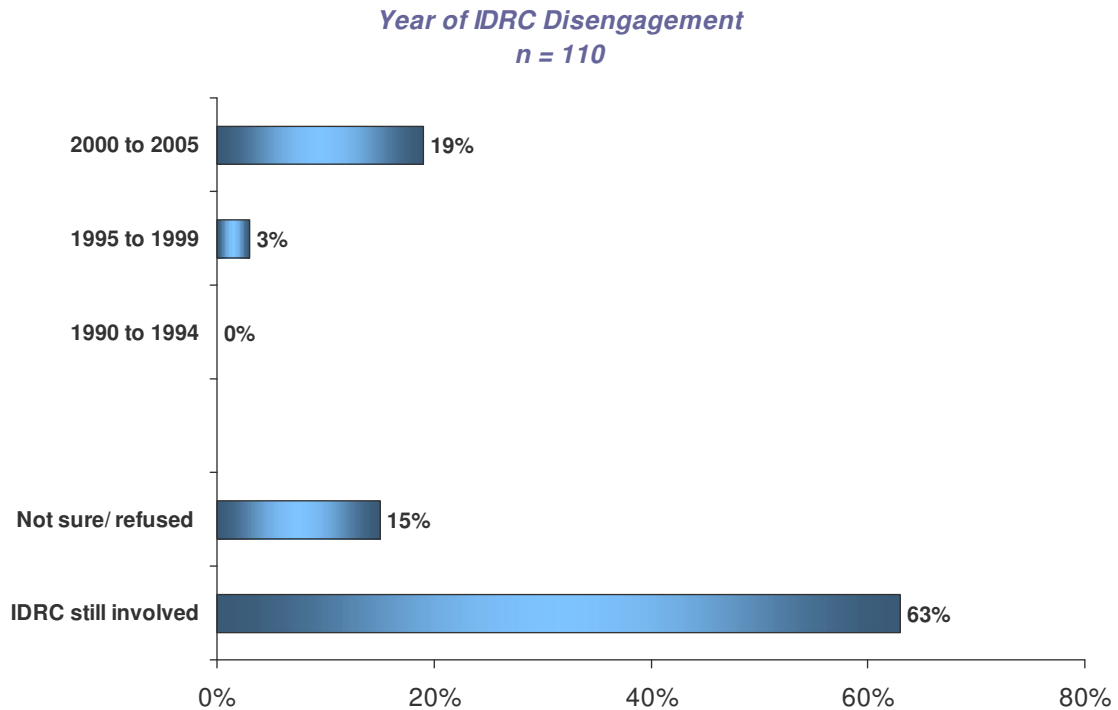
Networks with a focus on Latin American and the Caribbean are the least likely to report on-going IDRC involvement (44%, compared to 63% overall).

Nine out of ten times IDRC was involved in the network start-up.

Eighty-nine percent of network coordinators report IDRC being involved with the network since start-up. **(D3)**

IDRC Involvement from Start-Up
n = 86
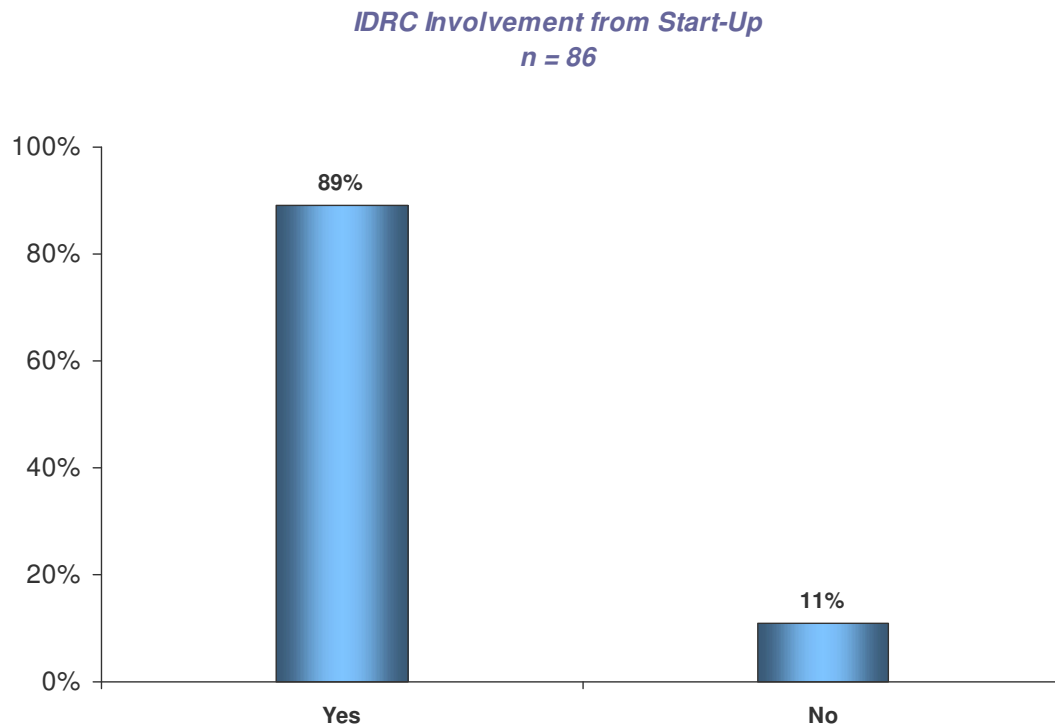
Global networks are the least likely to have had IDRC involvement from start-up (75%) as compared with other networks where the involvement rate from initialization is over 88 percent. IDRC involvement from start-up in South Asian networks is one hundred percent and in East and South African networks is 94 percent.

One-third of surveyed networks have been involved with IDRC for two years or less.

One-third (34%) of networks in this study that have been involved with IDRC have been for two years or less; another one-third (34%) have been involved for three to five years.

Networks who still remain involved with IDRC are more apt to have longer relationships (39% have been with IDRC for six or more years) than networks where IDRC is disengaged (14% lasted longer than 6 years).

Length of IDRC Involvement for Networks
n = 86

Decima Research
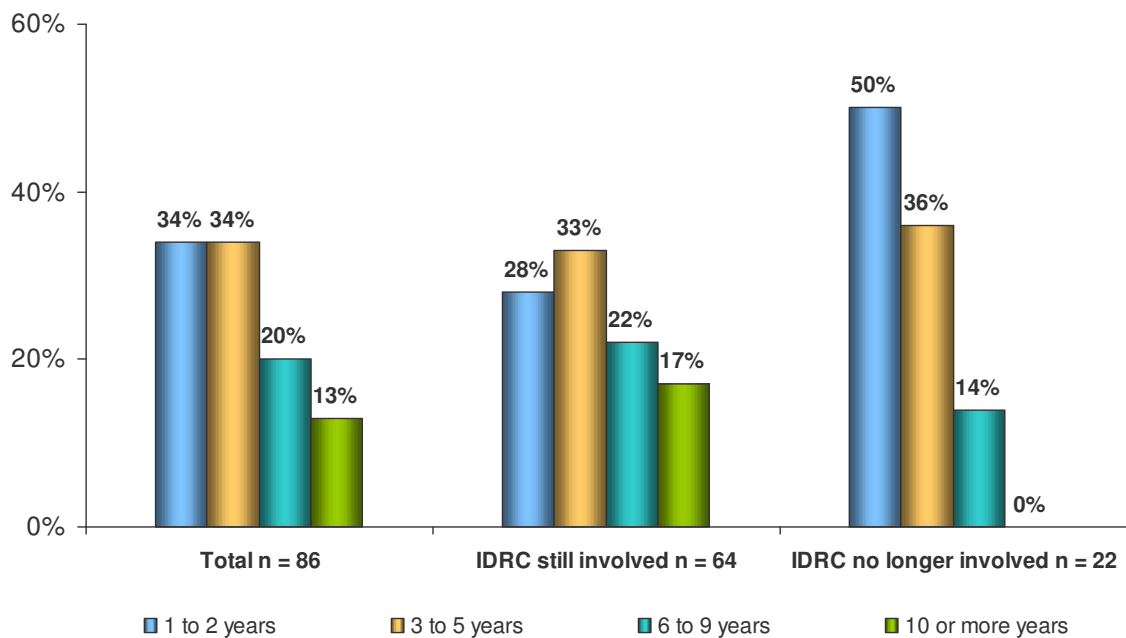
IDRC Role

This section examines the extent of IDRC involvement beyond funding, the description of that role, and the funding environment for networks.

Beyond funding, IDRC is very involved in two-thirds of networks.

In nine out of ten networks IDRC is either very (68%) or somewhat (22%) involved beyond funding. **(D4)**

IDRC Involvement Beyond Funding
n = 86
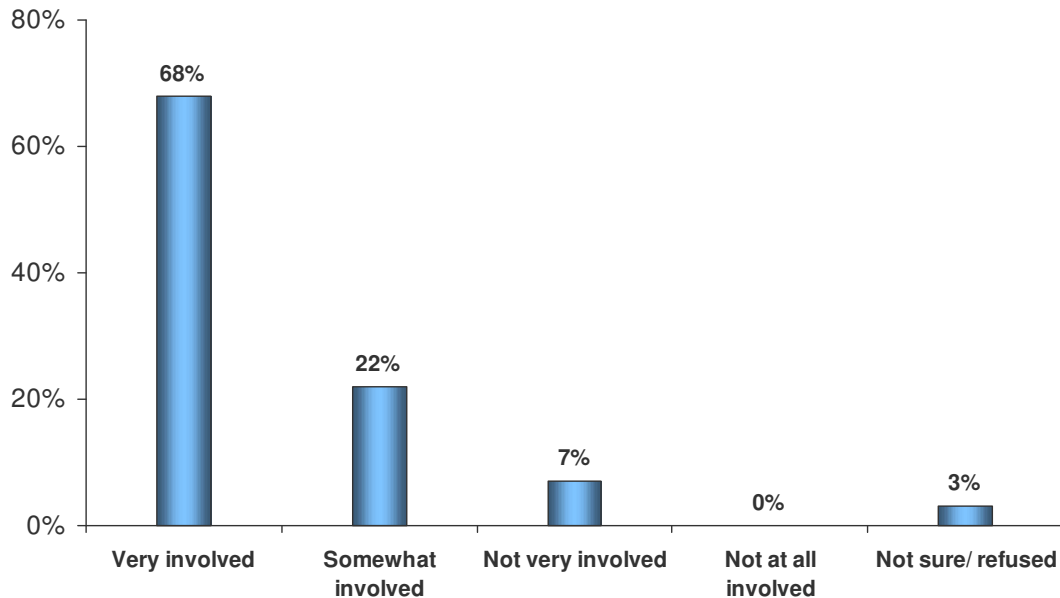
South Asian (98%) networks report IDRC being very involved in their network more often than networks with a global focus (52%).

Information, communication and technology networks (80%) report greater IDRC involvement than social policy networks (56%).

IDRC plays a number of different roles in networks.

The most prevalent role for IDRC is as donor or funder. IDRC funds, or contributes to, just under ninety percent (85%) of networks involved in this study. In over four out of ten participating networks, IDRC is a formal advisor (42%). In sixteen percent of networks IDRC is a co-ordinator. IDRC is a member in thirty-two percent of networks. 'Other' responses include: acting as a legal home for a network, providing specific advice (i.e. outcome mapping), intermediary, and providing technical advice. **(D5)**

IDRC Involvement Beyond Funding
n = 110
multiple response

Role	%
Donor/ funder	85%
Formal advisor	42%
Member	32%
Co-ordinator	16%
Guidance	11%
Intermediary	3%
Monitoring/ evaluation of projects	2%
Other	10%
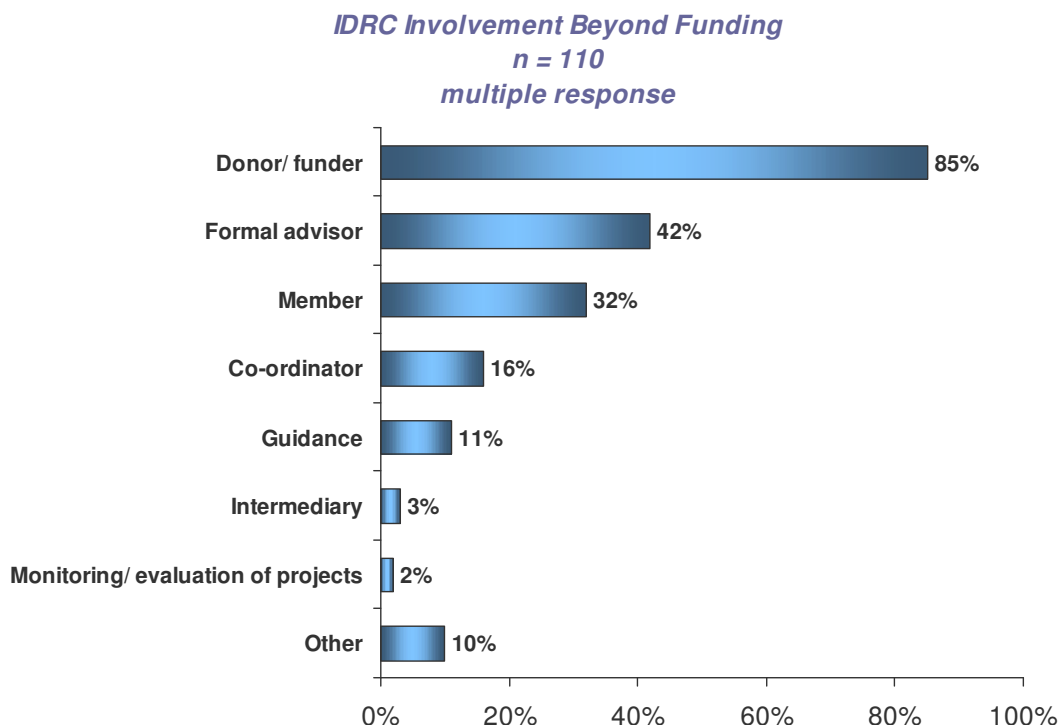
Natural resource management networks (66%) more commonly report IDRC as a formal advisor as opposed to other program areas (information, communication and technology 32%, social policy 47%, and economic policy networks 42%).

Social policy (93%) and economic policy (92%) networks are more likely to report that IDRC plays a 'donor/funder' role as compared with information, communications and technology networks (75%).

With regard to geographic scope, IDRC is more likely to play a co-ordinator role in the Middle East and North African networks (47%) and South East Asian networks (34%) than in Latin American and Caribbean networks (16%) and networks with a global focus (14%).

Fifty-one percent of global networks in this study report that IDRC plays the role of member, thereby differentiating this group from the other networks.

Older networks in this study (created before 1995) are more likely to state that IDRC plays the role of donor or funder (100%) as compared with newer networks where up to eighty-five percent say IDRC plays this role.

Individual comments reflect the diverse roles that IDRC plays in networks including; *'legal home', 'advisor', developing 'outcome mapping methodology',* and *'being a Board member'.*

Networks are funded by a wide variety of organizations.

Networks report that they receive funding from over twenty different organizations including IDRC. In one-quarter (28%) of networks, IDRC is the sole funder. In total, IDRC funds just over half of the networks involved in this study (54%). **(D6)**

Given the response to the previous question where 85 percent of networks identified IDRC as a 'donor or funder', and this question where 54 percent of networks identify IDRC as a funder – one can conclude that in one-third of networks (31%) IDRC plays a donor role. 'Other' responses are quite high reflecting the fact that the funding environment is very populated. Since the question is a multiple response question, many organizations are funded in part by organizations not listed in the chart and which most likely only fund one or two networks.

Network Funders
n = 110 - multiple response

Funder	Percentage
IDRC alone	28%
IDRC and others	26%
CIDA	9%
Ford Foundation	7%
World Bank	6%
SDC	4%
Dept. of Foreign Affairs	3%
UNESCO	3%
PNUD	3%
DFID	3%
GTZ	3%
EU	3%
SIDA	3%
NORAD	3%
IFAD	3%
Rockefeller Foundation	2%
Femica	2%
BID	2%
RUAF	2%
ICIMOD	1%
MacArthur Foundation	1%
Other	41%
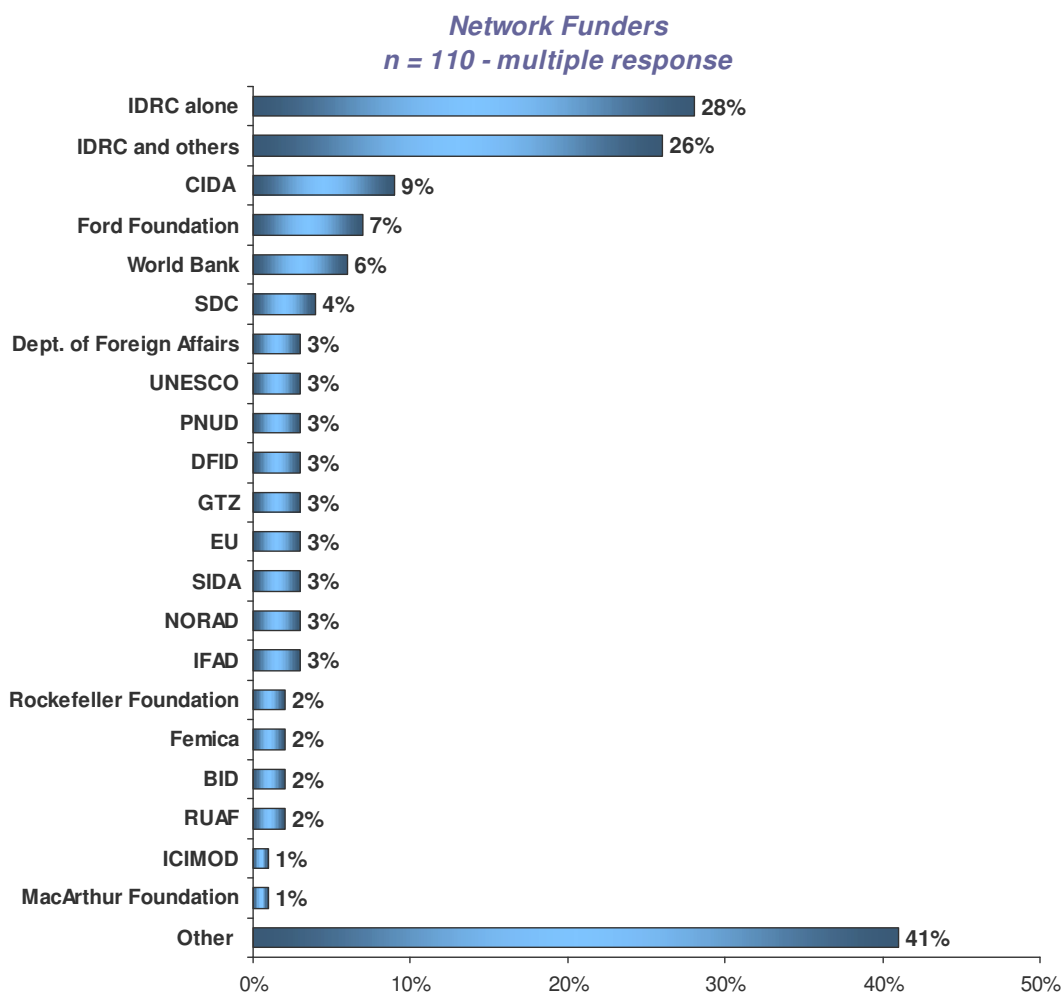
There are no significant statistical variations between networks with regard to funding sources.

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Interaction with IDRC

This section examines the frequency, satisfaction and type of interaction that networks have with IDRC both in network content and in administrative and management areas.

Most frequent IDRC contact pattern is a 'few times per year'.

In over fifty percent of networks the interaction between IDRC and the network takes place a few times a year (53% on network content and 56% on administrative and management issues). One in ten networks have extensive contact with IDRC (10% weekly on network content and 9% weekly on administration and management). **(D7A and D7B)**

IDRC Involvement on Administration/ Management and on Network Content
n = 110
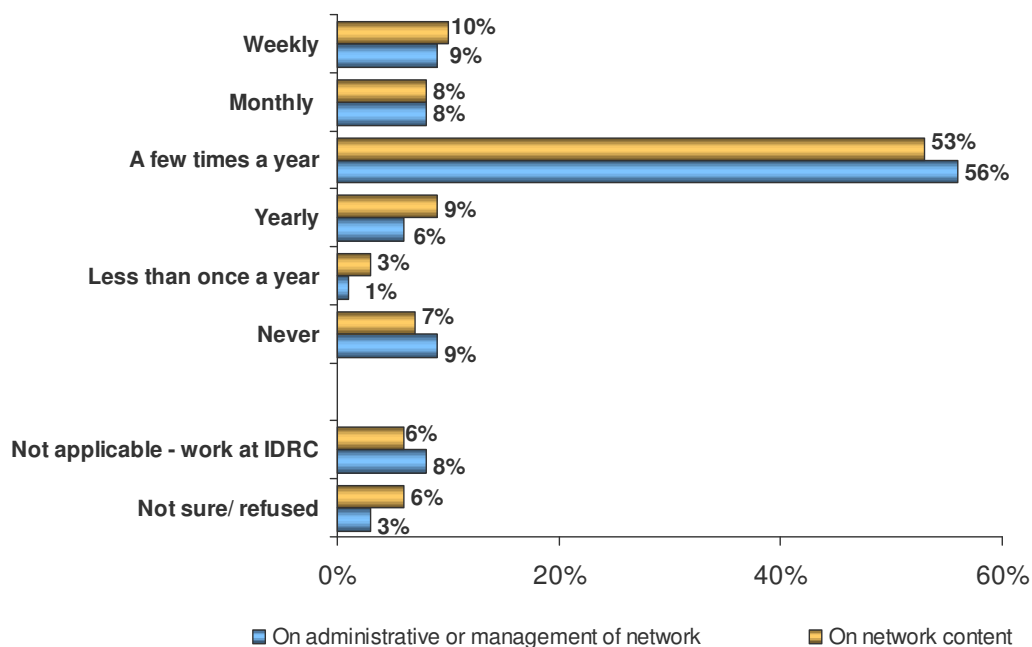
Seventeen percent of networks report having had contact with IDRC on a monthly, or more frequent, basis for both administrative and network content matters.

Network **members'** responses do not differ from network coordinators.

Networks are very satisfied with IDRC involvement on both network content and administrative and management issues.

Almost nine out of ten networks are satisfied with IDRC involvement in network content areas (60% very satisfied, 29% somewhat satisfied). In the case of administrative and management involvement satisfaction is even higher with ninety-four percent of networks expressing satisfaction (74% very satisfied and 20% somewhat satisfied). **(D8A and D8B)**

Satisfaction with IDRC Involvement on Administration/ Management and on Network Content
base = those with interaction with IDRC on administration/ management or network content

	On administrative or management of network	On network content
Very satisfied	74%	60%
Somewhat satisfied	20%	29%
Not very satisfied	1%	1%
Not at all satisfied		0%
Not sure/ refused	5%	10%
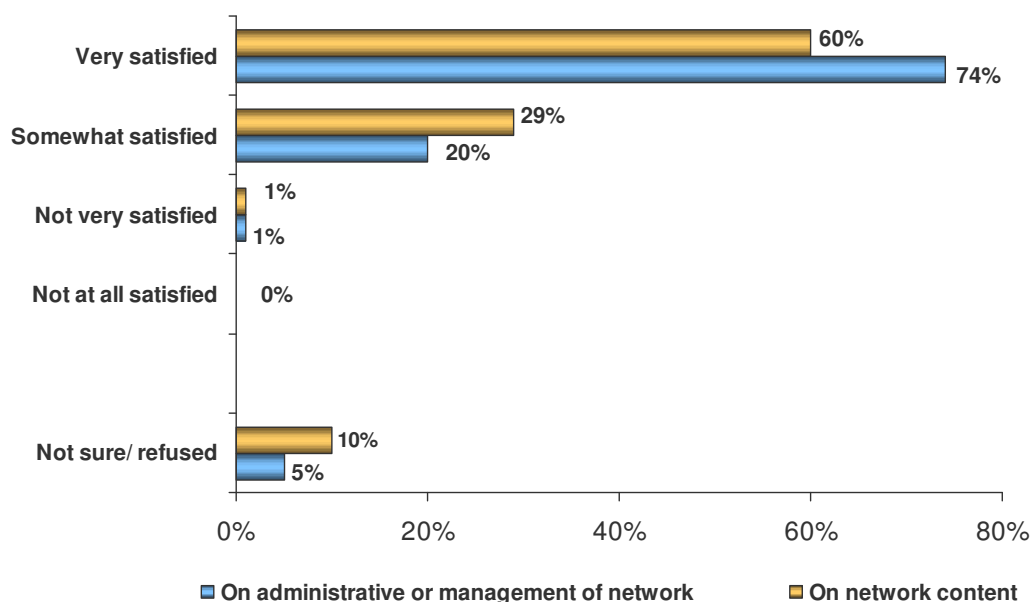
In terms of administrative and management issues, economic policy (87%) and social policy (83%) networks are the most apt to say they are very satisfied with the support they receive from IDRC – particularly when compared with information, communication and technology networks (58%).

This trend is similar when the topic shifts to network content. Economic policy (70% are very satisfied) and social policy (62% are very satisfied) are more satisfied with IDRC support than information, communication and technology networks (41%).

Three networks differentiate themselves from others due to their tendency to be 'somewhat satisfied' as opposed to 'very satisfied' with network content help. Networks with a global focus (55% very satisfied), a Latin America or

Caribbean focus (59% very satisfied) and West African (48% very satisfied) have a dampened sense of satisfaction compared to other networks.

On administrative and management issues, this regional difference disappears.

Network **members** are satisfied with IDRC involvement, but not quite as satisfied as coordinators, on administrative and management issues (74% for members, 93% for network coordinators) and on network content issues (79% for members, 88% for network coordinators).

Decima Research

Support from IDRC

This section uncovers the type of support given by IDRC in the area of network content, as well as, network satisfaction with that support.

IDRC involvement in network content is extensive.

Nearly three quarters of networks (72%) report IDRC being involved in research dissemination. Two-thirds networks report IDRC assisting with networking and partnerships (66%). Six out of ten say IDRC assists with them in research design and implementation (61%). Another 56 percent of networks report IDRC assistance with promoting the use of research. In sum, networks report receiving IDRC support in a range of content areas. **(D9)**

Subject Area of IDRC Network Content Involvement
n = 102

Category	Percentage
Research dissemination	72%
Networking and partnerships	66%
Research design and implementation	61%
Promoting research use	56%
Professional development	28%
Other	6%
Not sure/ refused	1%
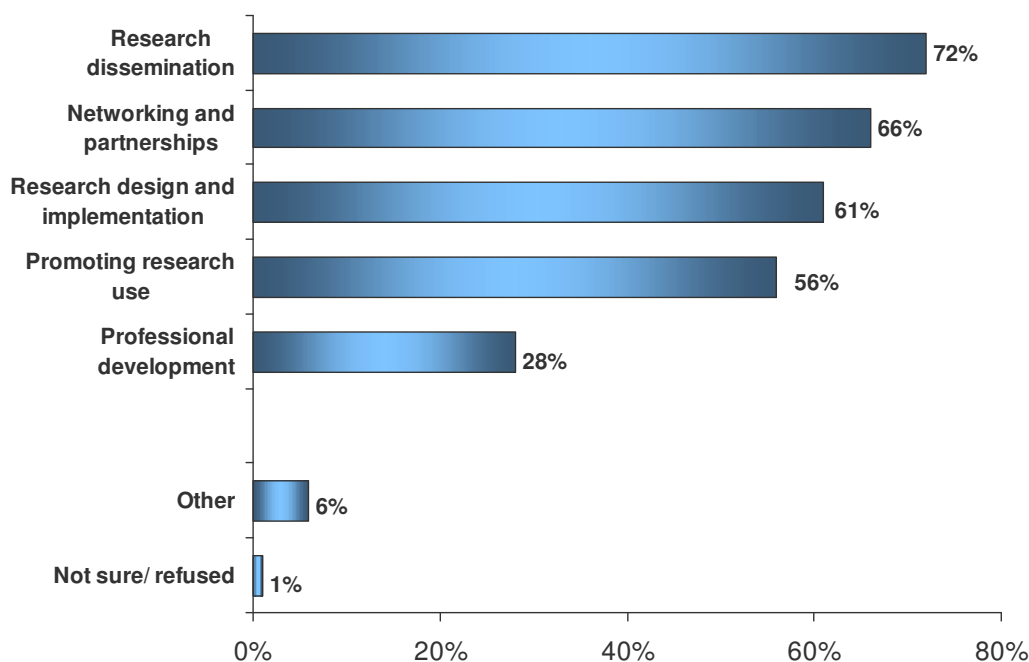
Trends in the nature of network content involvement between IDRC and the networks are varied. The following findings are clear:

> **Natural resource management networks (43%) report receiving more assistance in the area of professional development than other networks.**

> **Newer networks report greater levels of assistance with regard to research and design than older ones. One-third (34%) of networks created before 1995 report receiving this type of assistance, compared to 84 percent of networks created between 2000 and 2002, 64 percent of networks created in the last two years, and 55 percent of networks created between 1995 and 1999.**
>
> **South East Asian networks report receiving assistance in research design and implementation (79%) and promoting research use (77%) more than other networks.**
>
> **South Asian networks also differentiate themselves from other groups by reporting extensive networking and partnership help (93%).**

Network **members** more often mention networking (61%), research design and implementation (54%) and research dissemination (50%) when asked about IDRC involvement in their network. These percentages are approximately ten percent lower than for network coordinators.

Over one-half of networks receive network content support in two or three areas.

By counting the number of network content areas where networks report IDRC involvement a compelling picture emerges. In nearly one-fifth of networks (18%) IDRC is involved in network content in all of the areas mentioned directly above. In one-half of the networks (28% two areas and 26% three areas) IDRC involvement is targeted to two or three areas.

Extent of IDRC Network Content Support
n = 95
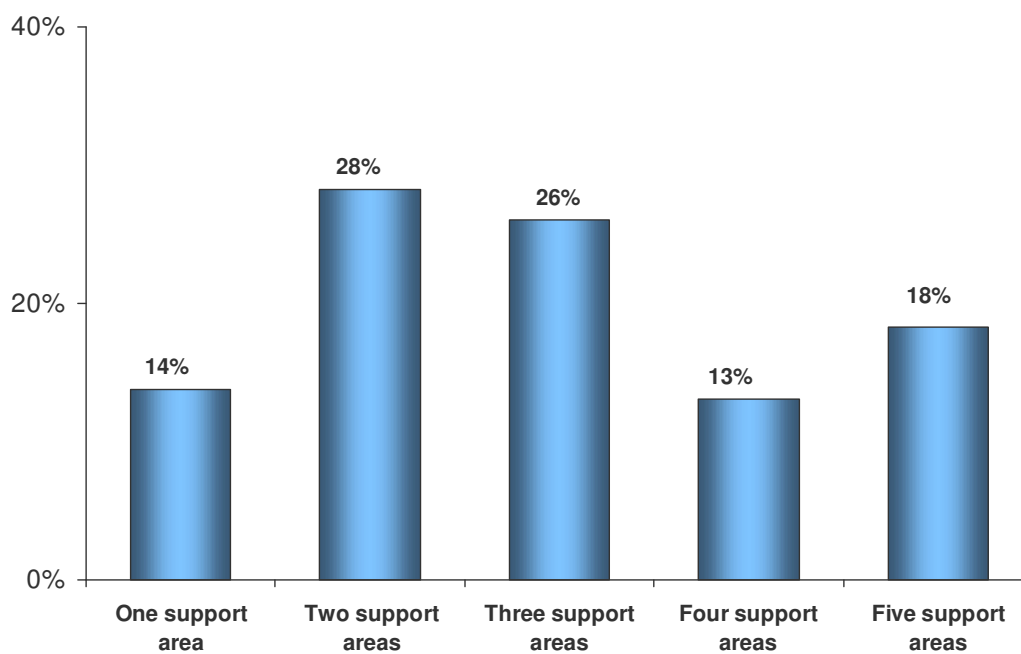
In all areas measured satisfaction with IDRC network content support is over ninety percent.

Satisfaction with IDRC network support in the areas measured is very high. Almost all of the networks (98%) report satisfaction with the research design and implementation support they receive. The lowest level of satisfaction is 90 percent for assistance in the dissemination of research. Professional development is one area that is uncommon. Despite a high satisfaction level with IDRC involvement in this area, one-half of the networks (55%) responded as somewhat satisfied. **(D10 A to E)**

Satisfaction with IDRC Involvement with in Network Content Subject Areas
base = those who have interaction with IDRC on network content in subject area
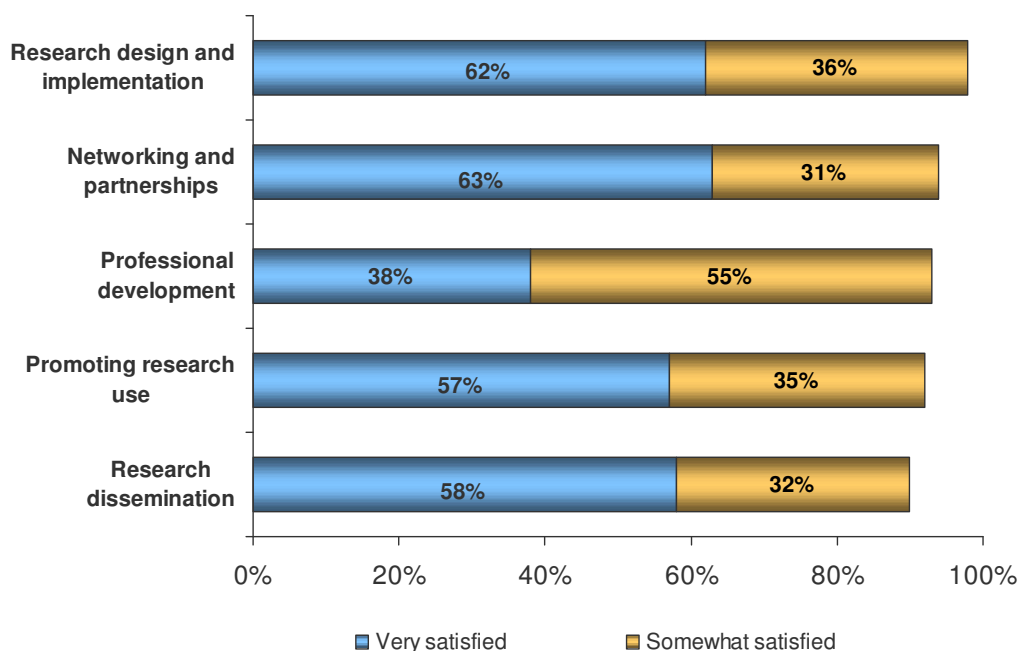
Given the almost unanimous satisfaction with IDRC in these network content areas, there is little variation between different network types.

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IDRC is involved in many network content areas and satisfaction with this support is very high.

The quadrant map below illustrates the relationship between the five network content areas in terms of the percentage that receive network content assistance from IDRC and the percentage who are very satisfied with their support.

Content areas in the top right hand corner are ones where networks report high IDRC involvement and strong satisfaction. Four of the five content areas are located in this quadrant.

The only area that is separated is professional development. This content area has fewer networks reporting involvement with IDRC in this area. Satisfaction rates are high (93%) but those who are very satisfied (which is the basis of the chart) are not as prevalent as other areas.

Prevalence of Network Content Support from IDRC and being 'Very satisfied' with the Support
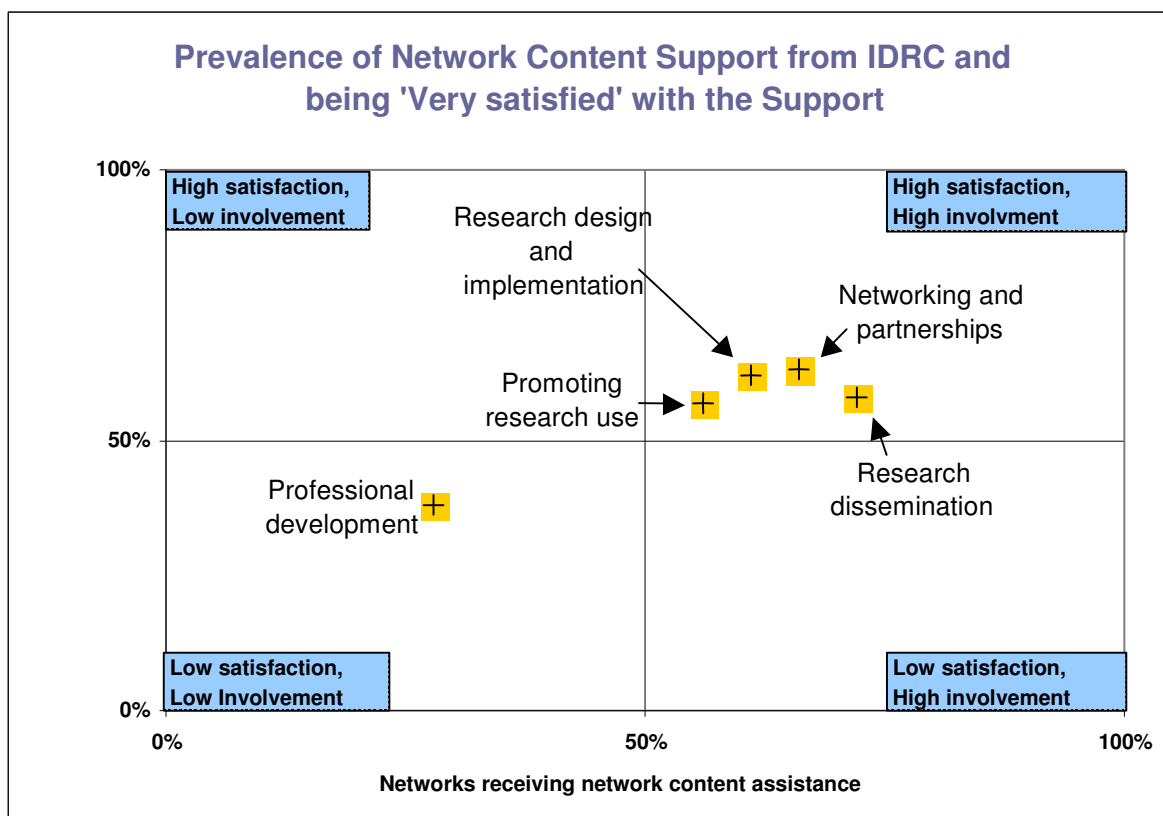
Potential Improvement in IDRC Support

Network coordinators were asked to provide suggestions that might improve IDRC support in network content and administrative and management areas. This section addresses these suggestions.

Four out of ten networks are 'not sure' how IDRC could improve its administrative and management support.

Fifty percent (50%) of networks report not having any suggestion for improvement (10%) or being unsure of how the support could be improved (40%). Network coordinators mention communication (15%), funding (14%), and improved linkages and information sharing (13%) most often when asked how IDRC could improve its support in administration and management areas. **(D11A)**

'Other' suggestions for improvement include more learning projects, not *'boxing'* networks, when IDRC changes its policy to indicate to networks beforehand so that network project are not left '*hanging in the wind'*, avoid too many IDRC staff changes, and investigate annual funding as opposed to project funding.

Positive suggestions for improvement include *'conducting learning events'*, *'faster follow-up'*, *'having a resource centre of person who is able to provide specific things, like the use of virtual tools for network facilitation'* and having a *'long-term commitment of funding for selected networks'*.

Suggestions to Improve IDRC Support in Administration and Management Areas
n = 96

Category	Value
Communication	15%
Funding	14%
Link networks/ share information	13%
Information - guidance, etc.	10%
Research	10%
Support, resources and collaboration	6%
Clear objectives, roles and guidelines	4%
Expand coverage area	3%
No suggestions - satisfied	10%
Other	13%
Not sure/ refused	40%
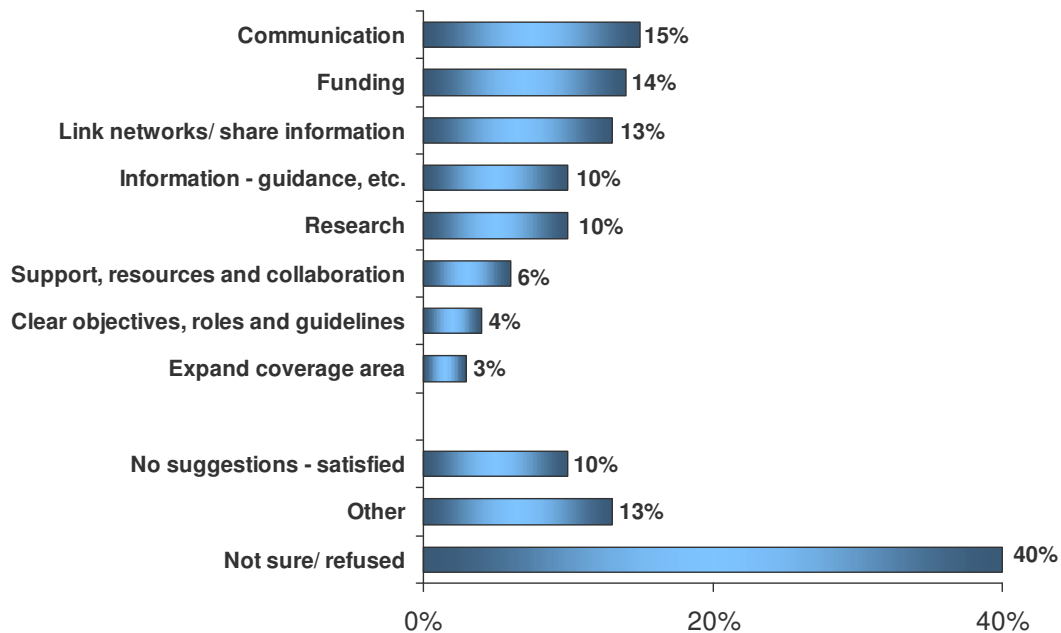
There are no significant variations between different network types in this area.

Nearly one-fifth of network **members** mention information sharing (19%) and setting clear objectives, roles and guidelines (19%) as the primary suggestions for IDRC improvement. Other responses include increased communication (15%), and more information and guidance (11%).

Increased communication is the most frequent suggestion for improvement in network content.

Communication (22%) and research (19%) are the two most prevalent suggestions by networks in terms of improving IDRC support. There are a number of other suggestions. As in the case of the administrative and management area, almost forty percent of networks (42%) are unsure as to how IDRC could improve its support in network content areas. **(D11B)**

Decima Research

Suggestions to Improve IDRC Support in Network Content Areas
n = 99

Category	Percentage
Communication	22%
Research	19%
Information	12%
Support, resources and collaboration	8%
Link networks, share information	7%
Clear objectives, roles and guidelines	4%
Funding	3%
Expand coverage area	1%
Improve at community level	1%
No suggestions - satisfied	3%
Other	15%
Not sure/ refused	39%
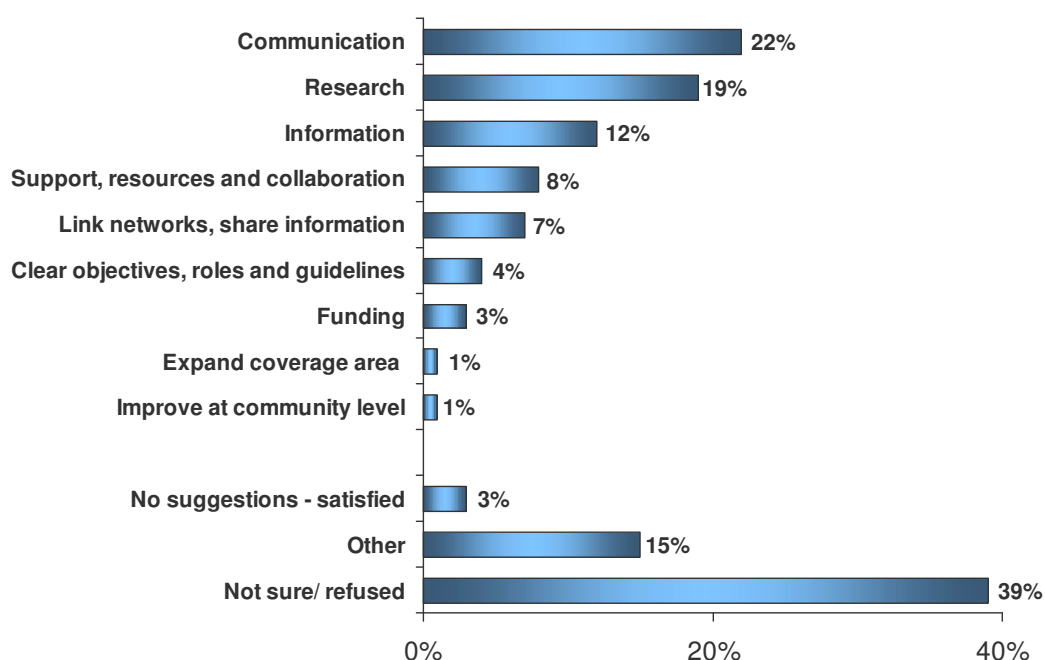
Some network types are more apt to point to information (i.e. education, training, publications, books, etc.) as suggestions for improvement than others. These network types are: economic policy (16%), social policy (16%), South East Asian (21%), and networks created between 2000 and 2002 (23%).

West African networks are also more likely to point to research (50%) as a point of improvement as compared to Latin American and Caribbean networks (19%) and networks with a global focus (20%).

Network **members** mention increased information (25%) more often than network coordinators (12%) with regard to suggestions for improvements in IDRC network content support.

Specific comments the ways in which IDRC could improve its network content support include:

'Establishing a pool where similar research is collated and disseminated.'

'IDRC could act as a catalyst in terms of ensuring that the facilitators and international advisors will continue to interact and exchange information over the entire life of the project.'

'By having more information on its own website related to networks that it supports and by providing links to them.'

'By investing more in knowledge sharing …'

Network Involvement and Outcomes

This section of the report examines network outcomes. The section examines the roles that coordinators play in their networks and how these roles have influenced their individual capacity development. A second part examines how the network has affected their home organization's capacity development. The last part of the section examines how the quality of research being carried out by members of the network has been enhanced by membership and the policy outcomes achieved by the network.

Specifically, there are three policy outcomes that the study examines:

- Enhancement of the research capacity of the network;
- Broadening the knowledge available to policy makers and/or broadening their perspectives;
- Affecting policies, laws, regulations, programs and/or legislation.

Overview

Individual Capacity Building

- In terms of developing individual capacity, coordinators report playing many different roles in their network. In 12 out of 14 areas measured over 50% of coordinators report being involved with the skill-building area
- Over 50% of coordinators also report having influence over decision-making, goal definition and direction of the network. Network members also feel they have influence in these areas although not as strongly as coordinators
- Coordinators say network involvement greatly influences they individual capacities in several ways including: coordination and facilitation skills (83%), project management and administration (82%), leadership (81%), communication and interpersonal skills (82%) and research skills (69%)
- The most influential factor on a coordinator's individual capacity is networking (42% of coordinators mention this aspect). Other frequent answers include: being kept informed (30%) and skill improvement (26%)
- Satisfaction rates with the affect of the network involvement on a coordinator's individual capacity are very high at 94% (74% very satisfied)

Organizational Capacity Building

- 78% of coordinators feel their home organization has been positively influenced by their network involvement
- The most prevalent affects on organizations are: networking and partnering capacity (92%), organization's reputation (88%), communications and information dissemination capacity (79%), capacity to promote research use (79%) and research capacity (78%)
- The most frequent methods of organizational development include: 45% networking and 25% skill building
- 93% of coordinators report being satisfied with the affect of their network involvement on their home organization

Quality of Research

- 73% of networks intended to increase their research quality and 82% did so
- 80% of networks report that network involvement has had a positive influence on the research being conducted by its members with 37% saying there was a 'great enhancement'
- The most frequent response as to how there was an enhancement was in 'methodologies' (57%) while 19% mentioned better communication tools

Policy Influence

- 65% of networks report that expanding the capacities of researchers is part of their mandate and 56% report success in this area
- 85% of networks report an objective as being the 'broadening of knowledge of policy makers' and 67% report being successful in this area
- 66% of networks report the intention to affect laws, policies, regulations and legislation and 46% report being successful

Individual Capacity Development

Network coordinators report they are playing many roles within the network.

Over fifty percent of network coordinators report being involved in twelve of fourteen network roles. The most prevalent participation takes place in the dissemination of research results (85%), promoting the network (83%), organizing conferences (83%), facilitating communication (81%) and presenting at conferences (80%). **(E1)**

Personal Participation in Network Activities
n = 110

Activity	Percentage
Disseminating the network's research results	85%
Promoting the network	83%
Organizing conferences, etc.	83%
Facilitating communication and interpersonal relationships	81%
Presenting at conferences, etc.	80%
Forging new relationships for the network	73%
Co-ordinating research within the network	70%
Conducting research within the network	58%
Mobilizing resources for the network	58%
Providing training to members of the network	55%
Financial administration of the network	55%
Monitoring quality of research within the network	50%
Providing technical and/or computer support to network members	39%
Working on consulting assignments on behalf of the network	22%
Other	4%

Economic policy (65%) networks report participating in the monitoring the quality of research within the network more than information, communication and technology networks (37%).

Network **members** are less likely to report as extensive participation in program areas. Two-thirds (67%) are involved with disseminating research results, 58 percent assist with conference organization, and 58 percent present at conferences while 52 percent report acting as facilitators. In all other roles, less than 50 percent of members report participation.

Over one-half of network members report having influence over the direction, definition of network goals and network decision-making processes.

Fifty four percent of network members (18% great influence, 36% moderate influence) report having influence in the network's direction. In terms of goal definition, 73 percent of members report having an influence (18% great influence, 55% moderate influence). Over one-half of members (57%; 21% great influence, 36% moderate influence) report having influence over network decision-making. **(E2A, E2B, and E2C)**

Member Influence on Network Operations
n = 33
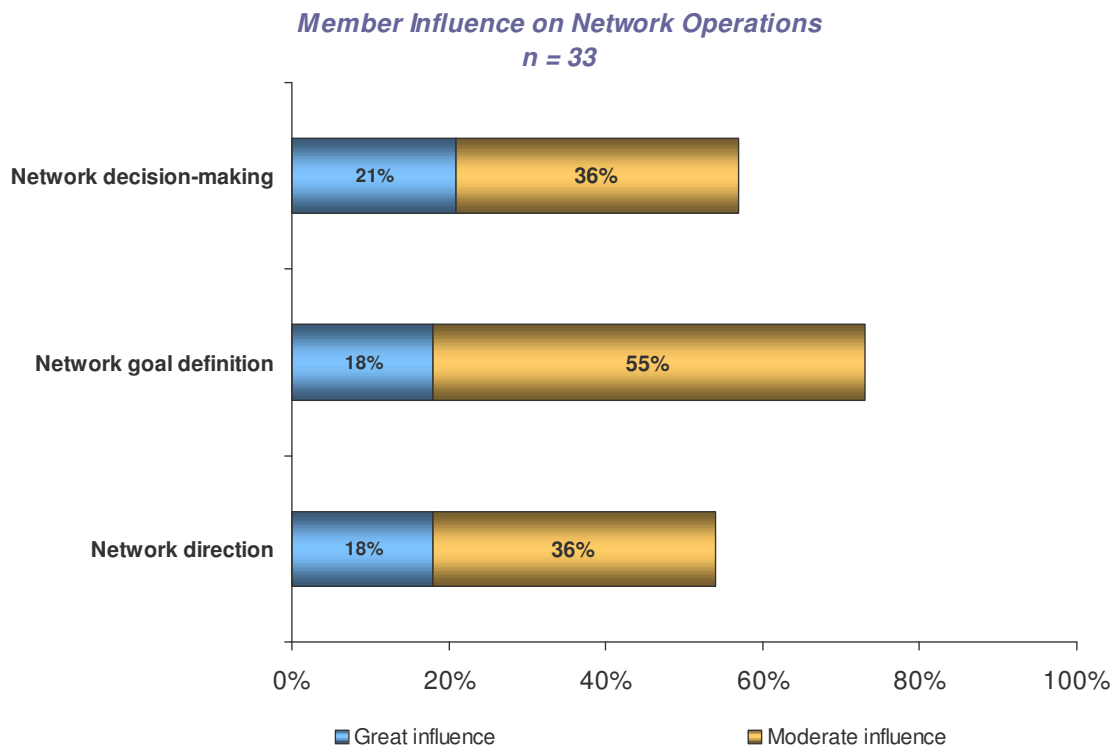
Network involvement has a strong effect on building skills.

Over fifty percent of network coordinators say that involvement in their network has had an influence on building their skills in eight of ten areas. Skill-building is greatest in the areas of coordination and facilitation (83%), project management and administration (82%), leadership skills (81%), communication and interpersonal skills (82%), and research skills (69%). **(E3)**

Influence of Network on Building Skills
n = 110

Skill	A great influence	A moderate influence	Little or no influence
Co-ordination and facilitation skills	53%	30%	16%
Project management and administrative skills	41%	41%	16%
Leadership skills	43%	38%	16%
Communication and interpersonal skills	44%	38%	17%
Research skills	41%	28%	30%
Monitoring and evaluation skills	32%	37%	29%
Writing skills	19%	36%	44%
Financial management skills	16%	36%	45%
Computer and technical skills	14%	29%	54%
Foreign language skills	12%	15%	71%

☐ A great influence   ☐ A moderate influence   ☐ Little or no influence

Natural resource management networks (88%) report network involvement having a great or moderate influence on leadership skills more than economic policy networks coordinators do (73%).

In terms of computer and technical skills, information, communication and technology networks (52%) and natural resource networks (51%) report getting greater network influence than economic policy networks (33%).

The development of computer and technical skills also varies depending on the geographic focus of the network. Networks with a focus on South Asia

(66% great or moderate influence on skill level), South East Asia (67%), and East and South Africa (62%) are all more likely to report network involvement affecting their abilities in this area than other networks – particularly Middle East and North Africa (30%), West Africa (31%) and networks with a global focus (35%).

Network **members** are less likely to report that network involvement has had a great influence on their skills when compared with network coordinators. Where over 50 percent of network coordinators in eight of ten skill areas report the network having a great influence, members do so in only four areas. These areas are: monitoring and evaluation skills (67% either great or moderate influence); coordination and facilitation skills (64%); communication and interpersonal skills (58%); and leadership skills (52%).

Individual comments by network coordinators regarding the skills they developed as a result of network involvement include *'the ability to communicate with policy makers and civil society'*, *'gestion de conocimiento'* (knowledge management), *'multi-tasking'*, *'negociacion politica'* (political negotiation), and *'participatory policy development'*.

Networking and information access are the greatest avenues to building skills according to coordinators of the networks.

The combination of opening lines of communication, through networking, (42%) and information transfer (30%) are the two greatest benefits that networks provide for participants. **(E4)**

Most Influential Influence of Network on Career
n = 110

Category	Percentage
Networking	42%
Being kept informed	30%
Skill improvement	26%
Positive influence (unstated)	22%
Gained experience	19%
Expanded our possibilities	3%
Other	14%
No influence	2%
Not sure	9%
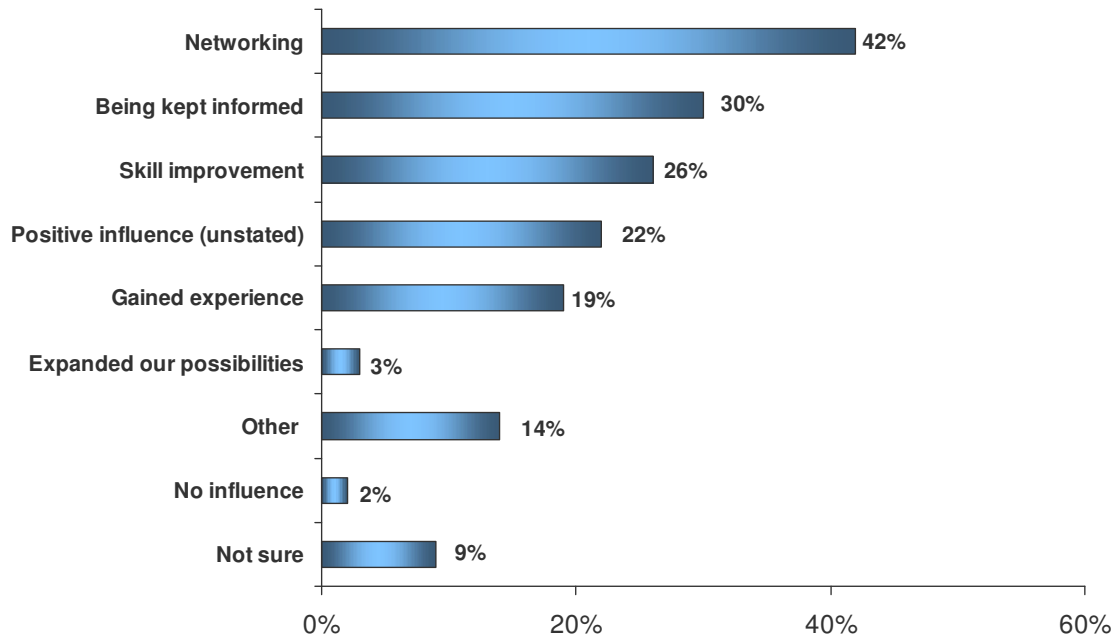
Network **members** select three reasons why the network impacts their skills: networking (33%), being kept informed (27%) and gaining experience (24%).

Individual coordinator comments reflecting the most important ways in which network involvement have improved skills include:

‘*Better understanding of differences and similarities between issues and management practices in different countries. Better understanding of global issues.*’

‘*It has enormously influenced my career positively by exposing me to and deepening my understanding of research critical to my interest, linking me with foundations and agencies relevant to my work that I had not been linked to before.*’

'My participation in the network has enhanced the scope and quality of my research output which influenced greatly my career as an academic and a manager of people and resources.'

Over nine out of ten coordinators are satisfied with the impact that network participation has on their individual capacity development.

Three-quarters of network coordinators (74%) are very satisfied with the effect that network participation has on their career and another twenty percent are somewhat satisfied. No network co-ordinator expressed dissatisfaction with the impact that network involvement has had on their individual capacity development. **(E5)**

Satisfaction with Network on your Individual Capacity Development
n = 110
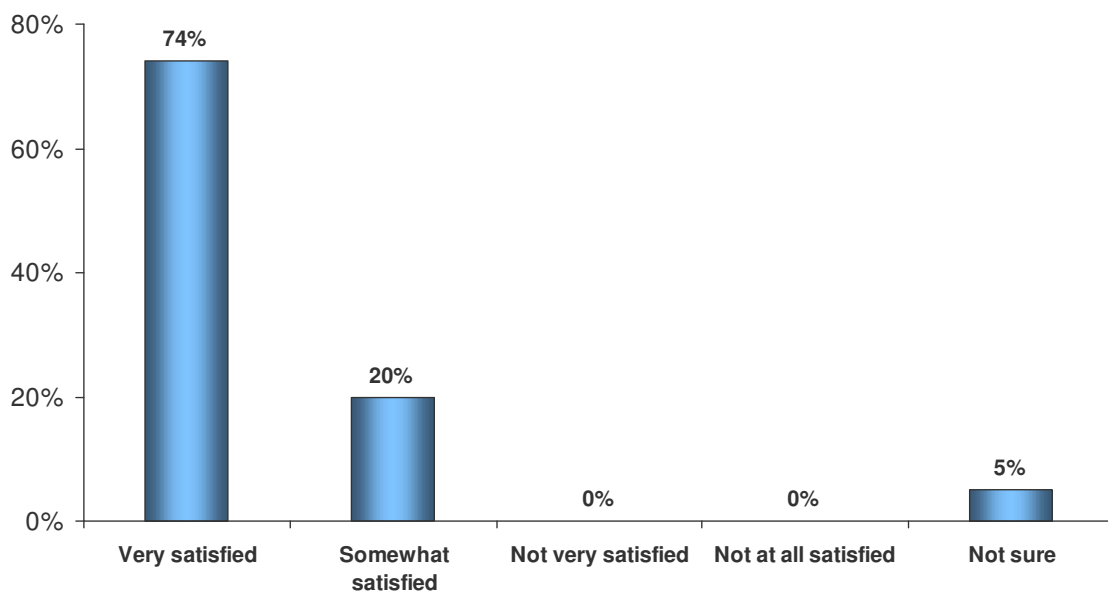
Nearly nine out of ten coordinators in economic policy networks (87%) are very satisfied with the influence the network has had on their career. This near unanimity differentiates economic policy networks from information, communication and technology networks (where only 66 percent of coordinators report being very satisfied) and natural resource management networks (where 68 percent are very satisfied) with the influence of network involvement on their career.

Forty-five percent of network **members** report being very satisfied with the effect the network has had on their career and another 33 percent report being somewhat satisfied.

Organizational Capacity Development

Three-quarters of coordinators report having their organization influenced by the network.

Over three-quarters of coordinators (78%) report that network participation has positively influenced their home organization. It is notable that only ten percent of network coordinators say that network involvement has not influenced their home organization. **(E6)**

Network Influence on Organization
n = 110
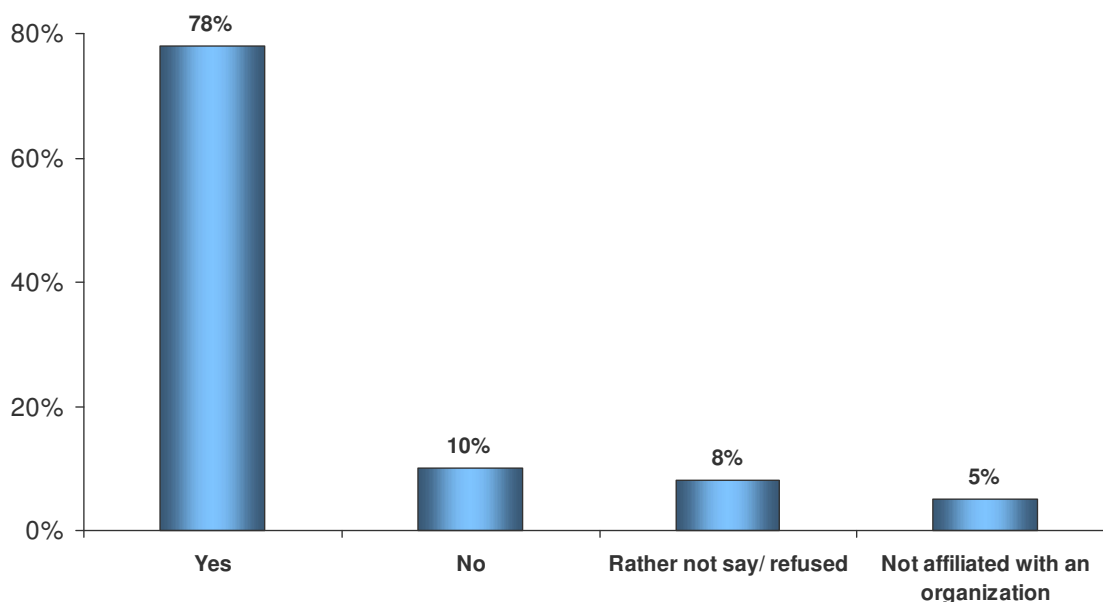
Coordinators from networks in Latin America and the Caribbean (93%) and South East Asia (91%) are more likely to report a network influence on their home organization than coordinators from the Middle East and North Africa (62%).

Network **members** are less likely to state that the network has had an influence on their organization. Just fewer than four out of ten (39%) say the

network influences their organization and one-quarter (27%) say there is no influence.

Networks have a strong influence on organizations.

Coordinators were asked the degree to which their own organizations were influenced by the network they were involved in. Typically, coordinators report that the networks have a strong influence on their own organizations in a number of areas. The most prevalent effects are: networking and partnering capacity (92%), organization's reputation (88%), communications and information dissemination capacity (79%), capacity to promote research use (79%) and research capacity (78%). **(E7)**

'Other' areas were organizational capacity was influenced include: fundraising, negotiation, expansion of network to other regions, and teaching or training. One respondent noted that there was a *'multiplier effect'* that allowed for a *'collective voice'*.

Degree of Network Influence on your Organization
n = 84

	Great influence	Moderate influence	Little or no influence
Networking and partnering capacity	61%	31%	5%
Organization's reputation	53%	35%	9%
Communications and dissemination capacity	40%	39%	14%
Capacity to promote research use	39%	40%	14%
Research capacity	42%	36%	16%
Administration and management capacity	17%	49%	26%
Other	63%	25%	12%

There are very few variations across networks types.

Network **members** do not report the network as having a great or moderate influence on their organization when compared with network coordinators.

When there is an influence they are positive, just not as positive as network coordinators.

Almost all network members who feel the network influences their organization point to increased organizational reputation (92%), networking and partnering capacity (85%), communications and dissemination capacity (77%), research capacity (77%) and capacity to promote the use of their organization's research (62%). One-half of network members (54%) say the network has had a great, or a moderate, influence on their organization's administrative and management capacities.

Specific coordinator comments include:

'The network has influenced the organization which has allowed it to grow and to service other areas in the sub-region (Rwanda and Ethiopia).'

'The network provides pool of information and references especially on how to improve institutional capacity in handling and promoting research.'

Networking is the most influential way in which networks influence organizations.

Four out of ten network coordinators (45%) say that networking is the attribute of networks that most influence their organization. Another one-quarter (25%) feels that their organizations are most influenced by the improvement in skills and access to knowledge through their involvement in the networks. **(E8)**

Specific comments by coordinators refer to 'convening capacity', increasing 'visibility', showing the network a 'new way of doing research', to 'demonstrate the power of partnerships', and 'making other groups aware'. On comment in particular sheds light on the effect networks have on organizations.

'On account of the network efforts, hard work and outputs, our organization is now considered by many experts as a potential organization for developing into a centre of competence in the discipline of watershed management.'

Influence of Network on your Organization
n = 84

Category	Percentage
Networking	45%
Improving skills and knowledge	25%
Positive influence (general)	22%
Resulted in new projects	7%
Expanded our possibilities	7%
Helped organization achieve goals	6%
Enhanced internal morale	5%
Other	8%
Not sure/ refused	16%
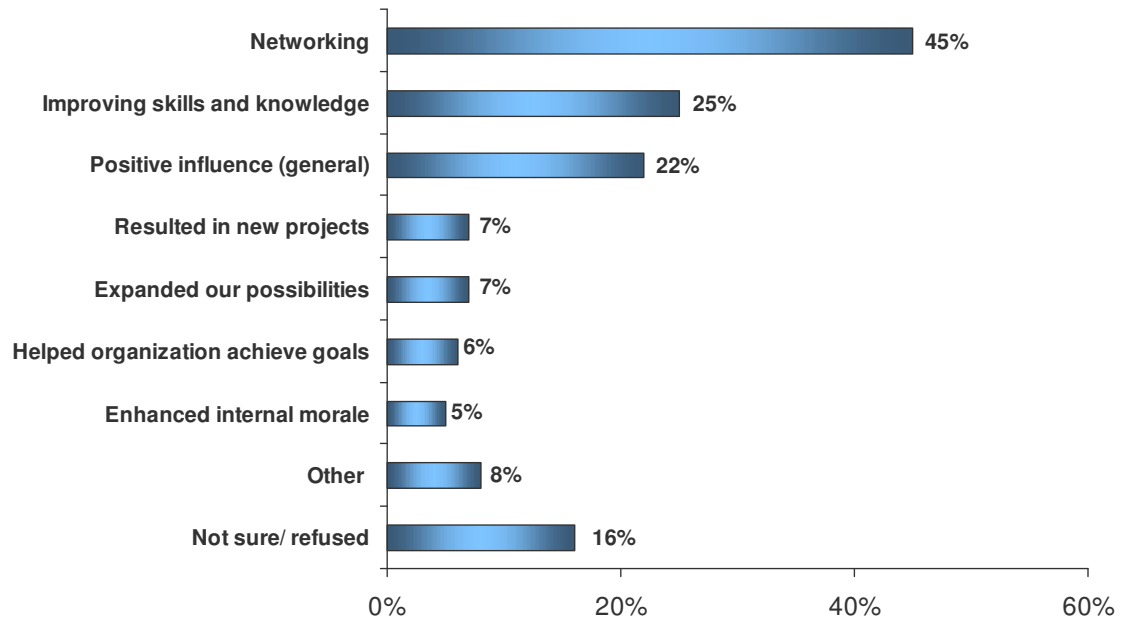
Economic policy (23%) and social policy (22%) networks are more likely to cite the increased visibility from network involvement as a positive influence on their organization as compared with information, communication and technology networks (7%).

One-quarter (23%) of network **members** report networking and improving skills and knowledge as the most important features of the network influencing their organization.

Satisfaction with the influence of the networks on organizations is very high.

Network coordinators report strong satisfaction with the effect that the networks have on their organization. Nearly six out of ten (59%) are very satisfied and another one-third (34%) are somewhat satisfied. **(E9)**

Satisfaction with Influence Network has had on your Organization
n = 84
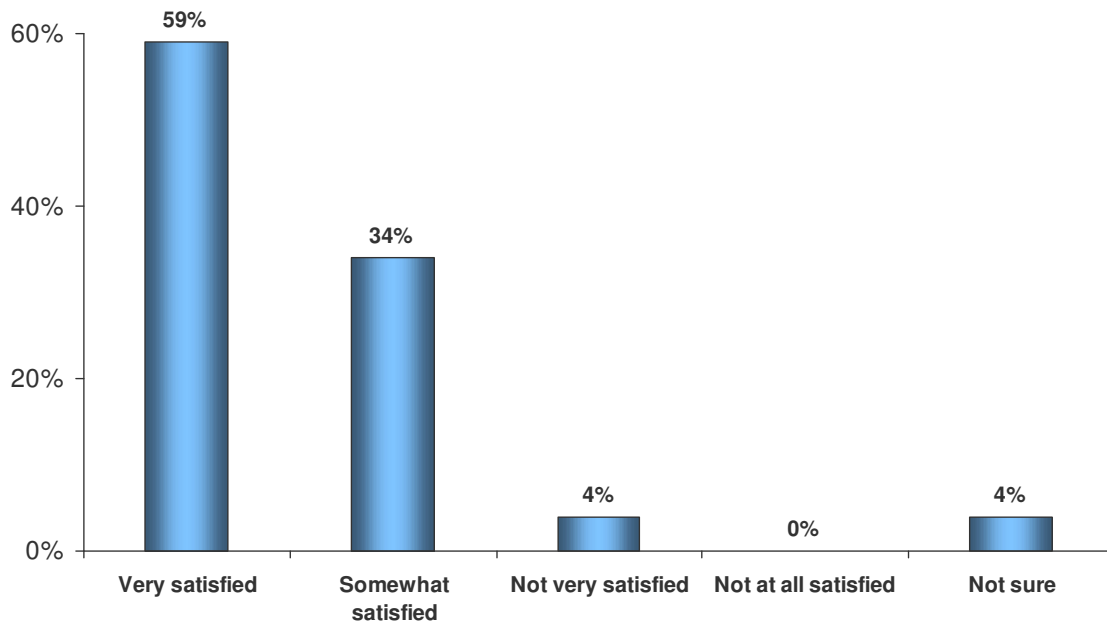
Compared with natural resource management networks (55%), social policy networks (74%) are more likely to say they are very satisfied with the influence of the network on their organization.

Contrary to the overall trend, networks with a focus on the Middle East and North Africa are less likely to say they are 'very satisfied' with the influence on the organization. Forty-two percent of these networks say they are 'very satisfied' with the influence of the network on their organization and another 42 percent report being 'somewhat satisfied'.

Network **members** do not differ from network coordinators in this regard. Six out of ten (62%) of network members are very satisfied with the influence the network has had on their organization and another one-third (38%) are somewhat satisfied.

Quality of Research

Three-quarters of networks wanted to enhance the quality of research being conducted by its members and four-fifths did so.

More networks enhanced the quality of research being conducted by members than actually intended to at the beginning of involvement with the network. Three quarters (73%) had the express intention of enhancing quality research. An additional nine percent did not intend to enhance their research quality of their members but report doing so as a result of their involvement in the network. **(E10)**

Intention of Network to Enhance Quality of Research being Conducted by its Members
n = 110
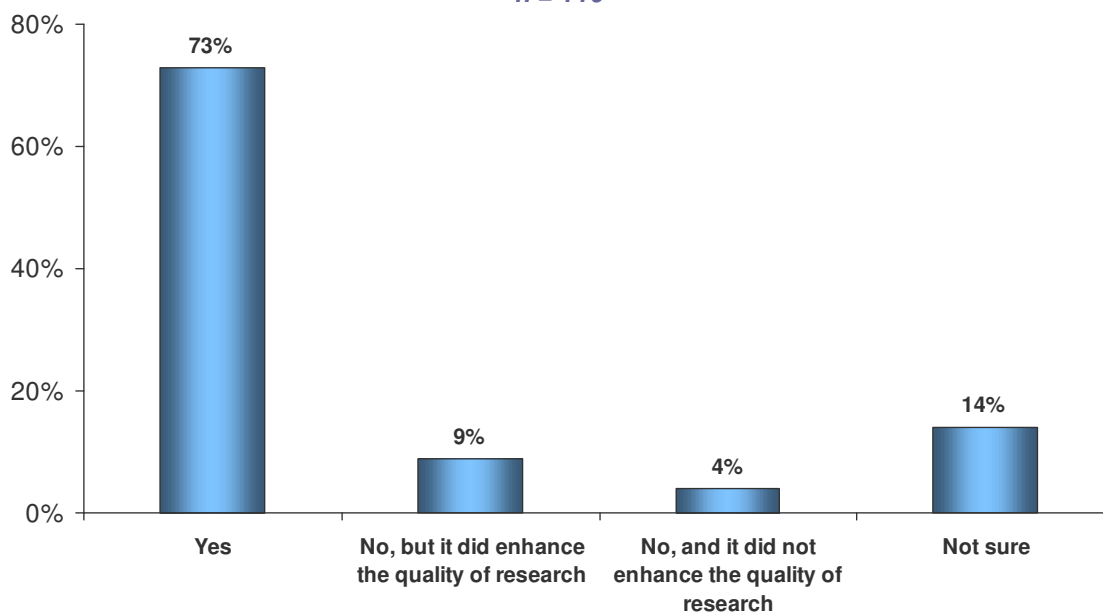
In terms of program area scope, networks involved in economic policy (86%) are more apt to state that network involvement enhanced the quality of research conducted by members as compared with social policy networks (70%) and information, communication and technology networks (64%).

South Asian (91%) and South East Asian (87%) networks are more likely to report that network involvement enhanced the quality of research being accomplished by their members than East and South African (66%) and networks with a global focus (66%).

Coordinators from older networks are more likely to say that network involvement has enhanced the quality of research being accomplished by their members. Just over one-half of networks created in the last two years (56%) reported an enhancement while over three-quarters of older networks did (69% 2000 to 2002 networks; 85% 1995 to 1999 networks; and 87% networks before 1995).

Eight out of ten networks report the network having an influence on the quality of research being conducted by its members.

Almost four out of ten coordinators (37%) report network involvement greatly enhanced the quality of research being conducted by its members. Another four out of ten (43%) report a moderate enhancement. (**E11**)

Extent of Influence of Network on Quality of Research being Conducted by its Members
n = 106
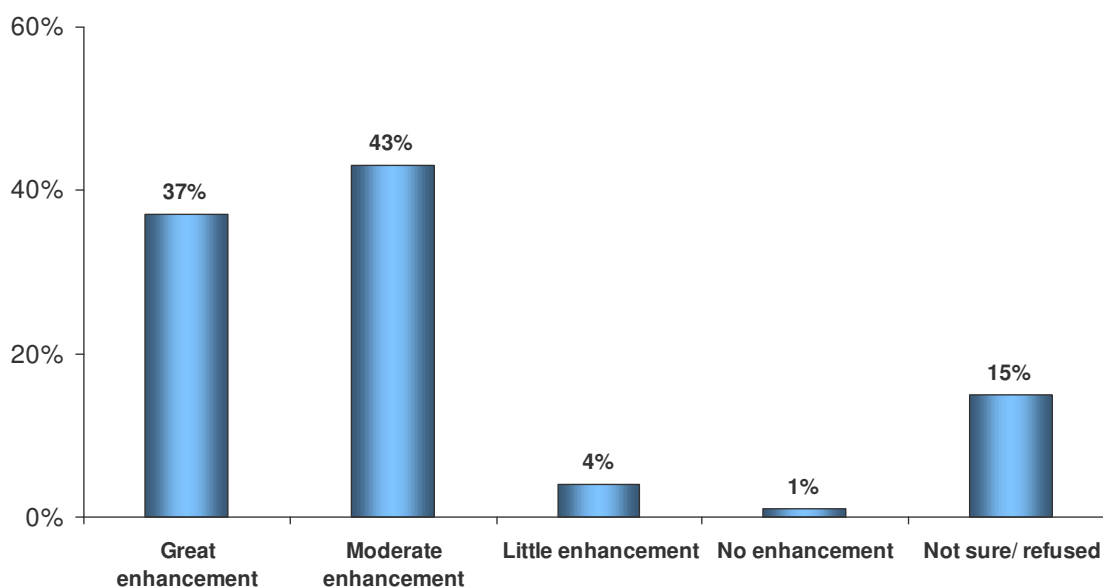
Economic policy networks (45%) and information, communication and technology networks (46%) are more likely to state that their quality of research has been greatly enhanced by network involvement compared to social policy networks (21%) that are apt to report a moderate enhancement.

Almost all of the South Asian (100%) and South East Asian (97%) networks report a great or moderate enhancement to the quality of research being conducted by their members as a result of network involvement. These very

high levels differentiate these two network types from others where 72 percent to 81 percent report a great or moderate enhancement.

Methodological improvements are the most noted enhancement in the research being conducted by network members.

Network coordinators report methodological improvements being the most common enhancement in the quality of research being accomplished by its network members (57%). Another one-fifth (19%) cites better communication tools, peer review and publication as the most important enhancements to research resulting from network involvement. **(E12)**

Dimension of Quality of Research was Most Enhanced
n = 105

Dimension	Percentage
Methodologies	57%
Communication tools/ peer review/ journal publications	19%
Social analysis	10%
Gender issues/ analysis	8%
Dissemination of research to broader audience	7%
Multi-disciplinary approach	4%
Policy analysis	4%
Proposal writing	3%
Influencing public policy	3%
All mentioned	3%
Other	24%
Not sure	15%
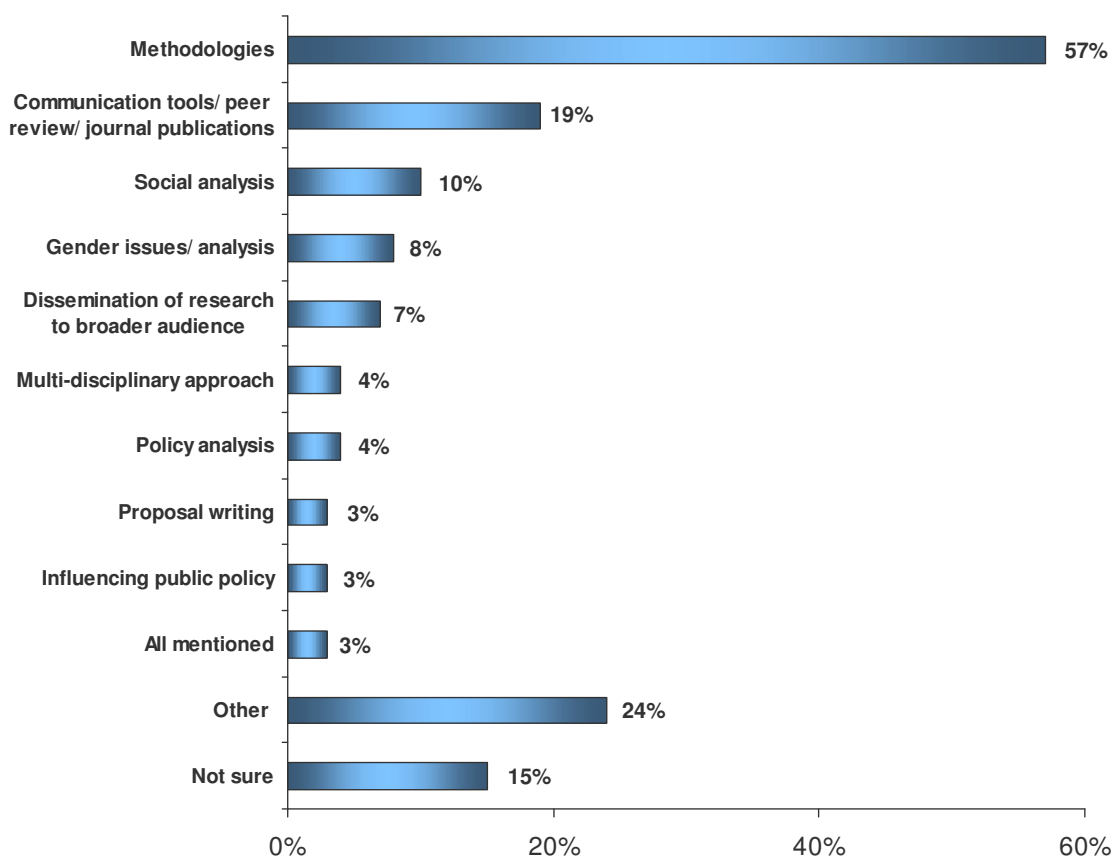
There are few variations between network sub-populations in this area.

Reading through specific comments, the responses are not different than the ones displayed above. One word that was mentioned repeatedly was 'innovative' – meaning that IDRC is injecting methodologies and research ideas into networks.

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Policy Influence

Broadening the knowledge and perspective of policy makers is a prime network target.

Four out of five networks (85%) intend to broaden the knowledge and perspective of policy makers through their actions. Two-thirds (65%) are looking to expand the capabilities of researchers to accomplish relevant policy research. Two-thirds (66%) are also interested in directly influencing policy, law, legislation and programs. **(E13A, E13B, and E13C)**

One-half (49%) of networks target all three of these areas and four out of ten (39%) target two of the three areas. Only one in ten (12%) of networks are focused on only one of the three areas listed below.

Intention to Influence Policy through Network
n = 110
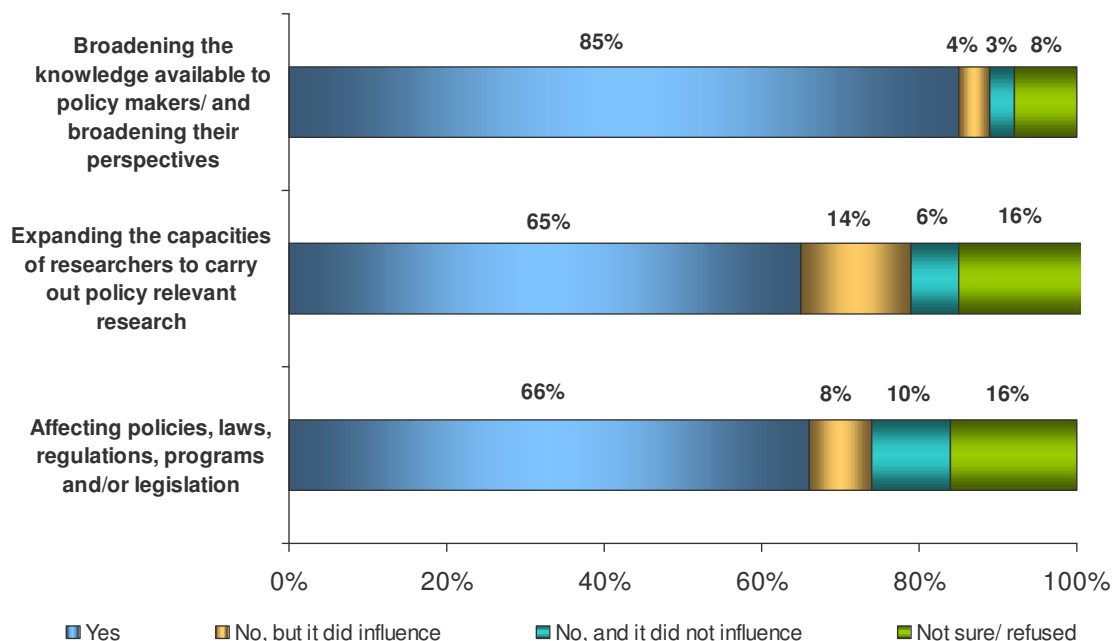
Information, communication and technology networks (47%) are less likely to report an intention to expand the research capabilities of their members than social policy networks (70%) and economic policy networks (85%).

Older networks (95% created before 1995, 91% created between 1995 and 1999 and 88% created between 2000 and 2002) are more apt to intend to

broaden the perspective of policy makers than networks created in the last two years (65%).

Networks report policy is influenced by their actions.

Two-thirds of networks (67%) report that the network influenced policy by broadening the perspectives of policy makers and by increasing the information available to them. One in five felt their work in this area greatly influenced policy outcomes (20%).

In terms of increasing the capacities of members to accomplish relevant research, over fifty percent (54%) report that network involvement influenced policy outcomes – 11 percent saying these developments have had a great influence on policy.

With regard to direct affects on policy, law, regulation, legislation and programs, just less than one-half of networks (46%) believe that their work has had either a great influence (11%) or a moderate influence (35%) on policy outcomes. **(E14A, E14B, and E14C)**

Success of Network in Influencing Policy
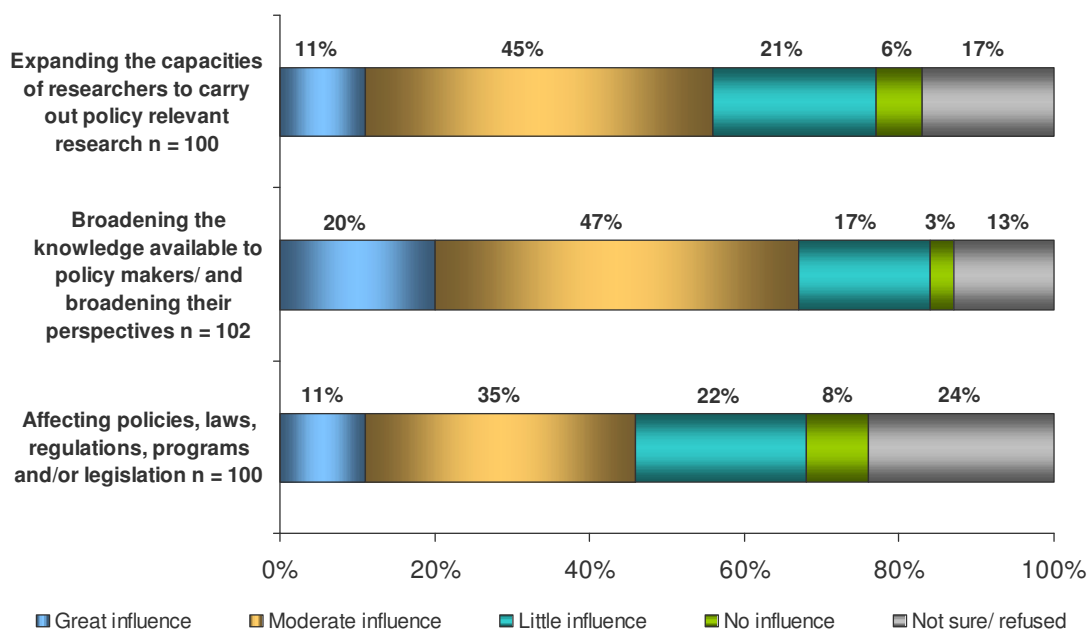
Natural resource management networks (41% say little or no influence) are less likely than other networks to report an influence in expanding the capacity of researchers to carry out research.

With regard to geographic focus, between one-third and two-thirds of most networks report having a great or moderate influence in affecting laws, regulation, policies, legislation and programs with the exception being Middle East and North African networks where only ten percent report having a great or moderate influence in this area.

Networks report significant policy success. [3]

Three out of ten network coordinators report that policy was influenced either greatly or moderately in three areas: broadening the perspective of policy makers, expanding the research capacity of the network and actually affecting laws, regulations, policies, programs or legislation. A second group of 27 percent report having success in two of these areas. One-quarter of networks (26%) reports having little or no success in influencing policy outcomes.

Extent of Network Success in Influencing Policy in Three Areas
n = 98

Chart showing:
- In three areas: 30%
- In two areas: 27%
- In one area: 17%
- Little or no success: 26%

Legend: Great or moderate success

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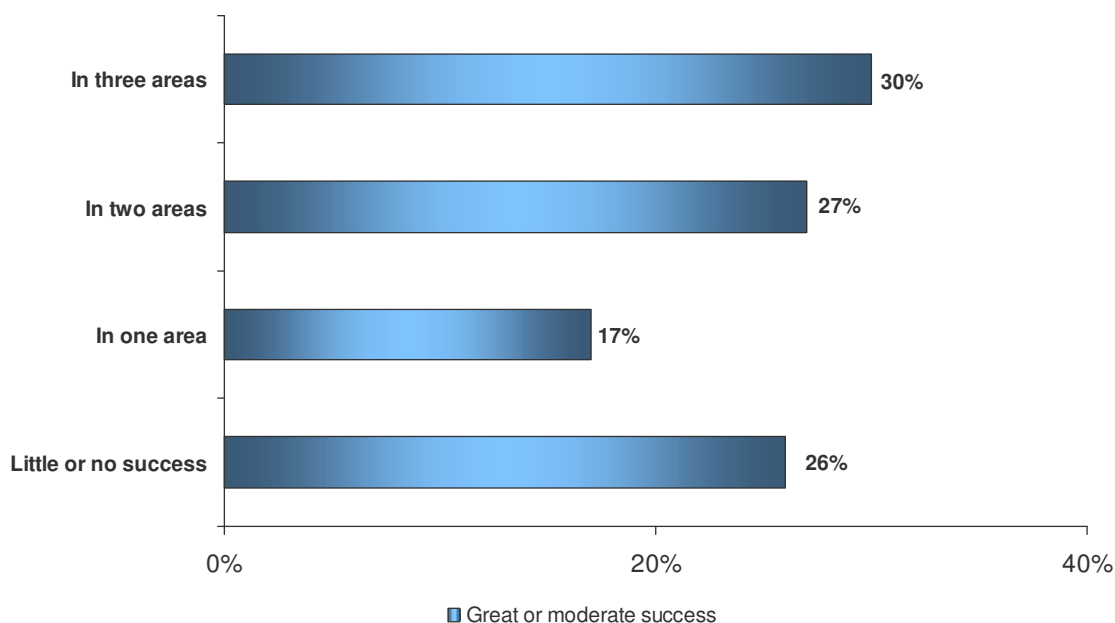
[3] This policy success measure is calculated by a straight-forward method. For each network co-ordinator, the case record was analyzed. If the co-coordinator reported the network either greatly or moderately having influenced policy in either broadening policy makers perspectives, enhancing research capacities in the network, or directly affecting laws, regulations, policies, or programs – a 'success' was registered. Coordinators, in the final counting, either reported network success in zero areas, one area, two areas or three areas.

Policy Outcomes

This section of the analysis delves into the success that networks have in the three outcome areas listed in the last section. These outcomes areas are: building the capacity of researchers in the network, broadening the knowledge and perspectives of policy makers and affecting legislation, policy, laws, and programs.

These outcome areas are measured against several different network groupings to discover if one network type has more success than others.

These groupings are:

- Program area focus;
- Number of subject matter foci;
- Geographic focus;
- Number of geographic foci;
- Organization size (members and organizations);
- IDRC involvement;
- Open or closed membership; and
- Communication intensity.

These groupings are examined for each of the outcome area.

Overview

The following is a brief overview of the findings presented in this chapter.

Expanding Research Capacities

- Networks that report higher success in achieving this goal are:
  - Networks where IDRC is very involved
  - Networks with at least one frequent channel of communication (monthly or better)
  - Networks with more organizational members
  - Economic policy networks
  - Networks with two subject matter foci
  - Networks with two geographic foci

Broadening the Perspective of Policy Makers

- Networks that report higher success in achieving this goal are:
  - Networks where IDRC is very involved
  - Networks with one or two geographic foci
  - Networks with more organizational and individual members
  - Network communication is more frequent

Affecting Laws, Regulations, Rules and Legislation

- While there are few differences between networks in reporting either a moderate or great influence in affecting policy, there are differences between networks in reporting a great influence on policy.
- Networks that report having a 'great influence' in achieving this goal are:
  - Networks where IDRC is very involved (in influencing policy to a great extent)
  - Economic policy networks
  - Networks with one subject matter focus (in influencing to great extent)
  - Networks with one geographic focus
  - Closed membership organizations
  - Networks with more members and organizations
  - Networks with more communication

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Expanding the Capacity of Researchers in the Network to Carry Out Research

Economic policy networks are the most successful in building the capacity of researchers to carry out research.

Over two-thirds of economic policy networks (69%) report that their network has a positive influence on the ability of researchers to carry out research. One-fifth (19%) of these networks say that the network has a great influence and another one-half (50%) report it has a moderate influence.

A strong level of influence in building the capacity of researchers is reported in each subject matter area.

Success of Network in Building Capacity of Researchers to Carry Out Research by Subject Matter Focus

Subject Matter	Great influence	Moderate influence
Total n=100	11%	45%
Economic policy n=45	19%	50%
ICT n=28	7%	60%
Social policy n=48	9%	49%
Natural resource management n=45	6%	40%

☐ Great influence   ☐ Moderate influence
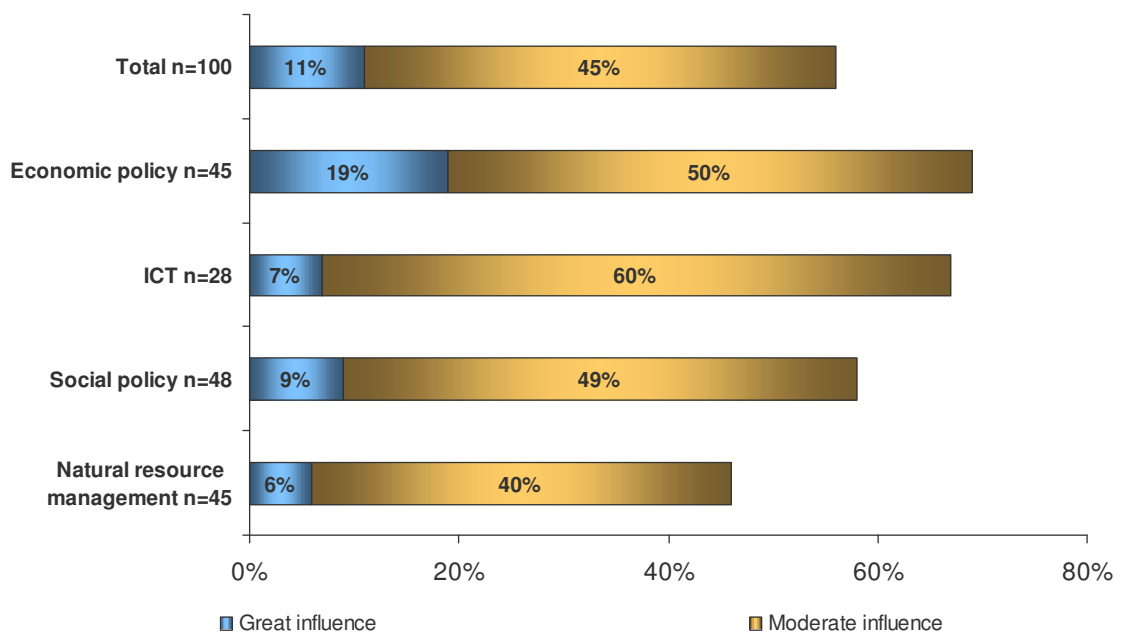
Networks with two subject matter foci are more successful in influencing the capacity of members to carry out research.

Two-thirds of networks with two subject matter foci report their network either having a great influence (8%) or a moderate influence (59%) on a capacity of researchers to carry out research. It is interesting to note that networks with one subject matter focus are more likely to report the network having a great influence (16%) on the ability of members to carry out research than others.

Success of Network in Building Capacity of Researchers to Carry Out Research by Number of Subject Matter Foci
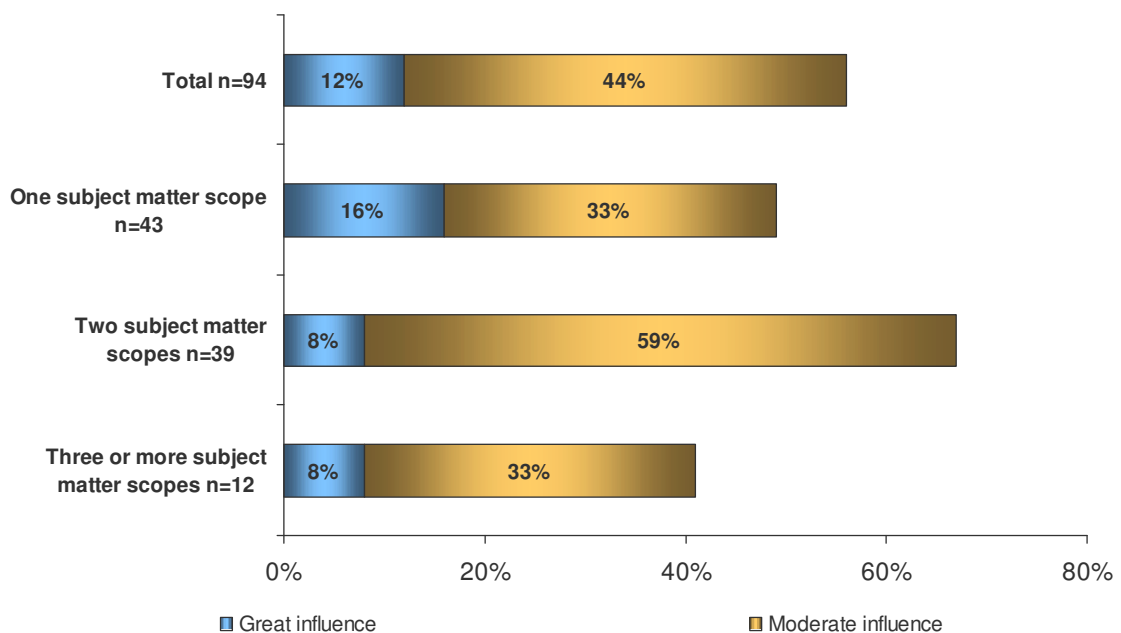
Over one-half of networks in all regions report the network having an influence on the ability of researchers to carry out research.

Regardless of geographic focus, networks report that the ability of researchers to carry out research is positively influenced by the network. Almost three-quarters of South East Asia networks (73%) report the network either having a great influence (22%) or a moderate influence (51%).

A great influence on researchers' ability to carry out research is reported by one-quarter of Middle East and North Africa networks (27%), West Africa (26%) and East and South Africa networks (25%).

Success of Network in Building Capacity of Researchers to Carry Out Research by Geographic Focus
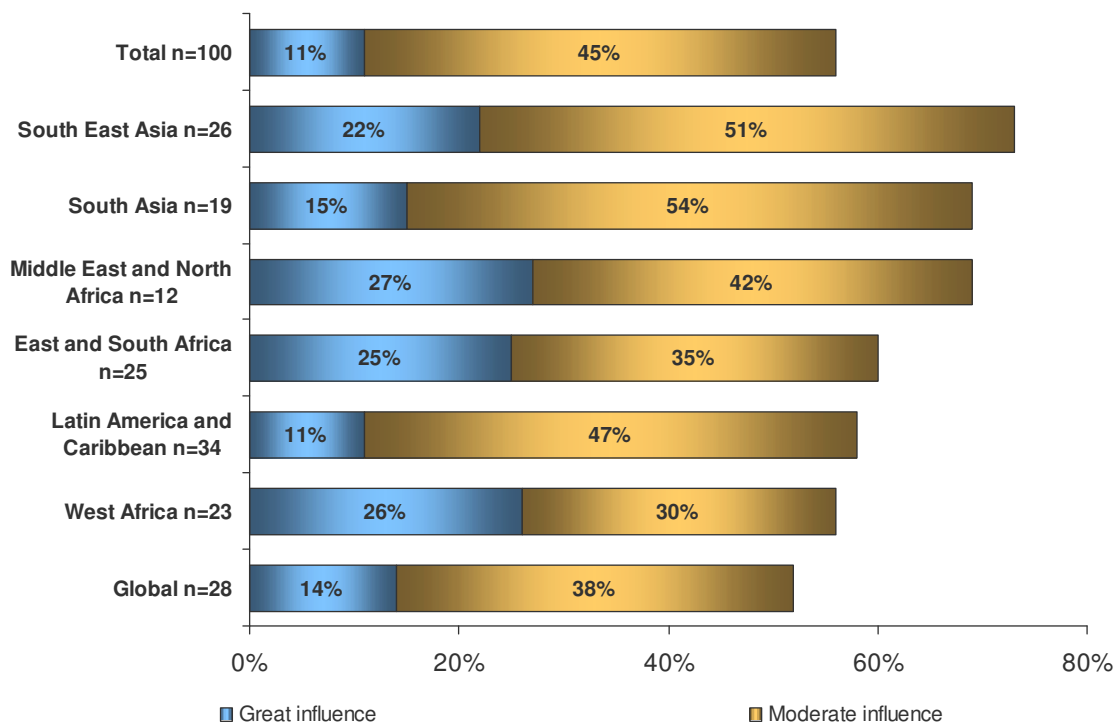
Networks with two geographic foci are more successful in influencing the ability of researchers to carry out research than other networks.

Seven out of ten networks with two geographic foci (7% great influence and 63% moderate influence) say that the network positively influences the ability of researchers to carry out research. Only four out of ten networks (44%) with one geographic focus do.

Success of Network in Building Capacity of Researchers to Carry Out Research by Geographic Focus
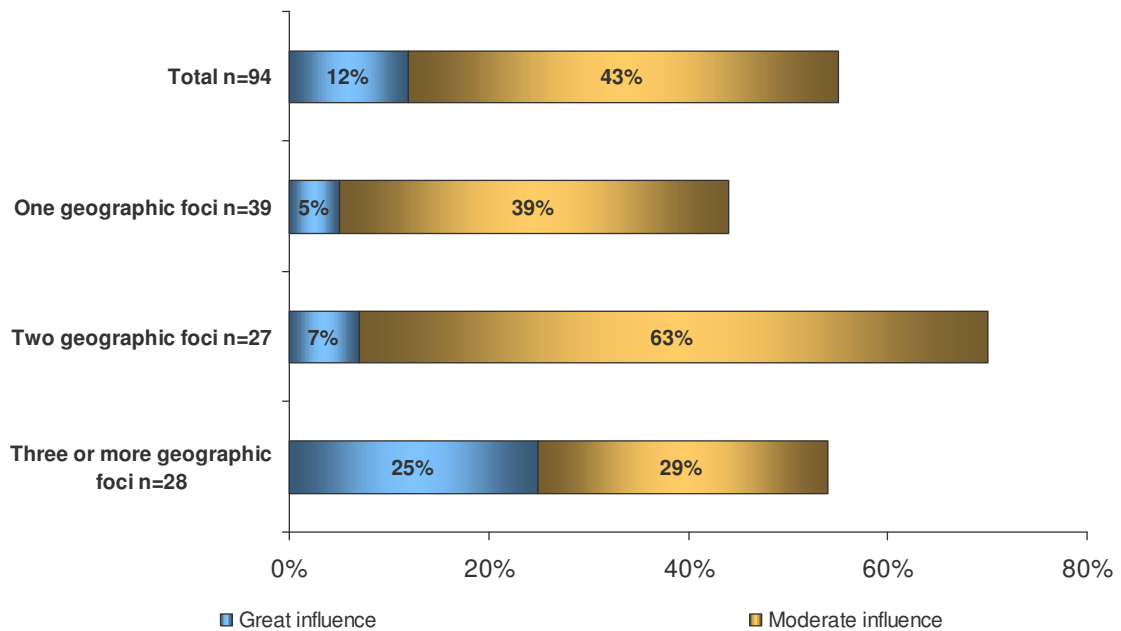
Networks with fewer organization members report higher success in influencing the ability of researchers to carry out research.

Almost six out of ten networks with fewer than ten organization members (11% great influence and 46% moderate influence) report the network having a positive affect on the ability of researchers to conduct research. Individual membership appears to have less of an affect as approximately six out of ten networks with less than one hundred members (57%) and networks with more than one hundred members (62%) report success in this area.

Success of Network in Building Capacity of Researchers to Carry Out Research by Organizational and Member Size of the Network
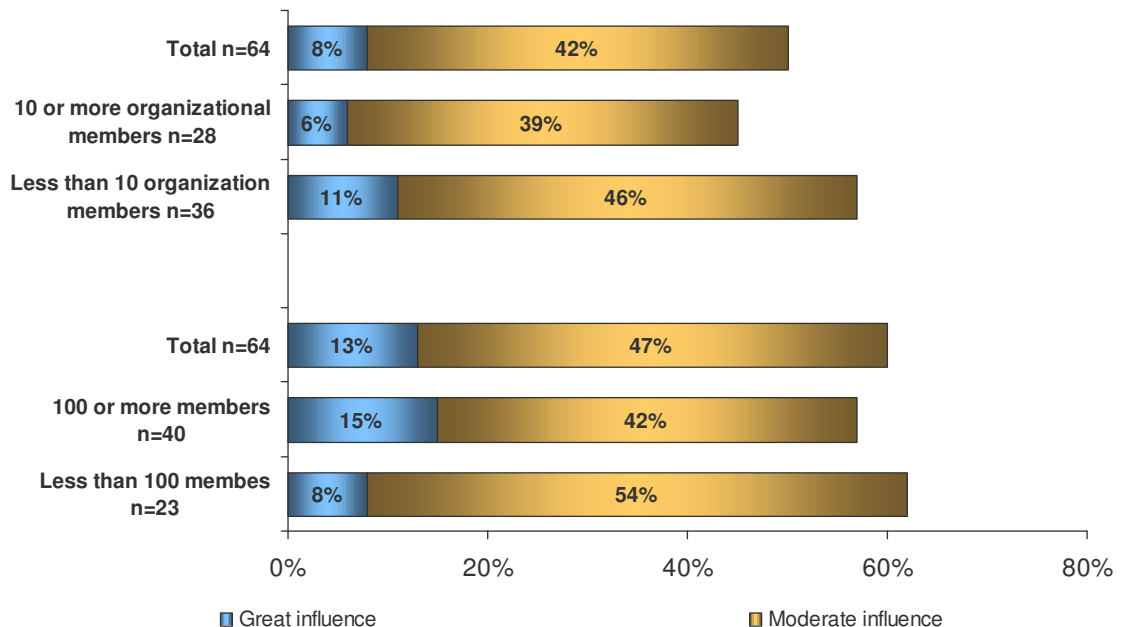
IDRC involvement in a network has a positive effect on the ability of that network to increase the capacity of researchers to carry out research.

Almost six out of ten networks where IDRC is very involved (58%) report that the network has increased the ability of researchers to carry out research while only 46 percent of networks where IDRC is somewhat involved or less do.

Networks with closed membership (57%) more often report success in this outcome area than networks with open membership (48%).

Success of Network in Building Capacity of Researchers to Carry Out Research by Level of IDRC Involvement and Organization Openness
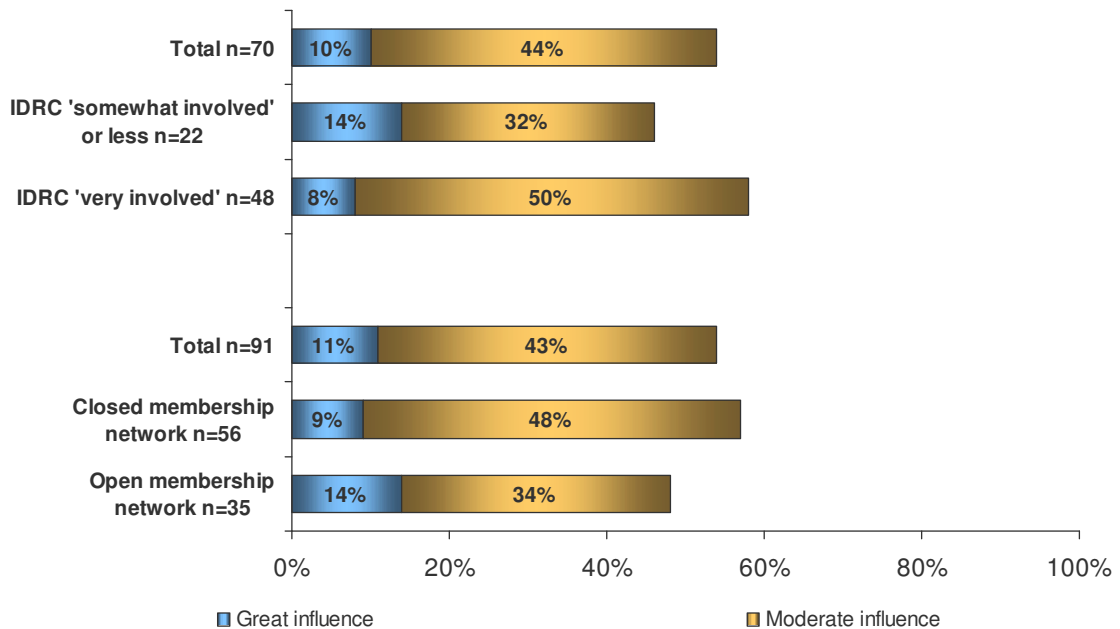
Networks with at least one frequent mode of communication achieve greater success in building the capacity of researchers.

Less than twenty networks in the study have zero modes of communication that are monthly or better limiting the extent to which one can generalize. However, these networks do report having less success in influencing the ability of researchers to carry out research. Over six out of ten networks with one (66%), two or three modes (61%) of communication that occur monthly or more frequently report success in this outcome measure while only one-quarter (25%) of networks with less intense communication do.

Success of Network in Building Capacity of Researchers to Carry Out Research by Communication Intensity

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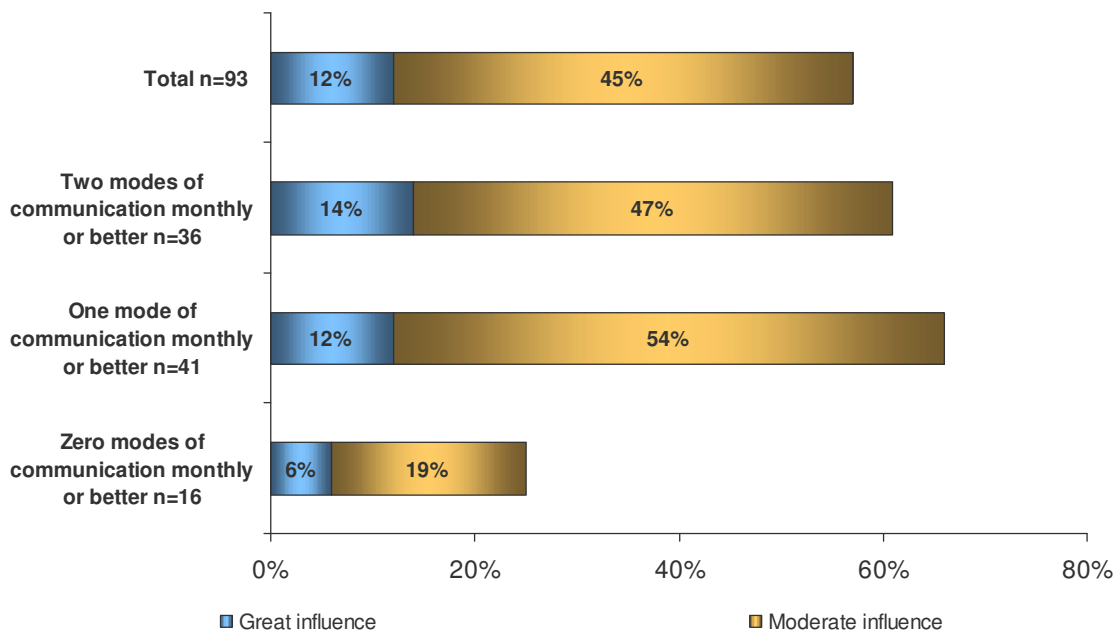
Broadening the Knowledge and Perspectives of Policy Makers

Seven out of ten networks in each subject matter area report success in broadening the knowledge and perspective of policy makers.

Seven out of ten economic policy networks (70%), social policy networks (71%), natural resource management networks (71%) and information, communication and technology networks (68%) report success in broadening the perspectives and providing increased knowledge to policy makers.

Almost three out of ten (29%) economic policy networks report having a great influence in this outcome area whereas only one in ten (11%) of networks focused on information, communication and technology do.

Success of Network in Broadening Knowledge and Perspective of Policy Makers by Subject Matter Focus
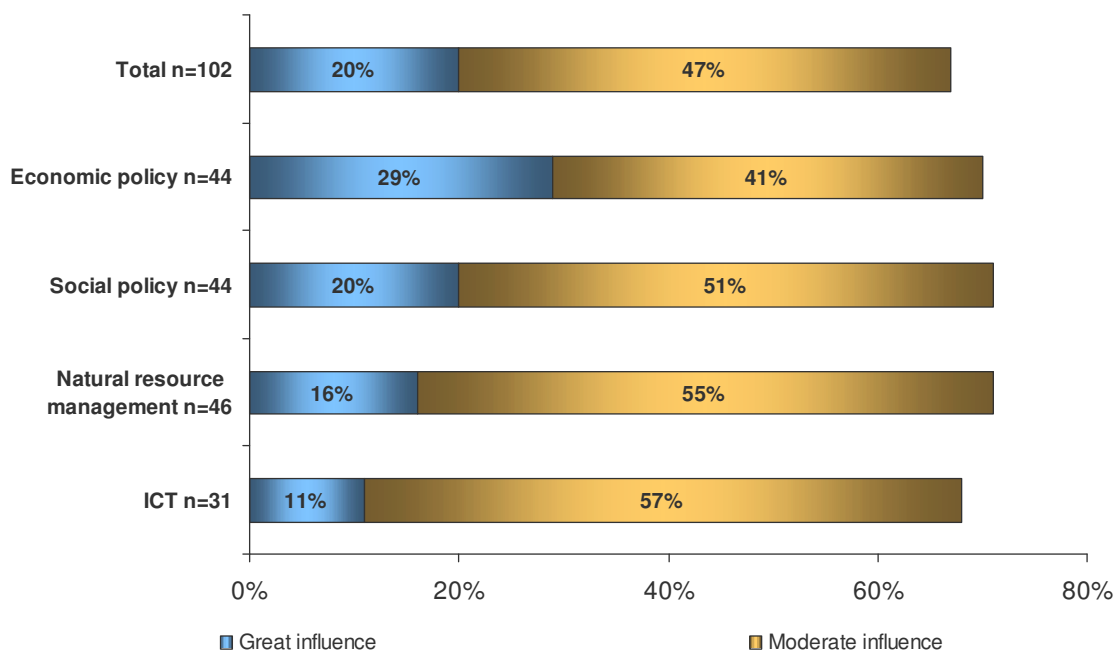
Eight out of ten networks with three subject matter foci or more are successful in broadening the perspective and knowledge of policy makers.

Two-thirds of networks are successful in broadening the mind of policy makers. This success rate increases to 84 percent for networks with three or more subject matter foci.

The percentage of networks reporting to be 'very successful' in achieving this policy objective does not vary by the number of subject matter foci a network has however.

Success of Network in Broadening Knowledge and Perspective of Policy Makers by Number of Subject Matter Focus
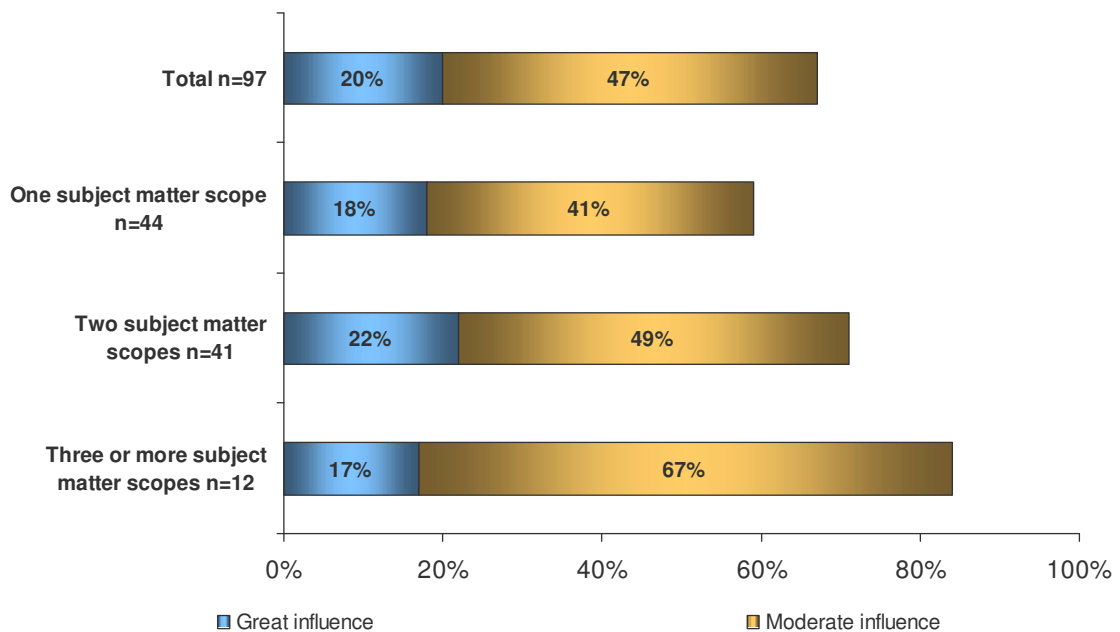
South Asian and South East Asian networks report the greatest success in influencing policy makers.

Over eighty percent of South Asian (87%) and South East Asian (81%) networks report success in broadening the perspectives of policy makers. Networks from other regions report success rates in the 60 to 70 percent range.

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Success of Network in Broadening Knowledge and Perspective of Policy Makers by Geographic Focus

	Great influence	Moderate influence
Total n=102	20%	47%
South East Asia n=27	29%	52%
Global n=28	27%	42%
East and South Africa n=28	25%	39%
Latin America and Caribbean n=33	24%	43%
South Asia n=19	22%	65%
West Africa n=23	13%	46%
Middle East and North Africa n=13	10%	48%

Decima Research
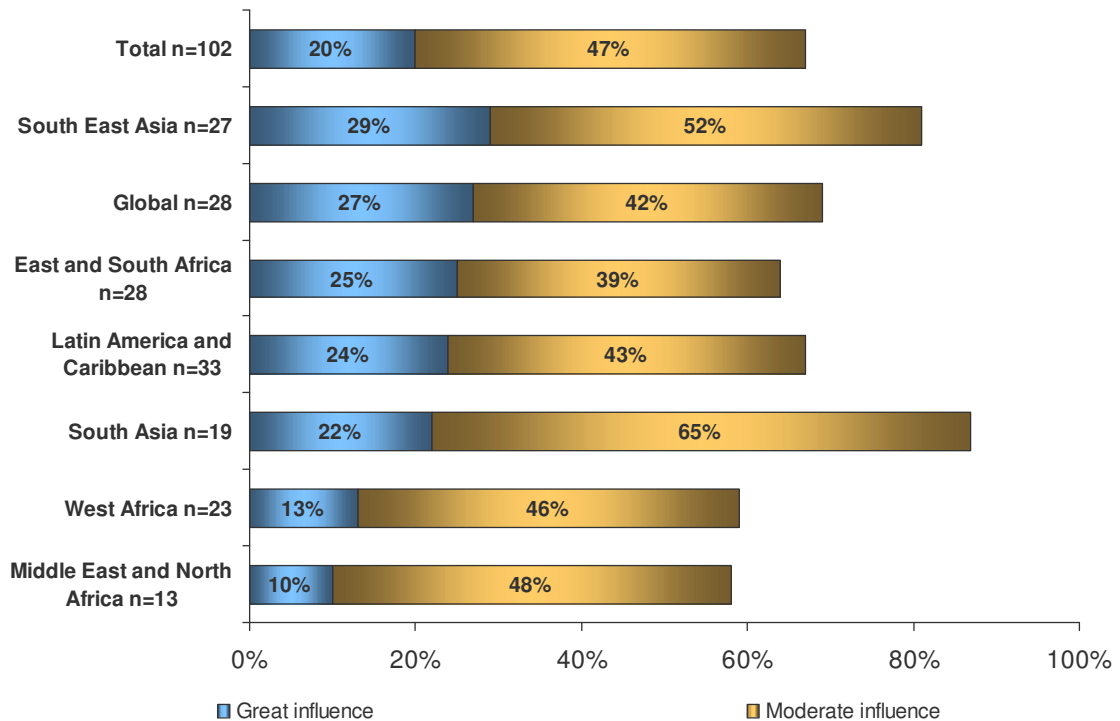
Networks with two or three geographic foci report slightly better success in broadening the perspectives of policy makers.

Two-thirds of networks (65%) report having success in this outcome measure. The success rate for networks with one geographic focus is 59 percent, slightly lower than for networks with two (71%) or three or more (68%) foci.

The success rate for having a 'great influence' in this outcome measure is not related to the number of geographic foci a network has.

Success of Network in Broadening Knowledge and Perspective of Policy Makers by Number of Geographic Foci
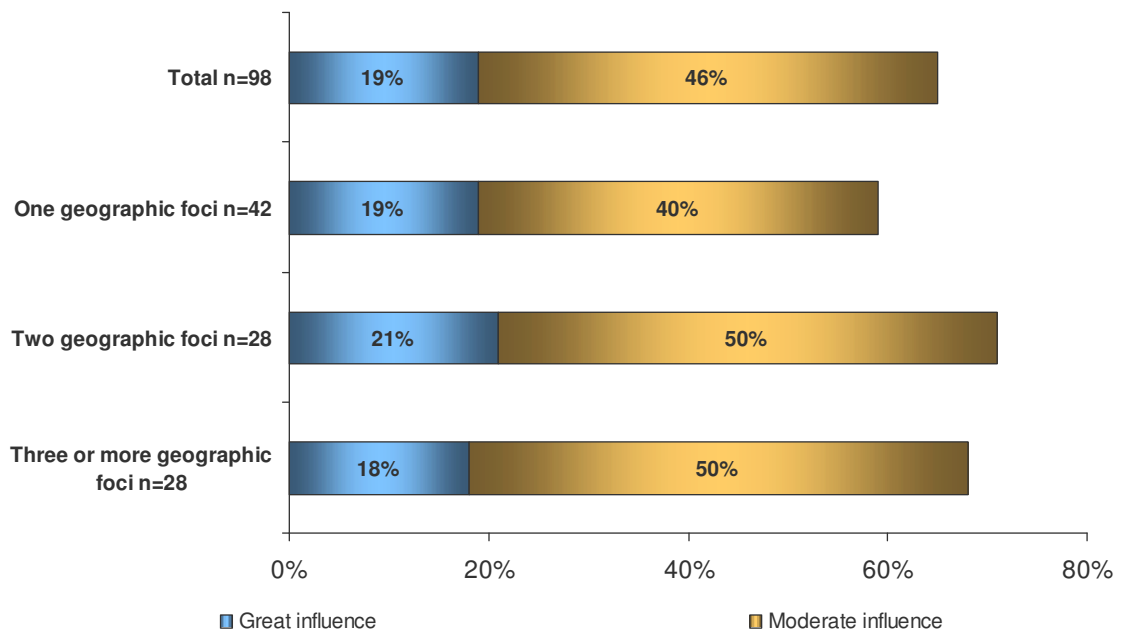
Networks with more organization and individual members report greater success in broadening the perspectives and knowledge of policy makers.

Nearly three-quarters of networks with more than ten organization members (73%) report success in broadening the perspectives and knowledge of policy makers. Only one-half (54%) of networks with less than ten organization members do.

The situation is similar with regard to individual members. Three-quarters of networks with more than 100 individual members (74%) report success in affecting the perspectives and knowledge of policy makers; only one-half (57%) of networks with less than 100 members do.

Success of Network in Broadening Knowledge and Perspective of Policy Makers by Organizational and Member Size of the Network
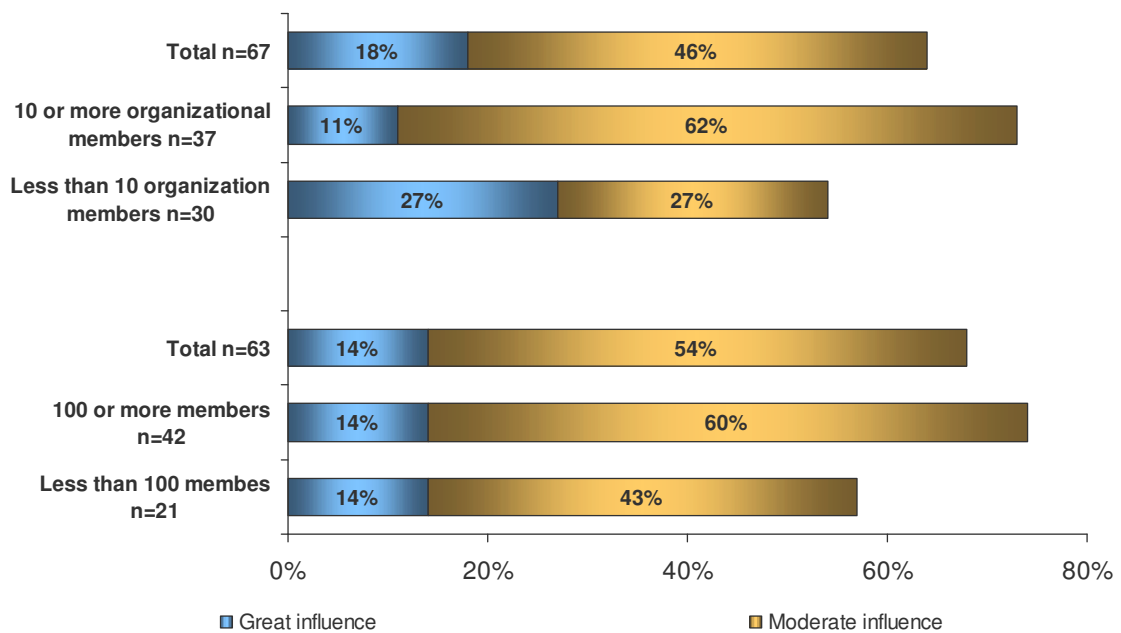
IDRC involvement increases the likelihood that policy makers will have a wider perspective and greater knowledge.

In networks where IDRC is very involved, seven out of ten (71%) networks report success in influencing the perspective of policy makers. In those networks where IDRC is 'somewhat involved' or less, only one-half (55%) report success in this outcome measure.

Open membership networks (73%) are slightly more apt to report success in influencing policy makers than closed membership networks (62%).

Success of Network in Broadening Knowledge and Perspective of Policy Makers by Level of IDRC Involvement and Organization Openness

	Great influence	Moderate influence
Total n=75	17%	48%
IDRC 'somewhat involved' or less n=24	17%	38%
IDRC 'very involved' n=51	18%	53%
Total n=93	19%	46%
Closed membership network n=60	22%	40%
Open membership network n=33	15%	58%

■ Great influence   ■ Moderate influence
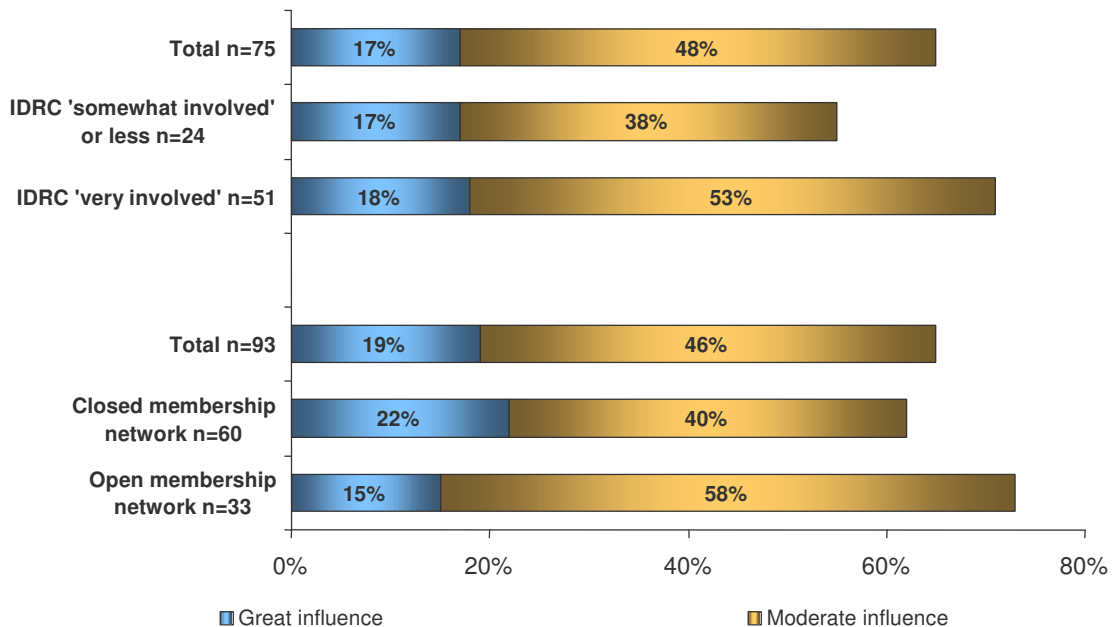
Network communication has a positive influence on affecting the goal of broadening the perspective and knowledge of policy makers.

Over seven out of ten networks with one (71%) or, two or three (70%) report success in affecting the perspective and knowledge base of policy makers while only one-half (50%) of networks with no frequent means of communication do.

One-fifth of networks with one or more modes of communication (monthly or more frequently), report having a great influence on broadening the perspective of policy makers while only six percent of networks with infrequent communication do.

Success of Network in Broadening Knowledge and Perspective of Policy Makers by Communication Intensity

	Great influence	Moderate influence
Total n=95	19%	47%
Two or three modes of communication monthly or better n=39	21%	49%
One mode of communication monthly or better n=40	23%	48%
Zero modes of communication monthly or better n=16	6%	44%

Decima Research
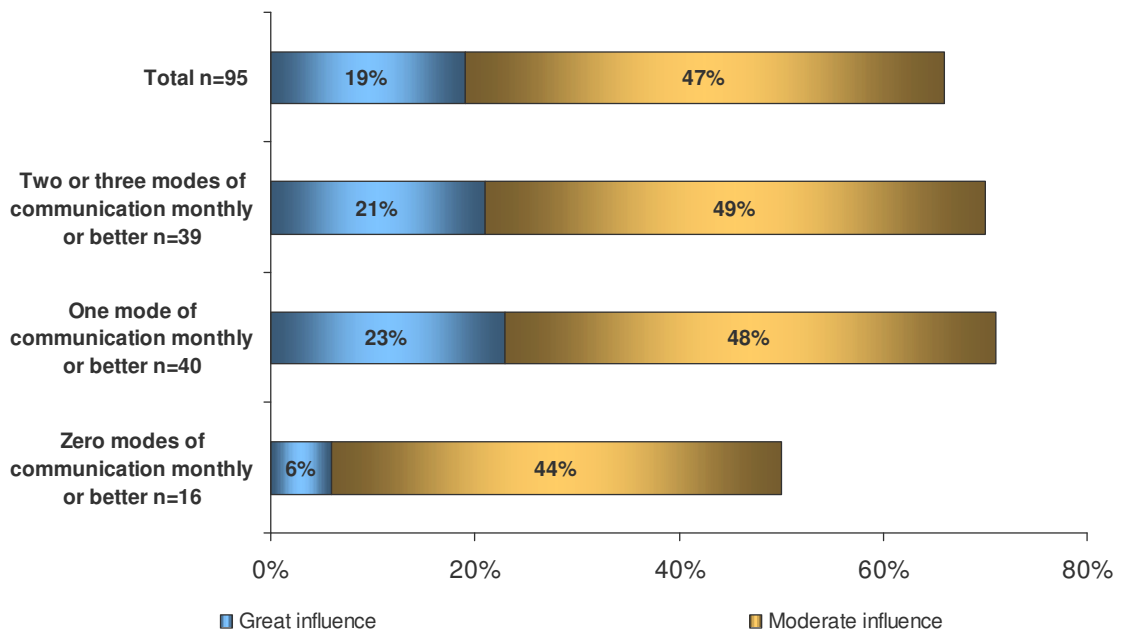
Affecting Policy, Legislation, Laws, Programs and Regulations

Economic policy networks are more apt to report great influence in affecting policy, programs and legislation.

Almost one-fifth (17%) of economic policy networks report having had a great influence in affecting policy, programs and legislation. Only six to seven percent of the networks with other subject matter foci report great influence on this outcome measure.

With regard to overall influence, 45 to 50 percent of each networks type reports being either very or somewhat influential in affecting policy.

Success of Network in Affecting Policy, Legislation and Progams by Subject Matter Focus

■ Great influence   ■ Moderate influence

Decima Research
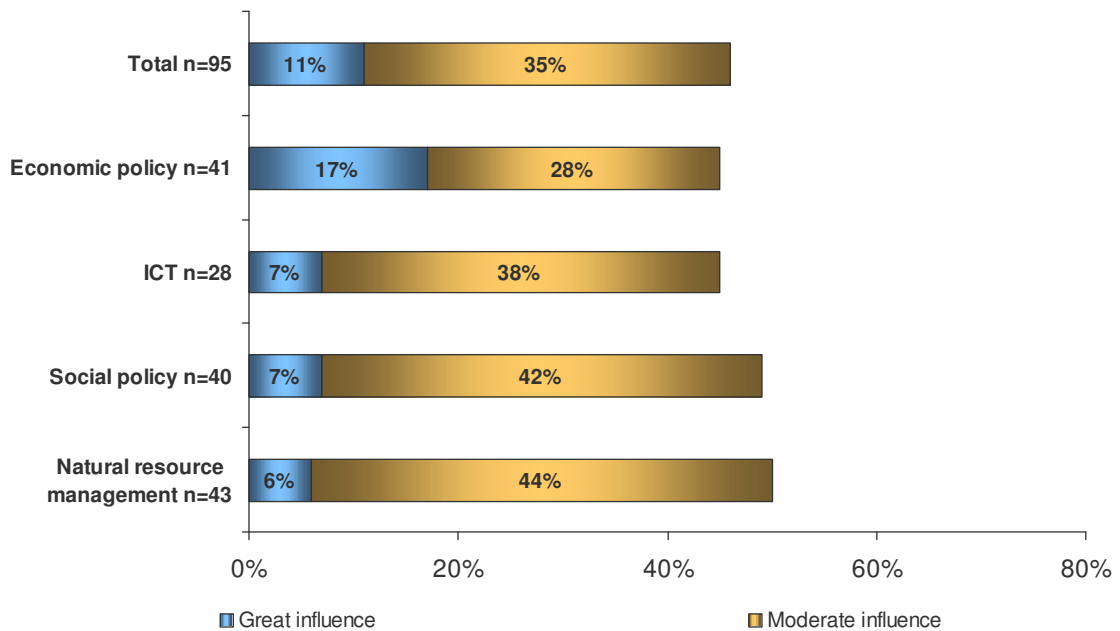
One in seven networks with one subject matter scope report having great influence on policy, programs and legislation.

One in seven (14%) networks with one subject matter focus report having great influence on policy, programs and legislation and one in ten (11%) of networks with two subject matter foci do.

Four out of five networks (80%) with three or more subject matter foci report having a moderate influence in affecting policy, programs and legislation, however only a small number of these networks purport to have policy change as a stated goal (only 10 cases). This makes the findings with regard to this network group statistically unreliable.

Success of Network in Affecting Policy, Legislation and Progams by Number of Subject Matter Foci
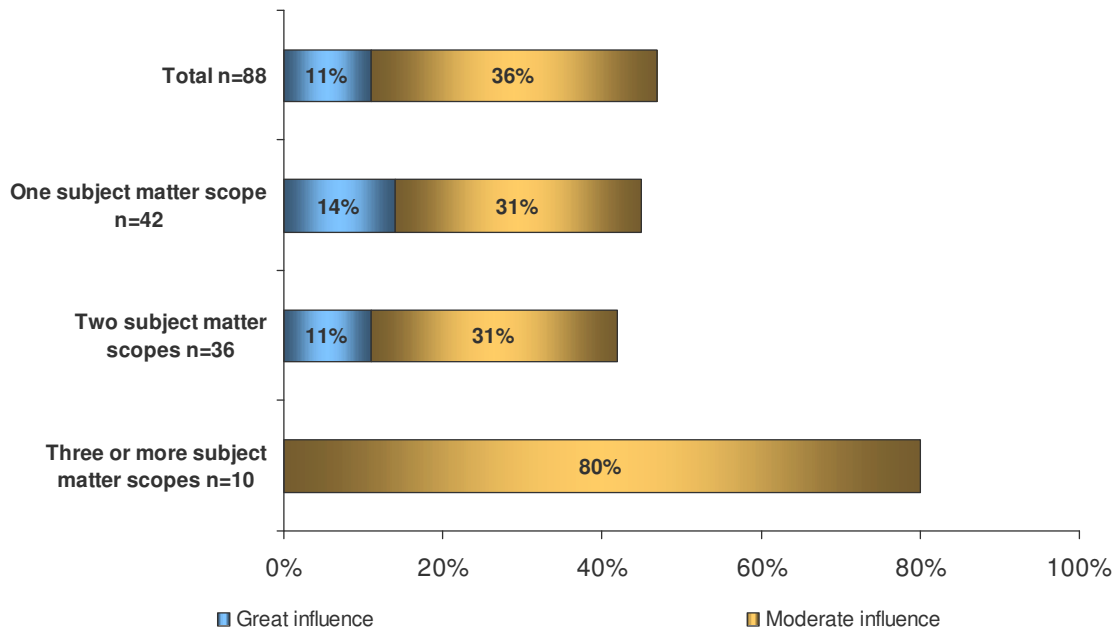
Almost two-thirds of South East Asian networks report affecting policy, programs and legislation.

Sixty-three percent of South East Asian network report affecting policy, programs and legislation with one-fifth (20%) reporting a great influence. The next most optimistic networks are South Asian networks where almost six out of ten (56%) report having had a moderate influence in this outcome area. However, none of these networks report having a great influence.

Success of Network in Affecting Policy, Legislation and Progams by Geographic Focus
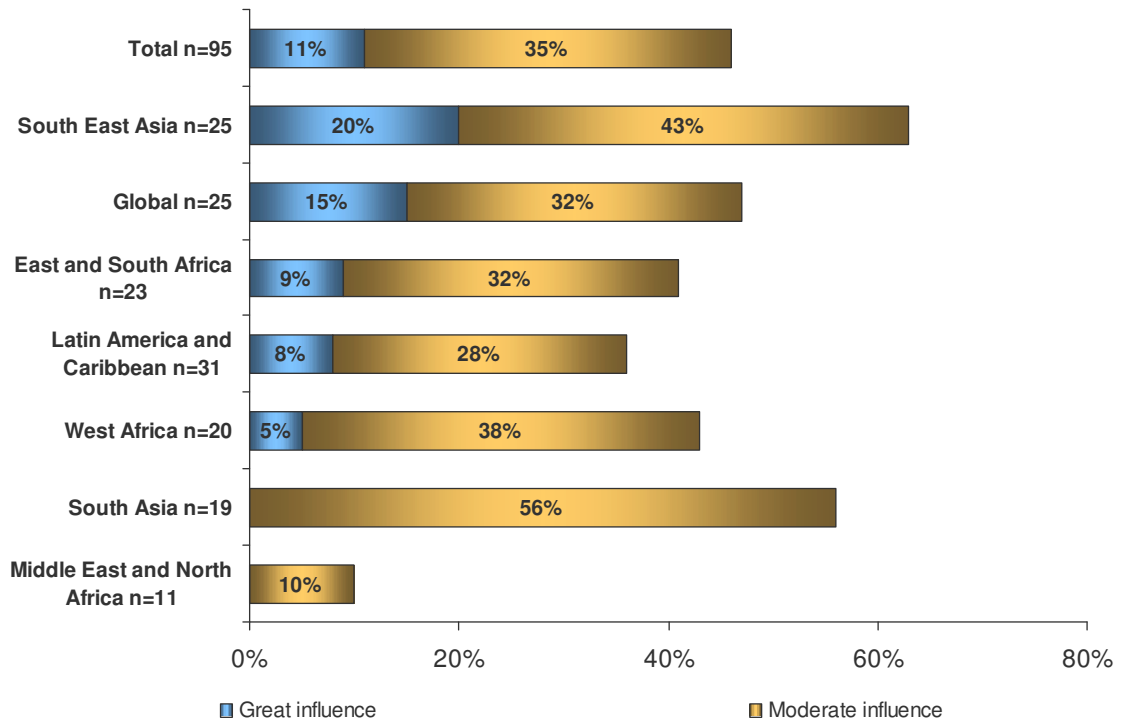
Over one-half of networks with one geographic focus report having influenced policy, programs or legislation.

Just over one-half (53%) of networks with one geographic focus report influencing policy, programs and legislation with almost one-fifth (18%) reporting a great influence. No network with two geographic foci reported having had a great influence on policy while almost one-half (46%) reported having a moderate influence. Four out of ten networks with three or more foci reported having had an influence – 14 percent report having made a great influence.

Success of Network in Affecting Policy, Legislation and Progams by Number of Geographic Foci

Legend: ■ Great influence   ■ Moderate influence

Decima Research
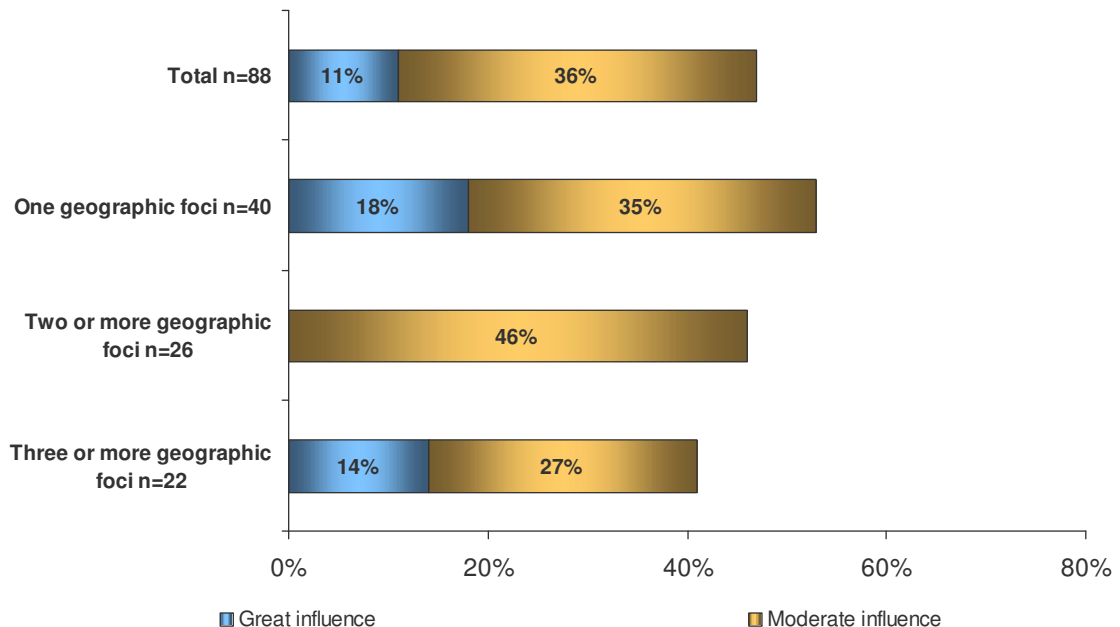
Networks with more organization and individual members report greater success in influencing policy, programs and legislation.

Almost six out of ten (57%) networks with more than ten organization member report having made progress toward influencing policy programs and legislations while only 44 percent of networks with less the ten organization members do. Interestingly, networks with less organization members (20%) are more likely to state that they had a great influence in this outcome area than networks with more organization members (6%).

Over one-half (53%) of networks with more than 100 members reported influencing policy, programs and legislation while only 40 percent of networks with less than 100 individual members do.

Success of Network in Affecting Policy, Legislation and Progams by Organizational and Member Size of the Network

Category	Great influence	Moderate influence
Total n=60	12%	40%
10 or more organizational members n=35	6%	51%
Less than 10 organization members n=25	20%	24%
Total n=58	12%	36%
100 or more members n=38	11%	42%
Less than 100 membes n=20	15%	25%

■ Great influence   ■ Moderate influence
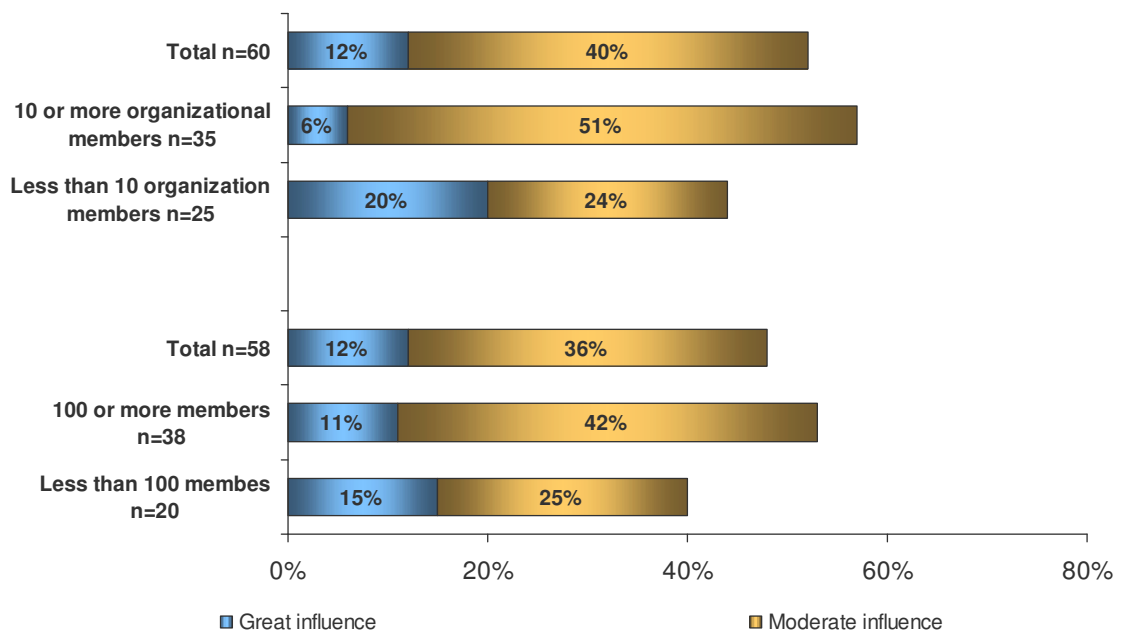
Networks with closed membership are more likely to report having a great influence in affecting policy, programs and legislation.

Just over one out of ten (13%) closed membership organizations claim to have greatly influenced policy, programs and legislation while only three percent of open membership organizations do.

Extensive IDRC involvement with a network also appears to have an effect on the ability of the network to greatly influence policy, programs and legislations. Fifteen percent of networks where IDRC is very involved report having had a great influence in this outcome area whereas only five percent of networks where IDRC is somewhat involved or less do.

It is interesting to note that with consideration to having any influence (great influence or moderate influence) that approximately 45 percent of networks where IDRC is very involved or less, where there is open or closed membership report success in influencing policy, programs and legislation.

Success of Network in Affecting Policy, Legislation and Progams by Level of IDRC Involvement and Organization Openness

Category	Great influence	Moderate influence
Total n=68	12%	35%
IDRC 'somewhat involved' or less n=47	5%	43%
IDRC 'very involved' n=21	15%	32%
Total n=84	10%	36%
Closed membership network n=53	13%	32%
Open membership network n=31	3%	42%

■ Great influence   ■ Moderate influence
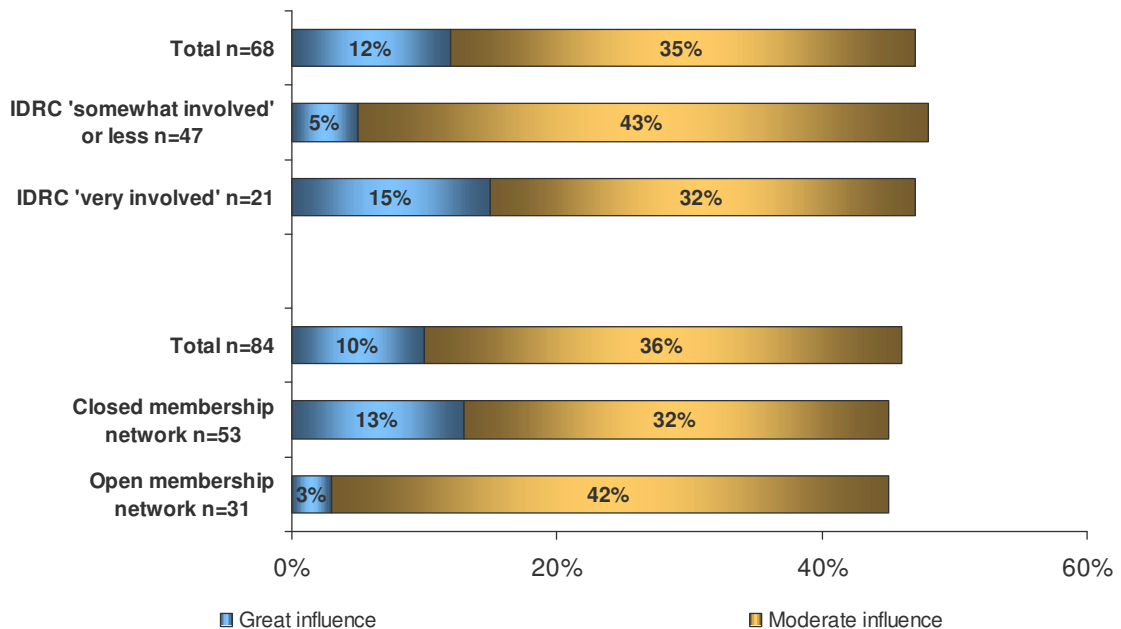
Network communication has a positive effect on the ability of networks to affect policy, programs and legislation.

Networks with one (55%) or, two or three (53%) frequent modes of communication (that is monthly or more frequently) are more likely to report having progress toward affecting policy, programs and legislation. Only 14 percent of networks without one frequent mode of communication report achieving success in this outcome area.

Success of Network in Affecting Policy, Legislation and Progams by Communication Intensity

Decima Research
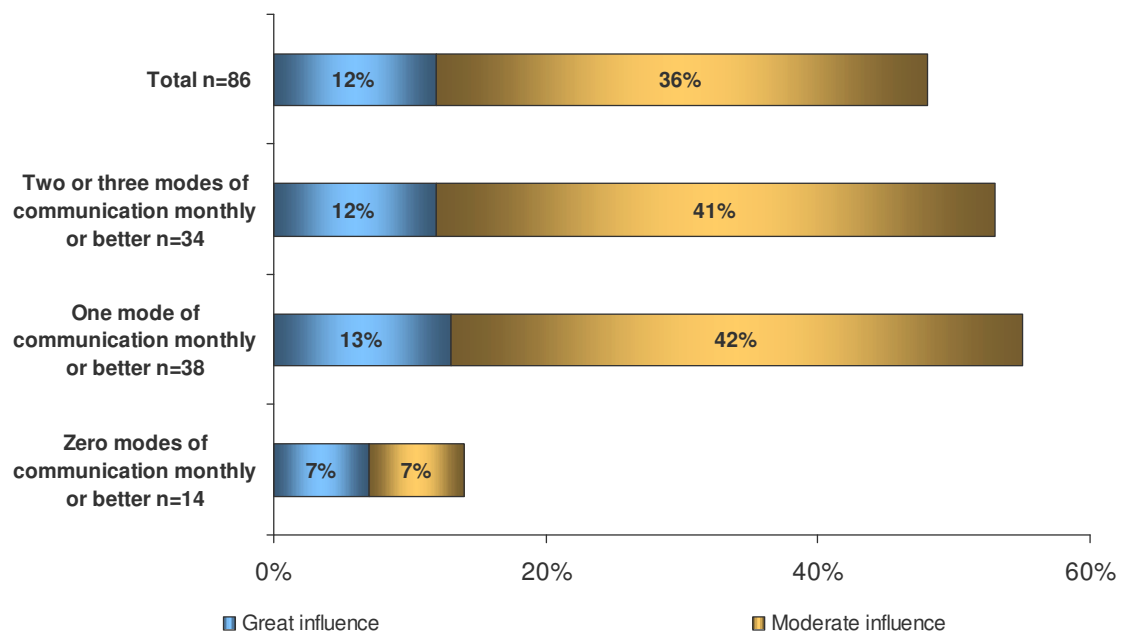
Appendix A :

Social Analysis of

Network Coordinators

Social Analysis of Network Coordinators (1995 – 2005)

Final Report

March 2006

Contract #: 109366
Centre File #: 102640-001

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Introduction

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is a Crown Corporation with the mission 'Empowerment through Knowledge'. To fulfil this mission, IDRC – in partnership with many organizations - funds, promotes, and supports research projects proposed by institutions in developing countries. One of the methods IDRC uses to encourage research is creation of, or support of, existing knowledge networks.

IDRC commissioned Decima to conduct a survey of coordinators and members of IDRC-supported networks as part of an evaluation process designed to "deepen and improve understanding of IDRC's role and experience with networks".

This report is a companion to main study report which is titled: 'Survey of Coordinators of IDRC-Supported Networks (1995-2005)', hereafter called the 'network evaluation'. The difference between the two reports is that the analysis that follows (called the 'social analysis') examines IDRC-supported networks by the socio-demographic characteristics of coordinators, while the 'network analysis' is focused on characteristics of networks.

Consistent with the network evaluation, this social analysis has three objectives.

1. To provide a profile of network coordinators and networks;
2. To assess the effectiveness of IDRC support for networks; and
3. To examine network outcomes in contributing to the development of individual and organizational capacity, enhanced research capabilities and policy outcomes.

The structure of the two reports is very similar as the variables analyzed in each report are presented in the same order, under the same chapter headings.

A full report on the survey methodology is included in the main study report.

Important Presentation Notes

There are a few important presentation notes that will assist the reader in comparing the two reports.

1. If the variable does not differ by coordinator characteristics, it is not presented.

In some cases, variables show no statistically significant variation between socio-demographic characteristics. This means that coordinators are as likely to fall under one category as all of the others. For example, no social characteristics are associated with the degree of satisfaction that a coordinator has with regard to IDRC support on administration and management issues. In these cases, the variable is not presented.

2. If the variable is presented, only the evident socio-demographic characteristics that show statistically significant differences are presented.

In many cases, a variable will show one or two statistically significant differences. In this case, only the statistically significant variations are shown and coordinator characteristics that are not associated with the variable are not presented. For example, a variable might show differences between male and female coordinators only. In this case, the gender breakdown is presented while all of the other socio-demographic variables analyzed are not commented upon.

3. Summaries follow a distinctive pattern.

This report presents significant amounts of information. This means that making sense of the data is a challenge. To address this challenge, a summary pattern has been created that has four parts.

Executive Summary – The executive summary leads off this report. It provides a very broad view, or the 'story' that the data defines.

Chapter Overview – The chapter overview looks at each chapter in more detail providing an examination of the bigger trends that are presented in the chapter.

Detailed Analysis – The purpose of this presentation is to illustrate the statistically significant differences between socio-demographic groups. The presentation includes a chart and a quick, factual analysis provided in bullet point format for easy reading.

Chapter Synopsis – As mentioned, this report provides significant information. To make it easier for the reader to digest the vast number of findings, a synopsis is provided at the end of each chapter. The goal of the synopsis is to provide a quick review of the statistically significant relationships presented in the chapter. The synopsis reads like a series of data points, or 'factoids', that allow the reader the opportunity to form their own meta-analysis or view.

4. Social Analysis Variables

The socio-demographic variables examined in this study are: age, gender, education, the position a person holds in their organization, their field of study, where the coordinator works and whether they are paid or a volunteer. The profile of coordinators is provided in the first chapter below. [4]

The Report Structure

The report is structured into six chapters:

1. *Coordinator profile* – This section outlines the profile of coordinators by their socio-demographic characteristics. The goal of this chapter is to examine the relationships between age, gender, education and other aspects.

2. *Network profile* – This chapter examines network membership, homes and program areas.

3. *Network purpose* – This brief chapter describes the stability and stated purpose of networks.

4. *Communication* – This chapter examines the frequency and type of communication (face-to-face, telephone and electronic) and any communication barriers that might exist within the network.

5. *IDRC and networks* – This chapter details the type of support provided by IDRC to the network and the coordinator's satisfaction with this support.

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[4] Throughout the report significant reference is made to 'other' positions in an organization, specializations and education groups.
'Other' position refers to a group of 17 coordinators – 5 consultants, and 12 people who did not provide more detailed information.
'Other' education levels is a group of 10 coordinators that includes 1 with a High School diploma, 1 with a technical certificate, and 8 who did not provide more information.
'Other' specializations is a group of 24 coordinators: 8 have a multidisciplinary study background, 3 are in the business sector, 1 is in arts, 1 specializes in health and medical, and 11 did not provide more specific information.

6. *Outcomes* – The last chapter outlines network outcomes with regard to individual capacity building, organizational capacity building, enhancing research capacities and policy influence.

In each chapter the report examines the relationship between the socio-demographic variables (outlined above) and the aspect of the network under examination.

Executive Summary

This executive summary examines the statistically significant variations between socio-demographic groups based on the variables analyzed in the body of the report.

Gender

Women coordinators are more likely than male coordinators to have a doctorate degree, to work in a college or university setting and to be over the age of 50. They are more apt to be involved with networks where members are from colleges or universities and their network is more likely to have a single program focus.

Male coordinators, on the other hand, are more apt to work for a NGO or an international organization. They are also more likely to have a Bachelor's or Master's degree and to have a wider variety of academic disciplines within their network including multidisciplinary, business and natural science members.

Male coordinators also express greater satisfaction with the effect of the network on their individual and organizational capacity development. In terms of individual capacity development, they point to increased communication and interpersonal skills, computer and technical abilities and coordination and facilitation aptitude.

In organizational capacity development, male coordinators are more likely to express overall satisfaction than women.

Age

Coordinators were divided into three age groups: under 40 years of age, 40 to 49 years old and over 50. The differences between these three groups are presented below under age group headings.

Coordinators under 40

Coordinators under the age of 40 are different from other age groups in a number of ways. They are more likely to work for an international organization. In terms of network membership they more often report a shared coordination governance model, membership growth over time, having more organizational members (35 or more), and organizational members who represent NGO's or government institutions; they also report more individual members from NGO's and donor organizations.

Younger coordinators report more communication barriers and have a greater tendency to point to foreign language issues and a lack of resources as the cause of these problems. They are more likely than other age groups to say they have been 'somewhat' successful in achieving their network purposes while other age groups are prone to report being 'very' successful. They express greater satisfaction with IDRC support on network content issues and in the area of research dissemination.

In terms of outcomes, they more often report the network having a great influence on their communication and facilitation skills.

Coordinators between 40 and 49
These coordinators are more active in economic policy than other age groups. They are more likely to report having the majority of their members living in a developing country. They are more likely to say they are 'very' successful in achieving their network purposes (but not as likely to say so as those over 50).

In terms of outcomes, these coordinators are more likely to note interaction with the IDRC on research dissemination issues; to report the development of their organizational capacity in administrative and management issues; and to say their network has had more influence on policies, laws, legislation and regulations.

Coordinators over 50
These coordinators are more likely to work in a college or university and to have a doctorate degree. They are more apt to report that their network membership did not change and to report no communication barriers in their network. They are more likely to report the network purpose being to enhance research quality and to report being very successful in achieving their network purposes. They more often monitor network research and are satisfied with IDRC support on research dissemination.

In terms of outcomes, this group more often says that network involvement has increased their organization's capacity to promote research use. Their networks have a greater intention to enhance the quality of research being accomplished with the network and they point to enhanced peer review and communication tools as the major improvement the network has fostered.

Education

Coordinators were divided into three education groups: those with a doctorate, those with either a Bachelor's or Master's degree and others who did not fit either category. Some examples include law, medicine, health,

multidisciplinary studies and business. The differences between these groups are presented below.

Coordinators with a doctorate degree are more likely to be involved in networks that have an economic focus while coordinators with an 'other' type of education are more often involved with networks that have an information, communications and technology focus.

Coordinators with a doctorate degree are more likely to report having 10 to 25 individual members while those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree report having fewer than 10 individual members. In terms of organizational membership, those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree are more likely to report NGO and IDRC involvement in their network. Coordinators with a Bachelor's or Master's degree are also more apt to report community members in their network.

Coordinators who have a doctorate more often cite building research capacity and enhancing research quality as networks purposes as contrasted with 'other' coordinators who more often mention fostering relationships with research users as a network purpose.

Those with a doctorate degree are more apt than others to report the IDRC as being a donor to their network as opposed to playing other roles. Coordinators with 'other' education meanwhile are less likely to report interacting with IDRC on networking and partnership issues.

Education has no effect on perceptions of individual or organizational capacity development and variations in network activity participation are minor between education categories.

Coordinators with a doctorate degree are more likely to say that they intended to enhance the quality of research being conducted by their members. Doctorate coordinators more often point to the increased dissemination of communication materials as the most important aspect in enhancing research quality.

In terms of policy outcomes, education has no effect on perceived achievements.

Field of Study

Three categories of academic study were analyzed for this report: social scientists, a grouping of natural scientists, engineers and computer scientists (called 'natural scientists') and a third group of coordinators who did not fall into the other two categories called 'other specializations'.

Social scientists are more likely to report their network having an economic focus while natural scientists are more often involved in natural resource management.

Natural scientists differ from the other two groups as they are more likely to work for an international organization. Their networks are more apt to have individual members associated with private sector and international organizations, and to have more members whose professional disciplines include natural science and engineering. Their network members are more often located in developing countries and their networks have larger numbers of individual members.

Social scientists more frequently report their networks having a larger contingent of organizational members (over 35), having organizational members evenly split between developed and developing countries while individual members are located more often in developing countries.

Natural scientists more often report their network's purpose evolving over time. They are more satisfied with the effect of IDRC support on their professional development.

In terms of individual and organizational capacity building, results are mixed. There is no difference between social scientists, natural scientists and 'other' specializations in individual capacity development except that natural scientists more often note a positive organizational capacity development in the area of research capacity than others.

Although there is no difference between these groups in achieving policy outcomes, social scientists more often report the intention to expand the research capacity of members to influence policy and to broaden the perspective and information available to policy makers.

The only area where coordinators with 'other' specializations stand out is that they more often report conducting research on behalf of the network.

Position

The report also analyzed coordinators based on the position they held in their organization. Three groups were created: professional staff, executive or senior managers and 'other'. Most statistically significant differences relate to the difference between professional staff and executive or senior managers.

Professional staff more often reports their network having a global focus and having a membership that includes both individuals and organizations. Networks with professional staff as coordinators are more likely to report

having 10 to 25 individual members and 1 to 5 organizational members; and to have members that are affiliated with universities and colleges and government.

Coordinators who are executive or senior managers are more likely to belong to older networks that have shared coordination and are located in a NGO. They are less likely to be housed in an international organization. They more often report having private sector and donor members in their network, have more experience with IDRC and report IDRC being a formal advisor on their network more often.

In terms of network participation, executive and senior managers more frequently report activity in facilitating communication and interpersonal relationships. They are also more likely to note enhancing the quality of research being done by members.

In terms of individual development, executive and senior managers point to their financial management and monitoring and evaluation skills as areas of improvement. Specifically, professional staff says the most improved individual area of note is their own quality of research.

Professionals more often say that their organization capacity is developed through increased awareness, visibility and reputation as a result of their involvement.

Executive and senior mangers are more apt to report influencing policies, laws, legislation and regulations than professional staff and others.

Remuneration

Paid coordinators differ from volunteer coordinators in a number of ways.

Paid coordinators are more likely to be natural scientists, to work for an international organization, to have their network located in a NGO, to have members in developing countries, to experience communication barriers and to have IDRC as a formal advisor.

Volunteer coordinators, on the other hand, are more often affiliated with a college or university and to have 10 to 25 members in their network. They are also more likely to reside in Canada.

In terms of network activity, paid coordinators are more likely to be involved with financial administration, coordinating research and monitoring the quality of research within their network. They are also more likely to point to three areas as points of individual capacity development: monitoring and

evaluation, research skills and financial management. The also are more apt to say their organizational capacity has been developed in its capacity to promote research and its communication and dissemination ability.

Volunteer coordinators are more likely than paid coordinators to say their organization has not been influenced by their network involvement.

Place of Employment

The analysis divided coordinators into four groups by the organization they work for. The groups are: those who work for a college or university, a NGO, an international organization and 'other'.

This socio-demographic variable is the one that explains the greatest number of variations between coordinators and their networks. To segment this information more easily, the findings are presented under headings.

Network Profile

Coordinators who work for a NGO or an 'other' organization are more often involved with networks that have an information, communications and technology focus while those who work for an international organization are more likely to be involved with networks that have a social policy or natural resource management focus.

International organization coordinators more often report leading networks established after the year 2000 and, consequently, having found their network home later than others. Coordinators are also likely to say their network is located in an organization similar to their home organization. This means that people who work for a NGO are more likely to be involved with a network that is located in a NGO. The same pattern appears for those who work in a college or university, and an international organization.

In terms of membership, coordinators from a college or university more often report closed membership. They also more often say their network is made up of individuals only, the network having 10 to 25 members, and 1 to 5 members. They report their network having members from a college or university.

Coordinators who work for a NGO more often report their network growing over time, having NGO members, having more organizational members and more community and private sector members. Those who work for an international organization are more apt to have international organization, government and IDRC organizational membership and individual international organizational membership.

Purpose

Coordinators from a college or university are more likely to report the following purposes: building research capacity, conducting research and enhancing research capacity. Those from international organizations more often report the purpose of influencing policy and defining local research priorities.

Communication

Coordinators from international organizations report more frequent contact between themselves and IDRC and those from a NGO or an international organization are more apt to report communication barriers.

IDRC Support

Coordinators who work for a college or university are more likely than other coordinators to report the IDRC role as donor while those who work for an 'other' organization more often report IDRC acting as network coordinator.

Network Activity Participation

Coordinators who work for a NGO more frequently report participation in the following network activities: facilitation and communication in interpersonal relationships and forging new relationships. Those who work for a college or university more often cite being involved with conducting research on behalf of the network and those working for an international organization providing computer and technical support on behalf of the network more than others.

Individual Capacity Development

Coordinators who work for a NGO are far more likely to cite individual capacity development in a number of areas than other coordinators. In communication and interpersonal skills, leadership, monitoring and evaluation, research and computer and technical skills, NGO coordinators note their individual capacity development more than others.

Organizational Capacity Development

The story regarding organizational capacity development is similar to individual capacity development – NGO coordinators are more likely to note the positive influence of the network than others.

NGO coordinators see the positive influence of the network on their organization's networking and partnership abilities, their ability to promote research use, to communicate and disseminate materials, on their research capacity, their administration and management abilities and their organization's reputation. Coordinators working for an international organization also note the positive influence of the network on their organization's networking and partnership and communication and dissemination abilities.

Enhancing Research Quality

Coordinators working for a college or university and a NGO are more apt to report the research quality of its members being enhanced by involvement in the network than those in international or other organizations.

When asked to list the most important aspect of research being enhanced by the network, university and college coordinators are more likely to cite peer review and communication tools, and dissemination to a broader audience as key improvements.

Outcomes

In terms of achieving policy outcomes, coordinators from international organizations are more likely to note broadening the perspectives and information available to policy makers and affecting policies, laws, legislation and regulations than others.

Coordinator Profile

Coordinators were asked a series of questions about themselves – their gender, age, education level, field of study, position in their organization, the organization they worked in and whether they were a paid or volunteer coordinator. The percentage of coordinators in each category is presented in the chart below.

Coordinator Profile

Gender	
Men	38%
Women	55%
Age	
Under 40	19%
40 to 49	31%
50 and older	39%
Education	
Doctorate degree	51%
Bachelor's or Master's	39%
'Other' education level	10%
Field of Study	
Social scientists	51%
Natural scientists, computer scientists or engineers	27%
'Other' specializations including law, medicine, health, multidisciplinary and business.	22%
Position in Organization	
Professional staff	51%
Executive or senior managers	35%
'Other' position	15%
Home Organization	
College or university	25%
NGO	25%
International organization	18%
'Other' organization including: IDRC, independent research centres, government, private sector organizations and donor agencies	32%
Remuneration	
Paid coordinators	55%
Volunteer coordinators	38%
* Column totals may not equal 100% due to coordinators not providing a response.	

The brief analysis that follows provides a view of the relationships between the socio-demographic characteristics of coordinators.

Gender

Women
- 55% of coordinators are women
- Women coordinators are more likely to have a doctorate degree (67%) and to work in a college or university (77%)

Men
- 39% of coordinators are men
- Male coordinators more often work for a NGO (55%) or an international organization (48%) and to have a Bachelor's or Master's degree (54%)

Age

Under 40
- 19% of coordinators are under 40 years of age
- Key socio-demographic variations for these coordinators relate to their tendency not be have a doctorate degree or to be working for a college or university

40 to 49
- 31% of coordinators fit into this category
- This age group more likely to work for an international organization (45%) and to be men (38%) than other age groups

Over 50
- 39% of coordinators are over the age of 50
- This group is more likely to fit an academic profile as 61% work for a college or university and 54% have a doctorate
- There are greater percentages of women in this category than overall

Field of Study or Specialization

Social Scientists
- 51% of coordinators are social scientists
- Social scientists are divided widely across networks
- The only area where social scientists have lower percentages than overall totals is when it comes to 'other'; social scientists are less likely to have an 'other' type of education and an 'other' type of position in their home organization

Natural scientists, computer scientists and engineers
- 27% of coordinators fall into this category
- 63% of coordinators who work for an international organization are coordinators with this specialization

'Other' specializations
- 17% of coordinators fall into this group that is defined by those who are not social scientists, natural scientists, computer scientists or engineers. Their specializations range between law, medicine, health, multidisciplinary studies and business.
- These coordinators have a greater than average tendency to report being executive or senior managers (28%) and working for a NGO (26%)

Position in Organization

Professional staff
- 51% of coordinators are professional staff
- This group is younger than the others as 83% of those under 40 years old are in this category
- Coordinators who work for a college or university (77%) are also more likely to classify themselves as professional staff as compared to executive or senior managers

Executive or senior managers
- 34% of coordinators are executive or senior managers
- Coordinators in this category are more likely to work for a NGO (67%) and to be over the age of 40 (51% are 40 to 49 and 41% are over 50)

'Other' position in their organization
- 15% of coordinators classify themselves as having an 'other' position in their organization
- This group has a greater tendency to be in between 40 and 49 (20%)

Place of Employment

College or university employees
- 25% of coordinators work for a college or university
- Among these coordinators there are greater percentages of women (35%), doctorate degrees (47%), professional staff (36%) and those over the age of 50 (39%)

NGO employees
- 25% of coordinators work for a NGO

- This population of coordinators has a higher than average representation of executive or senior managers (49%)

International organization employees
- 18% of coordinators work for an international organization
- There are few socio-demographic differences between groups for this population

'Other' employees
- 32% of coordinators work for an 'other' organization
- This population is distinct from the others by its higher percentage of individuals with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (41%)

Remuneration

Paid coordinators
- 55% of coordinators are paid
- Three-quarters (76%) of coordinators who work for a NGO or who work for an international organization are paid

Volunteer coordinators
- 38% of coordinators are volunteers
- 79% of coordinators who work for a college or university are volunteer coordinators

Network Profile

Coordinators were asked about the type of networks they led. These questions examined the program area, scope and focus of the network, the character of the membership and where the network was located institutionally.

The program area questions measured the specific policy areas where the network is active. In some cases, coordinators reported their network being active in one area (i.e. social policy, economic policy, natural resource management, etc.) – others said their network was involved in several policy areas.

The network homes section examined the institutional location of the network and the stability of the network home.

With regard to network membership, coordinators described the size of their network and the various characteristics of their members. These questions also examined the coordination type (shared or sole coordination) and whether the network has an open or closed membership model.

Given the social analytic focus of this report, the objective is to see if the social characteristics of coordinators are related to the types of networks they lead. The analysis will show that coordinator characteristics do have an association with network profiles.

Overview

Three trends are evident in terms of a social analysis of coordinators and a profile of the networks they are involved within.

- **'Likes and Likes'** – A coordinators job location is strongly related to the home of their network. For example, those who work for an international organization are more likely to have their network located in an international organization.

- **'Civil Agendas and Broad Membership'** – Coordinators attached to civil society organizations have wider membership. Coordinators located in a college or university, for example, have smaller, more closed membership.

- **'Civil Agendas and Wider Focus'** – Coordinators who work for civil society actors report involvement in more program areas.

Program Area Focus

Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to report being involved with social policy, while those with a doctorate degree or who are social scientists more frequently report being part of a network with an economic policy focus. Membership in information, communication and technology networks is more often reported by those who work for a NGO or who have an 'other' type of education. Natural scientists, not surprisingly, are more likely to report their network having a natural resource management focus.

Those who work for a college or university are more apt to report their network having one focus, while social scientists and those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree more often report three policy foci.

Network Homes

The home of the network is closely aligned with the type of coordinators who lead the network.

Networks located in a NGO are more often led by those who work for a NGO and who are executive or senior managers.

Networks in colleges or universities are led more frequently by coordinators who are over 50 years of age, who have a doctorate degree, who work in a college or university and who are volunteers.

Networks located in international organizations are more often led by coordinators who work for an international organization. These coordinators are more likely to be paid, and to be natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists.

Network Membership

Coordinators who work for an international organization or an 'other' organization are more likely to be affiliated with a network that has an open membership. Those who work for a college or university more often report closed membership.

Coordinators who work for a college or university and with a doctorate degree more often report having individual members only and to have fewer than 25 members. Coordinators who are volunteers, social scientists and professionals report individual memberships less often.

Those who work for a NGO or an international organization, and those who are under 40 are more likely to say they have more than 35 organizational members in their network and to note membership growth over time.

Coordinators reporting a greater NGO presence (either organizational or individual) in their networks are those under 40 and those who work for a NGO.

Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists and those who work for an international organization more often note an international organization presence.

Coordinators who report a government presence more often are under 40, professionals and work for an international organization. Coordinators reporting a greater membership of people who work for a college or university are women, professionals and those who work for a college or university.

The broad category of civil society networks is more likely to have a wider variety of disciplines within their network. Coordinators who work for a NGO are more likely to report computer science, health and medical, legal and natural science, and engineering expertise. Male coordinators are more likely to report business, multidisciplinary, and natural science, engineer and computer science expertise inside their network. Coordinators who work for an international organization are also more likely to report multidisciplinary, computer science, and natural science, engineer and computer science expertise within their network.

Detailed Analysis

Program Area and Focus

This section examines the networks based on their geographic and policy area focus.

Social policy networks are more likely to have coordinators from international organizations.

While 45% of all coordinators report their network as having a social policy focus, six out of ten coordinators from international organizations (61%) do so. This percentage is significantly different from coordinators who work for colleges and universities (29%). **(N1)**

Social Policy Networks by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110
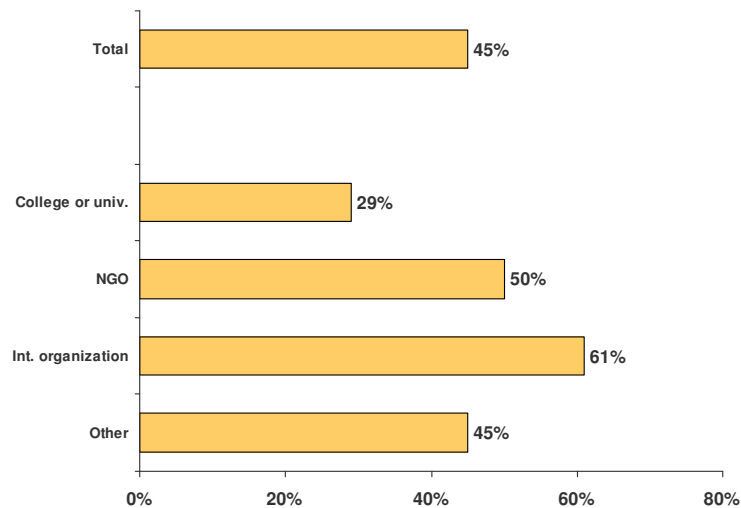
Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers, computer scientists or who are from an international organization are more apt to have a natural resource management focus.

Coordinators focused on natural resource management are:

- More likely to be natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists (72%) than social scientists (38%) or of an 'other' specialization (30%)

- More apt to work for an international organization (72%) than a college or university (31%) or an 'other' type of organization (40%)

- More likely to be paid (60%) than to be a volunteer (27%) **(N1)**

Natural Resource Management Networks by Selected Coordinator
Characteristics
n = 110

Category	Percentage
Total	46%
Social science	38%
Natural science, etc.	72%
Other	30%
College or univ.	31%
NGO	48%
Int. organization	72%
Other	40%
Paid	60%
Volunteer	27%
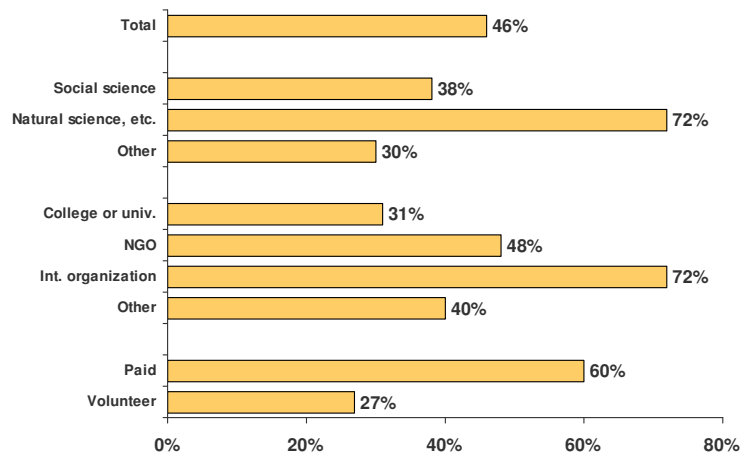
Coordinators with a specialization in social science are more focused on economic policy networks.

Four out of ten (42%) coordinators report their network having an economic policy focus. **(N1)**

- Nearly six out of ten (57%) coordinators with a social science specialization are involved with networks focused on economic policy, as compared with 16% for natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists

- Over one-half of coordinators (55%) with a doctorate degree are focused on economic policy, as are 61% of coordinators between the ages of 40 and 49.

Economic Policy Networks by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

n = 110
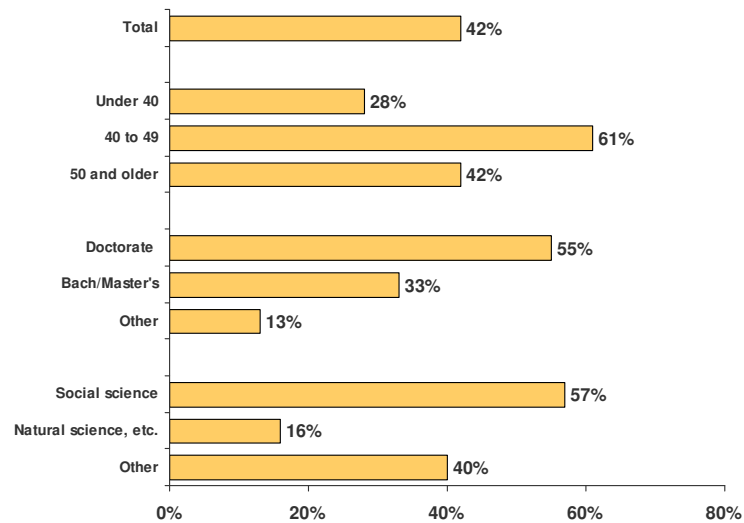
One-half of coordinators from a NGO are involved with networks that have an ICT focus.

One-third (35%) of coordinators report their network having an information, communications and technology (ICT) focus. **(N1)**

Statistically significant socio-demographic effects include:

- Coordinators who are involved with networks that have an ICT focus tend to be from a NGO (50%) or an 'other' organizational home (44%) as compared to those from an international organization (17%) or a college or university (15%).

- These ICT-focused coordinators are far more likely to have an 'other' form of education (94%) as opposed to a doctorate degree (23%) or a Bachelor's or Master's degree (36%).

Information, Communication and Technology Networks by
Selected Coordinator Characteristics

n = 110

Total	35%
Doctorate	23%
Bach/Master's	36%
Other	94%
College or univ.	15%
NGO	50%
Int. organization	17%
Other	48%
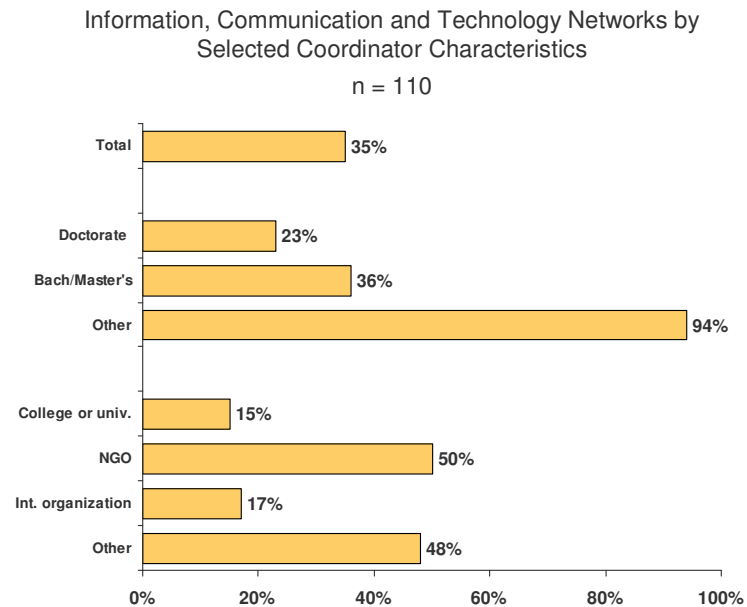
Coordinators belonging to networks with one focus are more apt to work for a college or university.

Four out of ten (42%) coordinators report their network having one program focus.

- Three-quarters of coordinators (74%) working for a college or university are involved with a network with one program focus as compared to 29% for those who work for a NGO and 30% for those who work for an 'other' organization.

- Women (57%) are also more apt to be involved with networks that have one focus as compared with men (23%).

Networks with One Program Focus by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
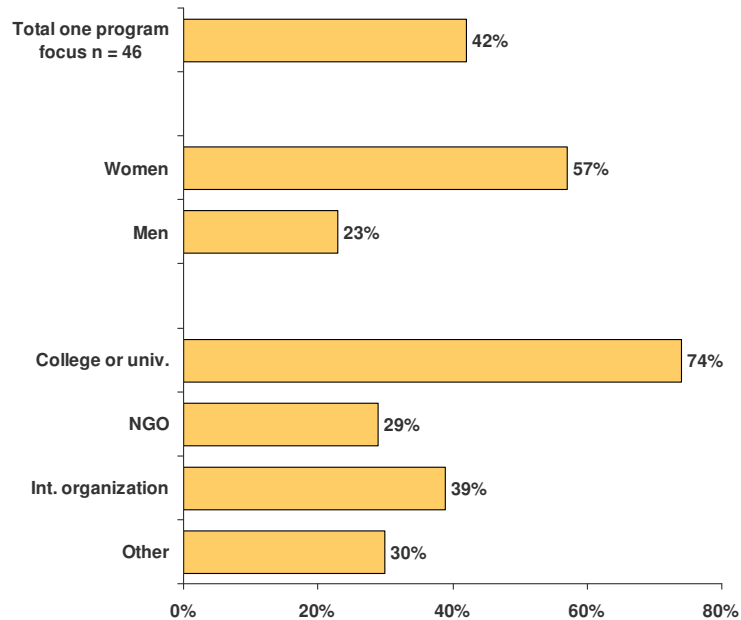
Coordinators with a Bachelor's or Master's degree are more likely to report their network having three program foci.

Four out of ten (41%) networks report having two program foci and 12% report having three foci.

Broadly speaking, coordinators who report being involved with networks that have more than one scope are more likely to work for any organization other than a college or university (especially when the network has two program foci) and where the coordinator does not have a doctorate degree (especially when the network has three program foci).

In sum, non-academic networks are more likely to have more than one program focus.

Networks with Two or Three Program Foci by Selected Coordinator
Characteristics

Characteristic	Percentage
Total two foci n = 45	41%
College or univ.	21%
NGO	50%
Int. organization	45%
Other	47%
Total three program foci n = 13	12%
Doctorate	5%
Bach/Master's	24%
Social science	17%
Natural science, etc.	2%
Other	10%
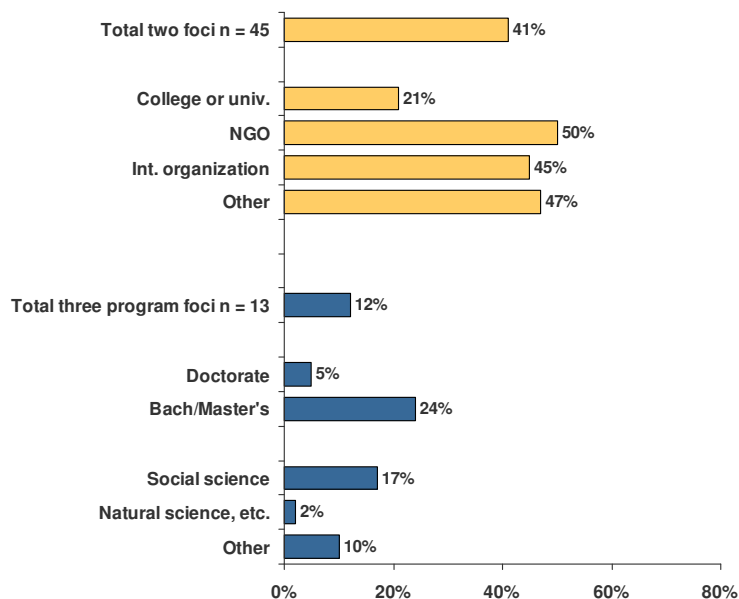
Coordinators from networks with a global focus are more apt to be professional staff than executive or senior managers.

One-third (32%) of networks reports they have a global focus. **(N2)**

Findings of note in this area include:

- Four out of ten (40%) coordinators who are professional staff are involved with networks that have a global focus while only 20% of coordinators who are executive or senior managers are.

- These coordinators are also more apt to work for an 'other' organization (45%) than a NGO (14%).

Global Networks by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 35

Category	Value
Total	32%
Professional	40%
Exec./senior mgmt.	20%
Other	30%
College or univ.	35%
NGO	14%
Int. organization	31%
Other	45%
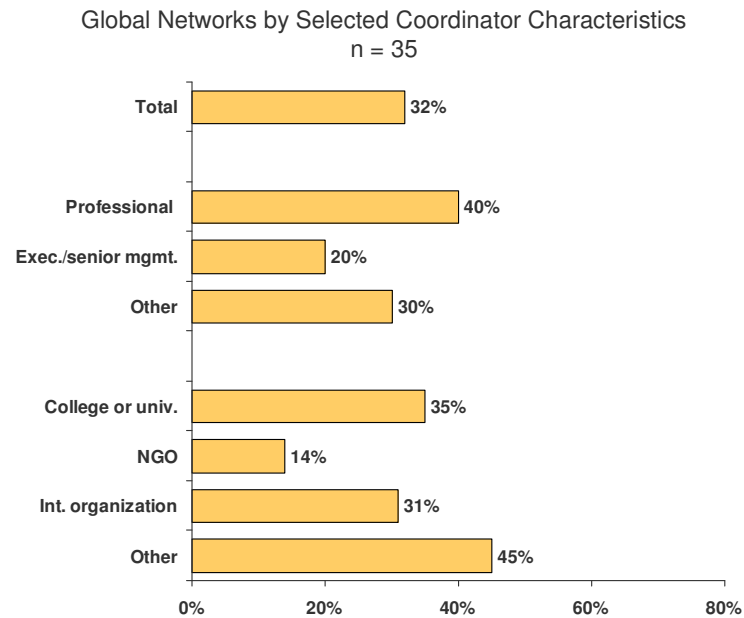
Coordinators with a focus on the Caribbean are more likely to have a natural science, engineering or computer science specialization.

One-quarter (23%) of coordinators report their network having a Caribbean focus. **(N2)**

- Four out of ten (40%) coordinators with a focus on the Caribbean have a natural science, engineering or computer science specialization while only 16% of those with a social science focus do.

- These coordinators are also more likely to be between the ages of 40 and 49 (33%) or over 50 (23%) than under 40 (4%).

Caribbean Networks by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 25
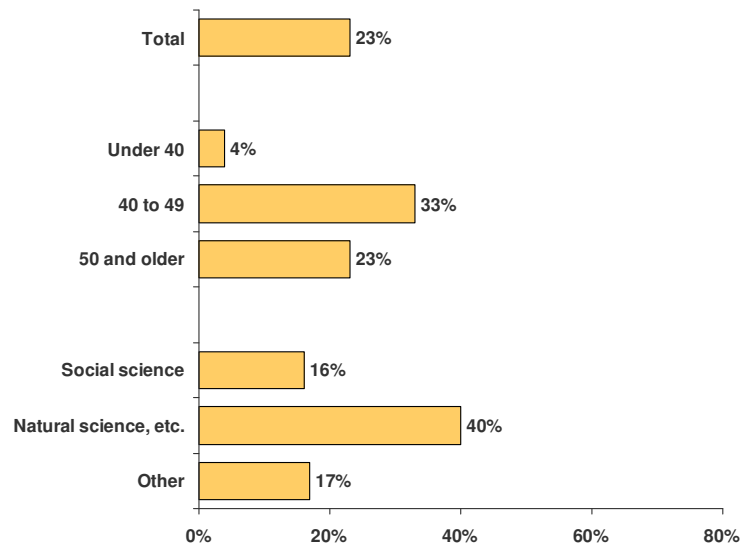
Coordinators with an East African focus are more likely to have an 'other' specialization than a social science or natural science specialization.

The chart below examines socio-demographic variations for East African and South East Asian networks. **(N2)**

- One-quarter (23%) report an East African focus. Four out of ten (42%) of coordinators with an _East African_ focus have an 'other' specialization as compared to 14% who have a natural science, engineering or computer science specialization.

- One-quarter (26%) of networks report a South East Asian focus. Coordinators with a _South East Asian_ focus are more apt to have a doctorate degree (28%) or a Bachelor's or Master's degree (27%) than an 'other' form of education (6%).
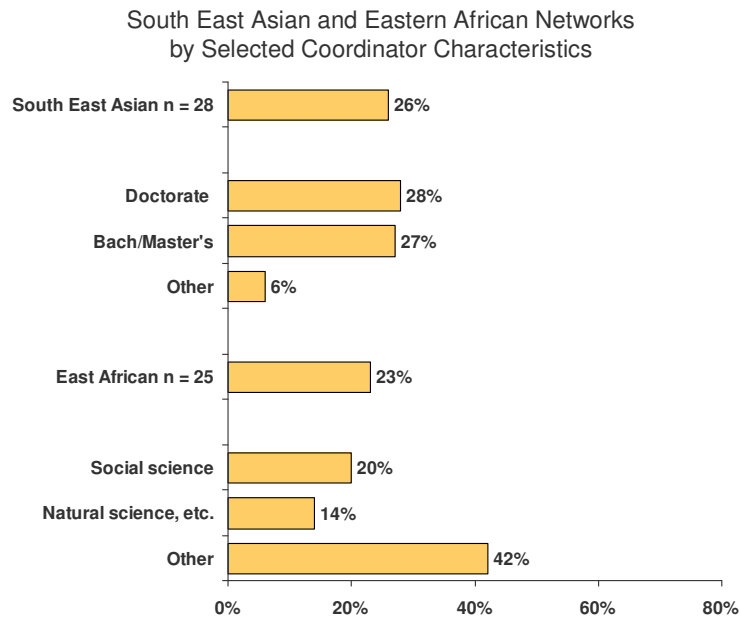
South East Asian and Eastern African Networks
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

Category	Percentage
South East Asian n = 28	26%
Doctorate	28%
Bach/Master's	27%
Other	6%
East African n = 25	23%
Social science	20%
Natural science, etc.	14%
Other	42%

Latin American coordinators are more likely to be natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists.

Three out of ten (30%) of coordinators have a Latin American focus.

One-half (52%) of Latin American coordinators are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists and one-quarter (26%) are social scientists.

Latin American Networks
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

Category	Percentage
Latin America n = 33	30%
Social science	26%
Natural science, etc.	52%
Other	11%

Decima Research
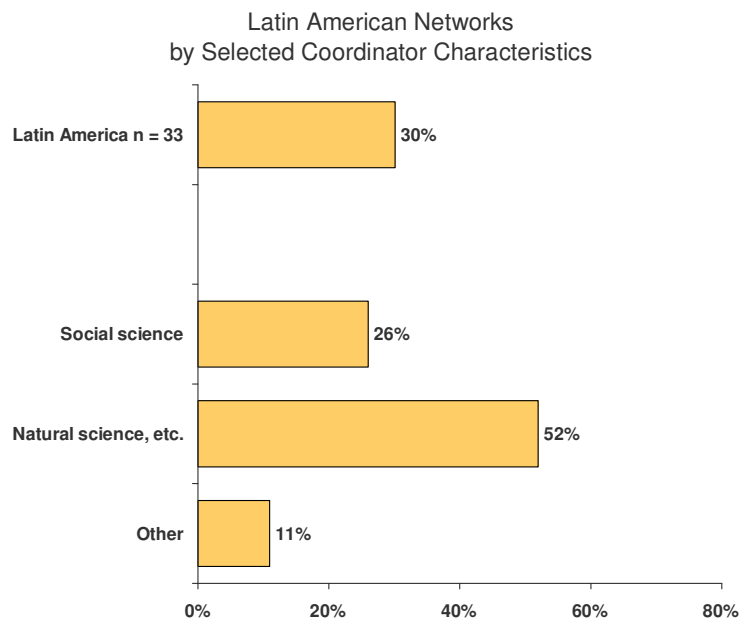
There are no statistically significant socio-demographic breakdowns evident in other geographic regions.

Network Coordination

The following paragraph examines the coordination model of networks by socio-demographic characteristics.

Coordinators under 40 years of age are more likely to be involved with networks that have shared coordination model.

One-half (52%) of networks have a shared coordination governance model and 42% report having one person who acts as coordinator. **(N3)**

Seven out of ten (70%) coordinators under the age of 40 are involved with networks that are governed by a shared coordination model while only 37% of coordinators aged 40 to 49 are so involved.

Coordinators who are executive or senior managers (61%) are more apt to belong to networks that are governed by shared coordination model than those who have an 'other' position within their organization (27%).

Type of Network Coordination
n = 110
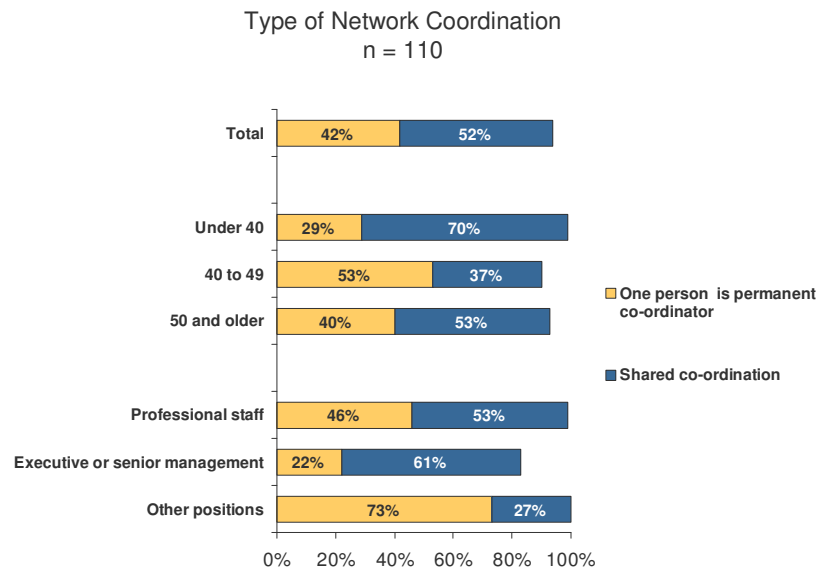
Network Homes

This section examines networks housed in different institutions and the different socio-demographic relationships related to each model.

Coordinators involved with networks that are housed in NGO's are more likely to be executive or senior managers.

One-quarter (25%) of coordinators reports that their networks are housed in a NGO. **(M1)**

Executive and senior managers (38%) are more apt to report this network location than coordinators with an 'other' position in their organization. Coordinators who work in a NGO (73%) are more likely to report their network also being housed in a NGO.

Networks Housed in NGO's by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 27

Category	Percentage
Total	25%
Professional	21%
Exec./senior mgmt.	38%
Other	9%
College or univ.	12%
NGO	73%
Int. organization	6%
Other	8%
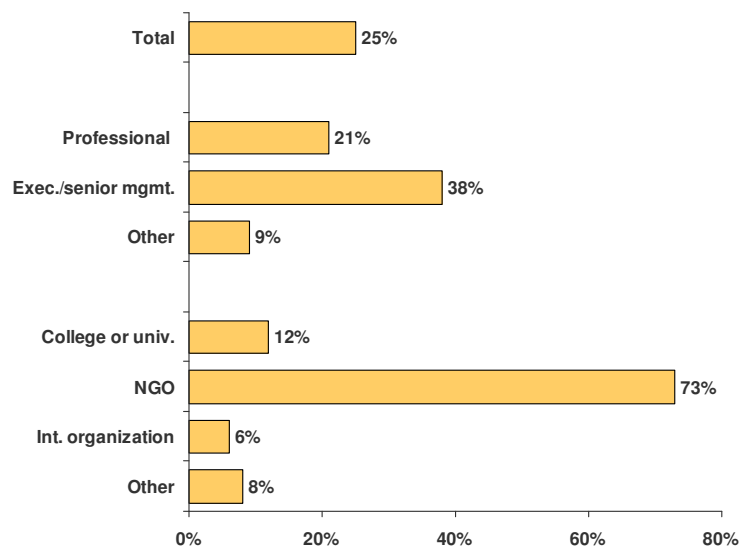
Coordinators involved with networks housed in colleges or universities are more likely to be volunteers.

Coordinators whose network is housed in a college or university (20% of total) are more likely to be older (36% are over 50), to have a doctorate degree (30%) and to also work for a college or university (66%). They are also more likely to report being a volunteer (36%) than paid staff (10%). **(M1)**

Networks Housed in Colleges or Universities
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 22

Category	Value
Total	20%
Under 40	12%
40 to 49	9%
50 and older	36%
Doctorate	30%
Bach/Master's	8%
Other	9%
College or univ.	66%
NGO	7%
Int. organization	0%
Other	5%
Paid	10%
Volunteer	36%
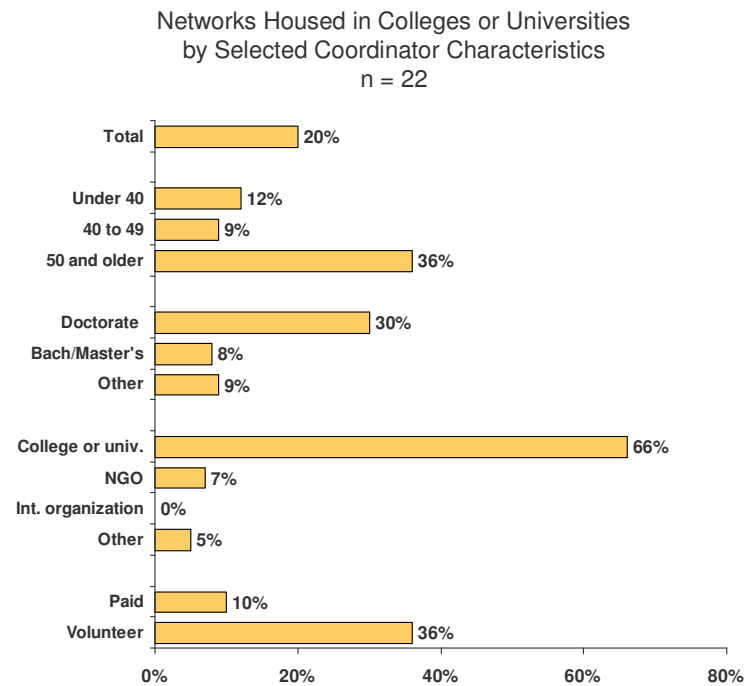
Coordinators involved in networks that are housed in international organizations are more likely to be paid.

One-sixth of coordinators (16%) report their network as being housed in an international organization. **(M1)**

These coordinators are more likely to be natural scientists, computer scientists or engineers (30%), to be paid (22%), to work for an international organization (60%) and to have an 'other' position within their home organization (32%).
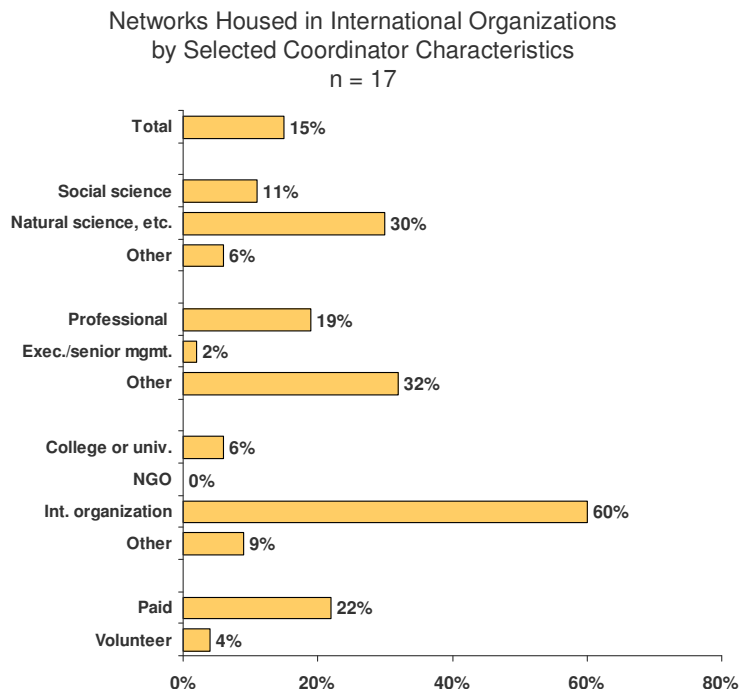
Networks Housed in International Organizations
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 17

Category	Percentage
Total	15%
Social science	11%
Natural science, etc.	30%
Other	6%
Professional	19%
Exec./senior mgmt.	2%
Other	32%
College or univ.	6%
NGO	0%
Int. organization	60%
Other	9%
Paid	22%
Volunteer	4%

Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to be involved with networks that established their current home after 1999.

One-half of networks (50%) were created after 1999, 39% were created between 1996 and 1999 and 20% were created before 1996. **(M2)**

Coordinators who work for an international organization (75%) are more likely to report belonging to a network created in 2000 or later – especially when compared with those who work for an 'other' organization (35%).

Year Organization became Network Home
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 95
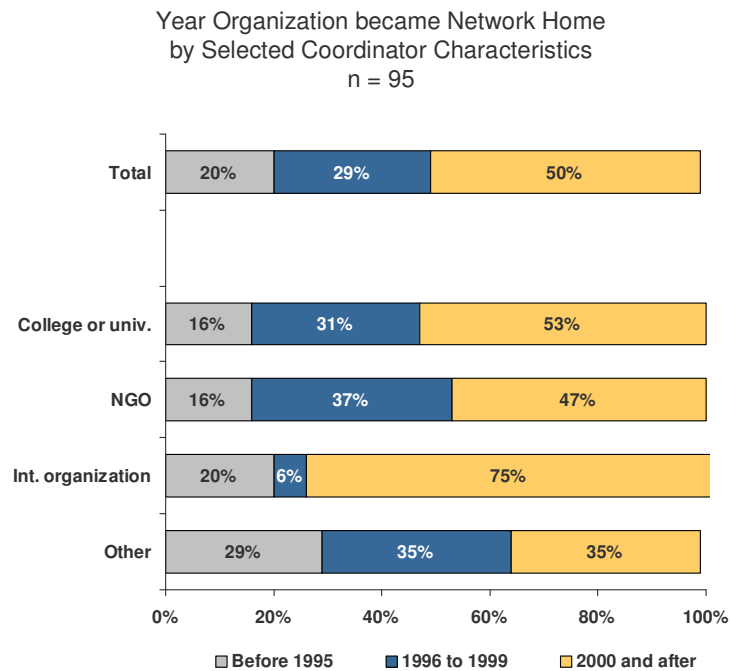
There are no socio-demographic differences with regard to the movement of networks (M3), or details that might have led to the moving of a network (M4 and M5).

Network Membership

This section examines the individual and organizational membership of networks, and the expertise contained in networks. The growth and character of the membership (open or closed) are detailed as well. The objective is to see if the socio-demographic characteristics of coordinators are related to different network membership types.

Coordinators working for an international organization are more likely involved with networks that have open membership.

One-third of networks (32%) have an open membership model while 63% use a closed membership model. **(M6)**

Coordinators who hold an 'other' position with their organization (56%) are more likely than professional staff (25%) or executive or senior managers (32%) to have an open membership model.

Coordinators who work for international organizations (51%) are also more likely to have an open membership model, particularly when compared with those working in colleges and universities (19%).

Network Membership by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110
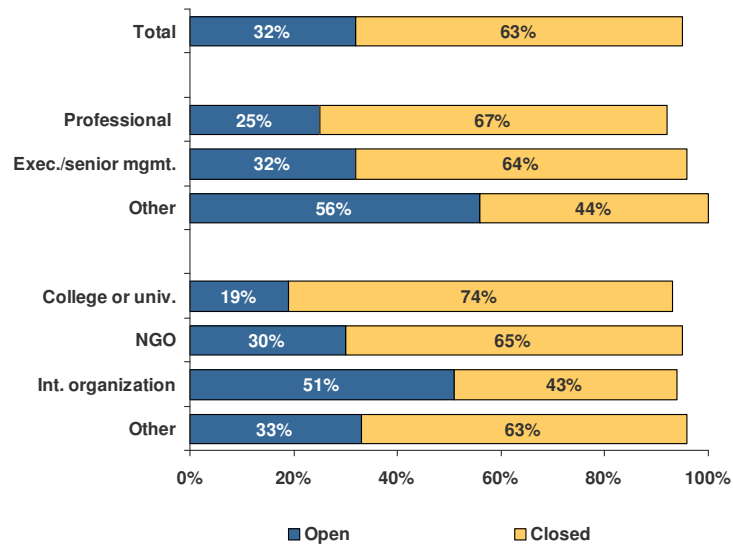
	Open	Closed
Total	32%	63%
Professional	25%	67%
Exec./senior mgmt.	32%	64%
Other	56%	44%
College or univ.	19%	74%
NGO	30%	65%
Int. organization	51%	43%
Other	33%	63%

■ Open   □ Closed

Coordinators working for a college or university are more likely to be involved with networks that consist of individuals only.

Two-thirds of networks (65%) consist of both individuals and organizations while 21% consist of organizations only and 13% consist of individuals only. **(M7)**

Some socio-demographic characteristics worth noting include:

▪ Coordinators with a doctorate degree (25%) and those who work for a college or university (31%) are more likely to be involved with a network that consists of individuals only

▪ Professional staffs (75%) are more likely to say their network consists of both individuals and organizations as compared with coordinators who have and 'other' position in their organization (46%)

Decima Research

Composition of Networks by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110

	Individuals	Organizations	Both
Total	13%	21%	65%
Doctorate	25%	21%	55%
Bach/Master's	2%	20%	78%
Other		30%	70%
Professional	9%	15%	75%
Exec./senior mgmt.	14%	28%	58%
Other	26%	28%	46%
College or univ.	31%	5%	64%
NGO	7%	16%	77%
Int. organization		31%	69%
Other	13%	33%	55%
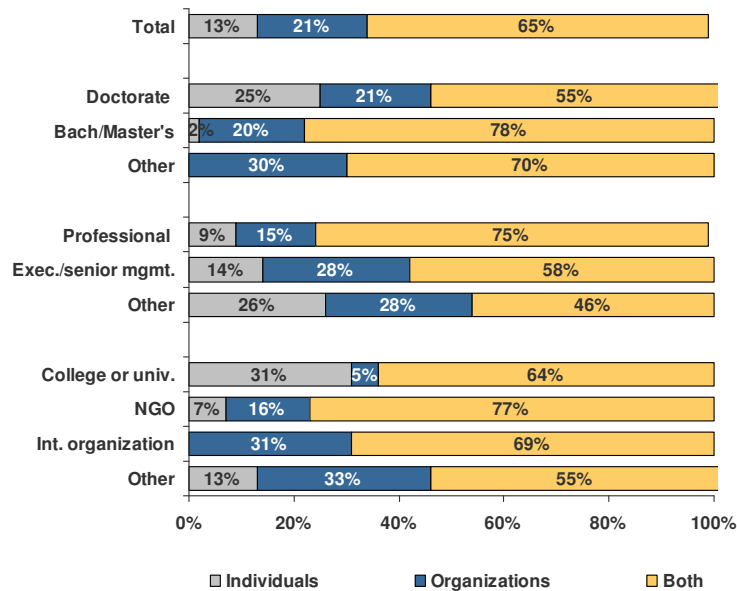
Coordinators who work for a college or university tend to be involved with networks with 25 or fewer individual members.

One-quarter (24%) of coordinators report their network having 25 or fewer individual members as compared with 16% who report between 26 and 99 members, 25% who report more than 100 members and 35% who are unsure how many individuals belong to the network. **(M8A)**

Coordinators who are more likely to report individual membership being 25 or fewer include:

- Coordinators who are social scientists (31%)

- Coordinators who are professional staff (40%) as compared with executive or senior managers (2%)

- Coordinators who work for a college or university (48%)

Number of Individual Members in Network
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 109

	Less than 25	26 to 99	More than 100	Not sure
Total	24%	16%	25%	35%
Social science	31%	11%	29%	28%
Natural science, etc.	17%	35%	17%	32%
Other	17%	6%	21%	56%
Professional	40%	11%	29%	20%
Exec./senior mgmt.	2%	25%	24%	49%
Other	22%	13%	11%	54%
College or univ.	48%	19%	20%	13%
NGO	13%	17%	31%	38%
Int. organization	10%	19%	29%	42%
Other	22%	12%	20%	47%
Paid	18%	20%	28%	33%
Volunteer	30%	13%	23%	35%

■ Less than 25   ■ 26 to 99   □ More than 100   ■ Not sure

Coordinators under 40 are more likely to be involved with networks with more organizational members than coordinators over the age of 50.

One-third (33%) of coordinators report belonging to a network with 10 or fewer organizational members while 23% report having 11 to 34 organizational members, 18% report having more than 35 organizational members and 25% are unsure. **(M8B)**

Coordinators who are more likely to report their network having 10 or fewer members include:

- Women coordinators (35%) as compared with men (28%)

- Coordinators over the age of 40 (39% for those over 50 and 36% for those between 40 and 49) as compared with those under 40 (21%)

Coordinators who are the least likely to report having more than 35 organizational members include:

- Coordinators who work for colleges and universities (5%)

- Coordinators who have an 'other' specialization (6%)

Number of Organization Members in Network
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

n = 110

Category	10 and under	11 to 34	35 and over	Not sure
Total	33%	23%	18%	25%
Women	35%	30%	11%	24%
Men	28%	12%	28%	32%
Under 40	21%	14%	42%	23%
40 to 49	36%	16%	27%	22%
50 and older	39%	28%	1%	32%
Social science	32%	14%	23%	30%
Natural science, etc.	29%	34%	19%	17%
Other	41%	29%	6%	24%
College or univ.	42%	19%	5%	34%
NGO	26%	27%	28%	19%
Int. organization	33%	23%	28%	17%
Other	33%	24%	15%	28%

☐ 10 and under   ■ 11 to 34   ☐ 35 and over   ■ Not sure

Younger coordinators report being involved with networks where membership is growing more than older coordinators.

Over one-half of networks (57%) report membership growth over time while 36% report static membership and 3% report a membership decline. **(M9)**

Coordinators who are more likely to report a membership increase include:

- Coordinators under the age of 40 (80%) as compared with 48% for those over 50

- Coordinators who are executive or senior managers (71%) as compared with professional staff (46%)

- Coordinators who work for a NGO (72%) as compared with those who work for an 'other' organization (43%)

Growth in Network Membership by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

n = 110

	Grew	Did not change	Declined
Total	57%	36%	3%
Under 40	80%	20%	
40 to 49	63%	29%	
50 and older	48%	47%	2%
Professional	46%	43%	6%
Exec./senior mgmt.	71%	25%	
Other	63%	37%	
College or univ.	57%	35%	8%
NGO	72%	28%	
Int. organization	62%	31%	
Other	43%	46%	4%
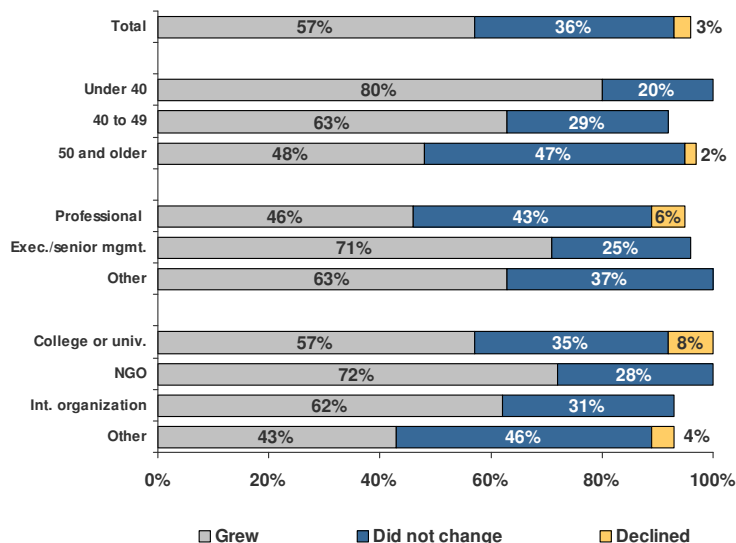
Organization Membership in Networks

Coordinators were asked what types of organizations belonged to their network. The most frequent responses were:

- Colleges or universities (74%)
- NGO (71%)
- Government departments, agencies or ministries (58%)
- Independent research centres (56%) and
- International organizations (49%).

All of these responses varied by at least one socio-demographic variable except independent research centres. As a result, the remaining four variables are presented below illustrating the statistically significant socio-demographic differences.

Women coordinators are more apt to be involved with networks that involve colleges or universities than men.

Three-quarters of coordinators (74%) report a college or university presence in their network. **(M10)**

Those most likely to report this presence include:

- Coordinators who work at a college or university (93%)

- Professional staff (86%)

- Women (85%)

**Networks Reporting College or University Presence in their Networks
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 71**

Total	74%
Women	85%
Men	63%
Professional	86%
Exec./senior mgmt.	70%
Other	37%
College or univ.	93%
NGO	66%
Int. organization	67%
Other	75%
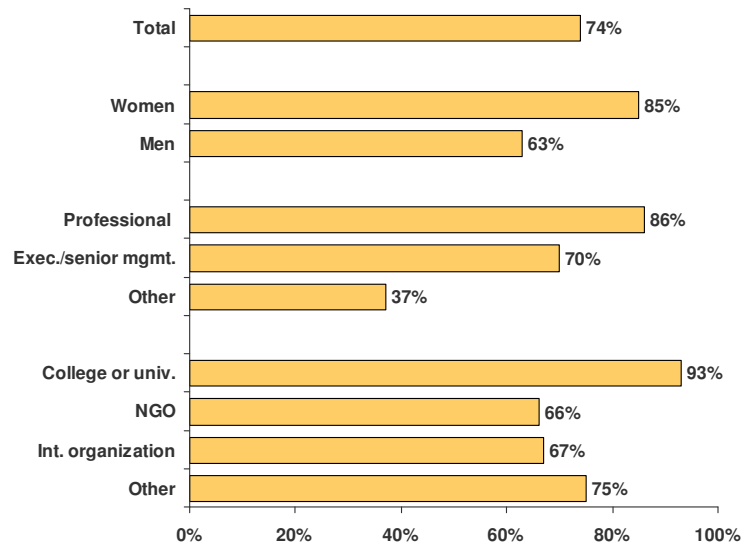
Younger coordinators are more likely to belong to networks with a NGO presence than older coordinators.

Seven out of ten (71%) coordinators report a NGO presence in their network. **(M10)**

Those most likely to report a NGO presence are:

- Coordinators under 40 years of age (88%)

- Those with a Bachelor's, Master's (84%) or other type of education (83%)

- Coordinators who work with a NGO (86%) or an 'other' organization (81%)

Networks Reporting NGO Presence in their Networks
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 67

Category	Percentage
Total	71%
Under 40	88%
40 to 49	74%
50 and older	55%
Doctorate	54%
Bach/Master's	84%
Other	83%
College or univ.	47%
NGO	86%
Int. organization	58%
Other	81%
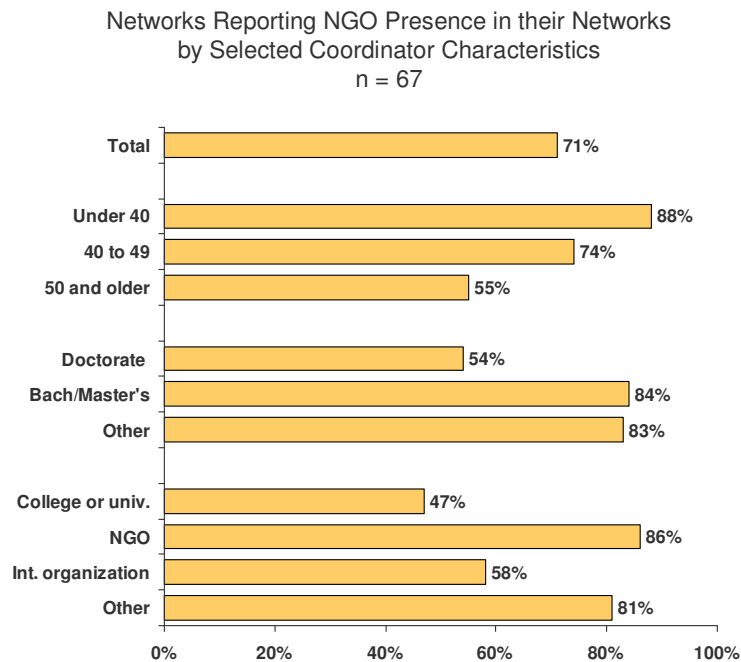
Younger coordinators are also more likely to be involved with networks that have a government department, ministry or agency as a member.

Six out of ten (58%) coordinators report that their network has a government department or ministry or agency as an organizational member. **(M10)**

Those most likely to report this presence include:

- 80% of coordinators under the age of 40

- Two-thirds (66%) of professional staff

- Three-quarters (76%) of coordinators who work for an international organization

Networks Reporting Government Department, Ministry or Agency Presence in
their Networks by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 55

Total	58%
Under 40	80%
40 to 49	63%
50 and older	48%
Professional	66%
Exec./senior mgmt.	53%
Other	33%
College or univ.	59%
NGO	57%
Int. organization	76%
Other	46%
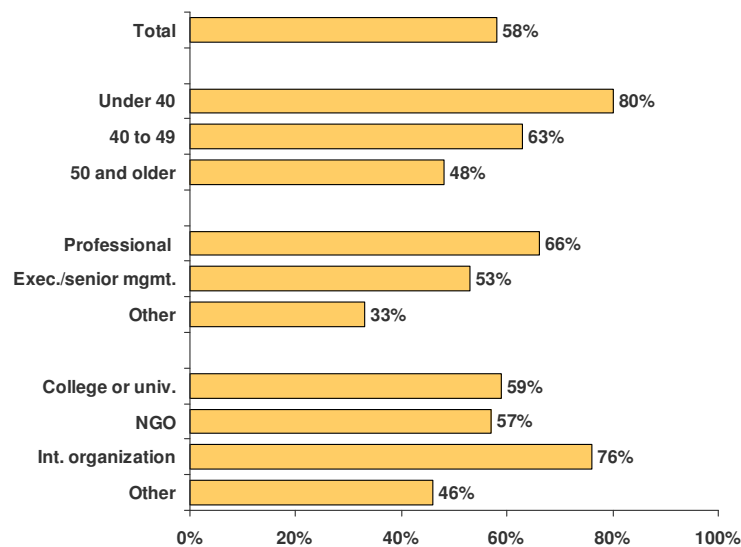
Natural science, engineers and computer scientists are more likely to belong to networks with an international organization as a member.

One-half of coordinators (49%) report their network having international organization members on their network. **(M10)**

Those most likely to report this presence are:

▪ Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists (68%) especially when compared with those with an 'other specialization (30%)

▪ Coordinators from an international organization (76%)

Networks Reporting International Organization Presence in their Networks by
Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 46
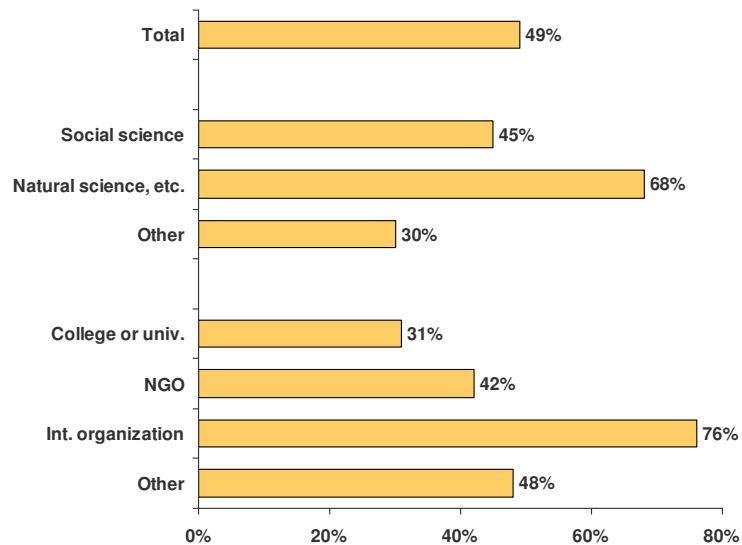
Category	Percentage
Total	49%
Social science	45%
Natural science, etc.	68%
Other	30%
College or univ.	31%
NGO	42%
Int. organization	76%
Other	48%

Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists are more likely to report that organizational members of their network are located in developing countries.

Three-quarters of coordinators (75%) report the majority of their members being located in developing countries. **(M11)**

Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists (90%) are the most likely to report this location as compared to social scientists (64%).

Location of Organizational Members of Network by Coordinator Specialization

n = 96

Legend: ☐ Developing countries ☐ Developed countries ☐ Evenly split
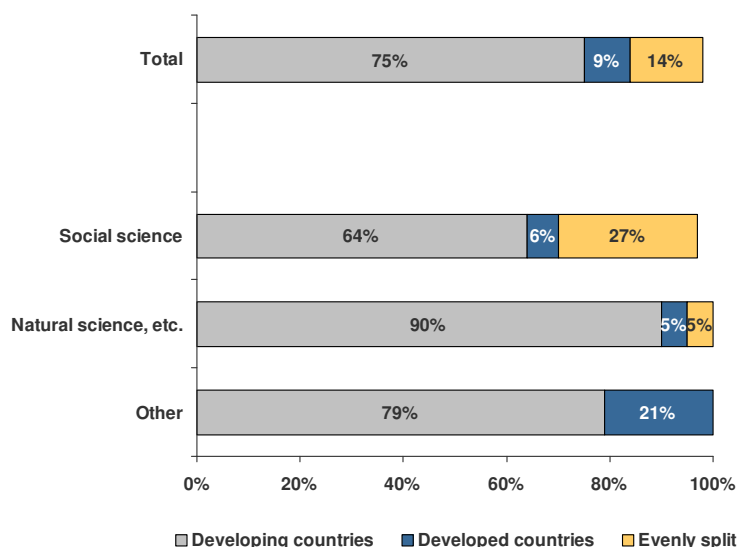
Individual Membership in Networks

Similar to organizational members, many different types of individuals combine to form a network. Coordinators were asked what types of individuals belonged to their network. The most frequent responses were:

- Researchers (91%)
- NGO officials (74%)
- Government officials (62%)
- International organization officials (50%)
- Donor organizations (48%) and
- Community members (48%).

All of these responses varied by at least one socio-demographic variable except researchers and donor organizations that were equally prevalent in all networks. As a result, the remaining four variables are presented below illustrating the statistically significant socio-demographic differences.

Younger coordinators report having NGO's involved in their networks more often than older coordinators.

Three-quarters (74%) of coordinators report they have NGO members in their network. **(M12)**

Those most likely to report this presence include:

- Coordinators under 40 years of age (92%)

- Those with an 'other' form of education (100%)

- Coordinators who work in a NGO (98%) or an 'other' type of organization (77%)

Networks Reporting NGO Members in their Networks
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 64

Category	Value
Total	74%
Under 40	92%
40 to 49	70%
50 and older	61%
Doctorate	58%
Bach/Master's	88%
Other	100%
College or univ.	56%
NGO	98%
Int. organization	60%
Other	77%
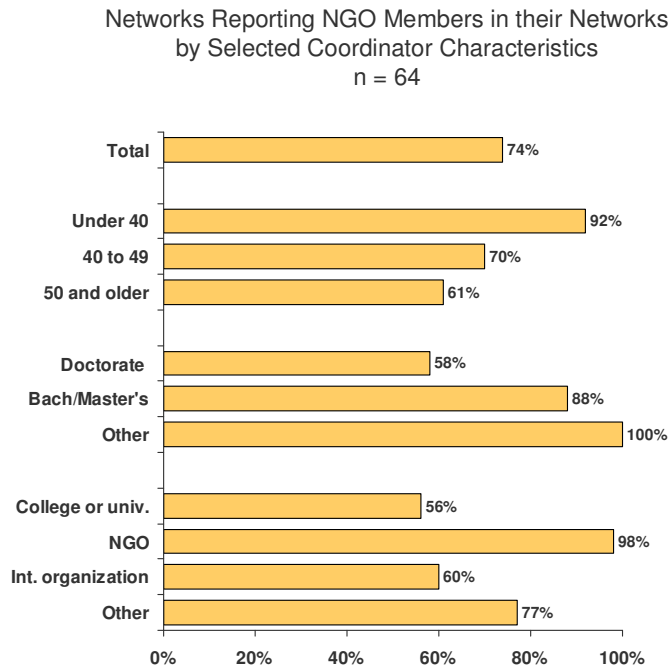
Younger coordinators are also more likely to report having government officials who are part of their networks.

Six out of ten coordinators (62%) report government officials, ministries or agencies being involved with their network. Those under the age of 50 (83% for those aged 40 to 49 and 74% for those under 40) are more likely to report this presence as compared with those over the age of 50 (46%). **(M12)**

Networks Reporting Government Official Members in their Networks
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 54
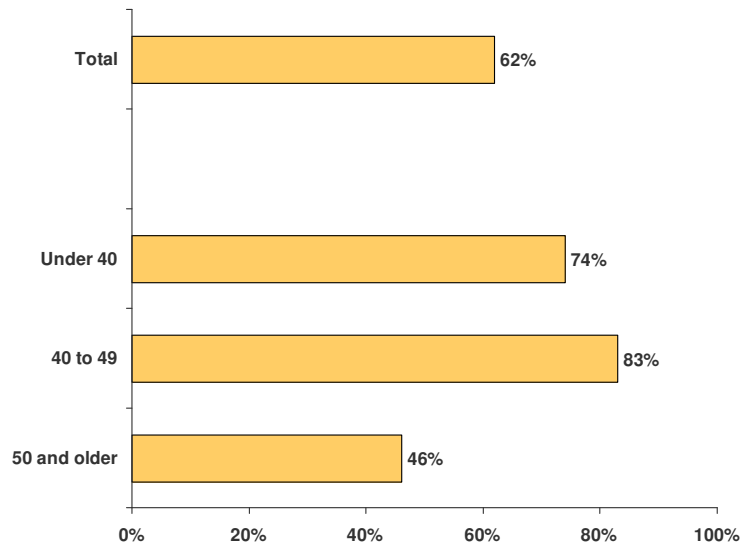
Coordinators who report international organizations being members in their network are more likely to be paid.

One-half (50%) of coordinators reports an international organization entity being involved with their network. Those most likely to report this presence include:

- Coordinators who are paid (60%) as compared with those who are volunteers (36%)

- Coordinators who work for an international organization (73%) – particularly when compared with those who work for a college or university (36%) **(M12)**

Networks Reporting International Organization Members in their Networks
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 44
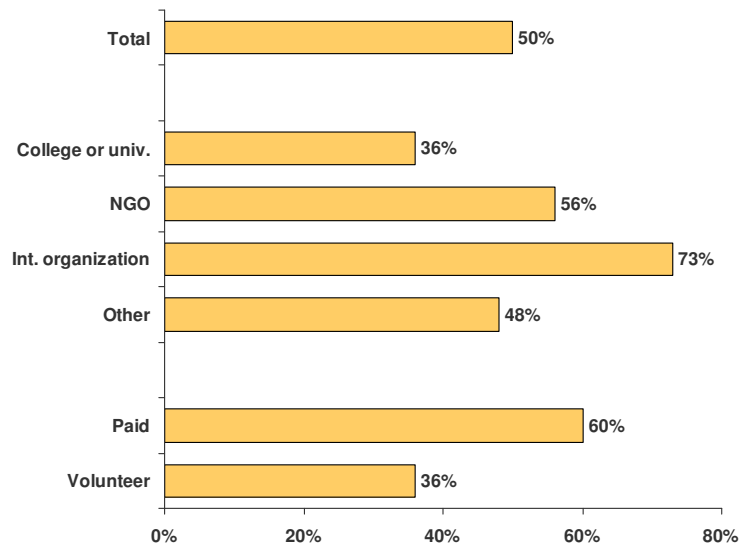
Coordinators with doctorate degrees are less likely to report community members as being part of their networks.

Five out of ten (48%) coordinators report community members being involved with the network.

- Community membership is reported more by coordinators who work for a NGO (84%).

- Coordinators with a doctorate degree (32%) are much less likely to report a community member presence in their network than those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (65%) or those with an 'other' form of education (64%). **(M12)**

Networks Reporting Community Members in their Networks
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 41

Category	Percentage
Total	48%
Doctorate	32%
Bach/Master's	65%
Other	64%
College or univ.	22%
NGO	84%
Int. organization	42%
Other	44%

Disciplines of Individual Membership in Networks

Coordinators were asked to list all responses that applied to their network. The most frequent responses were:

- social scientists (83%)
- multidisciplinary (60%)
- natural scientists (44%)
- business people (33%)
- computer scientists (31%)
- lawyers and legal (26%)
- engineering (25%)
- medicine and health (23%).

All of these responses varied by at least one socio-demographic variable except social scientists who are equally prevalent in all networks. As a result, the remaining seven disciplines are presented below illustrating the statistically significant socio-demographic differences.

Male coordinators are more apt to report individual multidisciplinary expertise on their network.

Six out of ten (60%) coordinators report having multidisciplinary expertise within their network and three out of ten (31%) cite computer science expertise. **(M13)**

Those most likely to note *multidisciplinary expertise* in their network are:

- Men (82%) as compared with women (47%)

- Coordinators who work for an international organization (81%) or a NGO (73%)

Those most likely to report *computer science expertise* within their network are:

- Coordinators who work for an international organization (47%) or a NGO (48%) as compared with those who work for a college or university (11%) or an 'other' organization (29%)
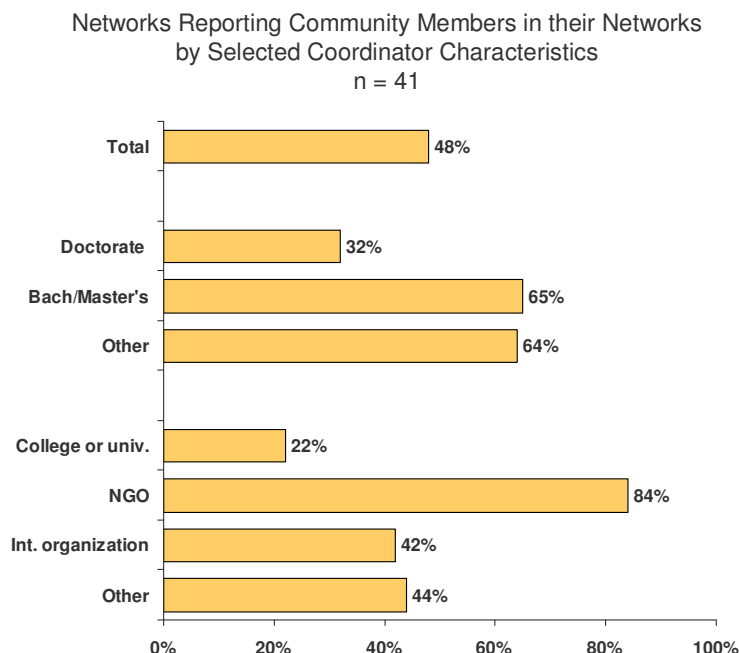
Networks Reporting Members with Multidisciplinary or Computer Science Expertise in their Networks by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

Total - Multidisclinary members n = 48	60%
Women	47%
Men	82%
College or univ.	49%
NGO	73%
Int. organization	81%
Other	47%
Total - Computer science members n = 25	31%
College or univ.	11%
NGO	48%
Int. organization	47%
Other	29%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%
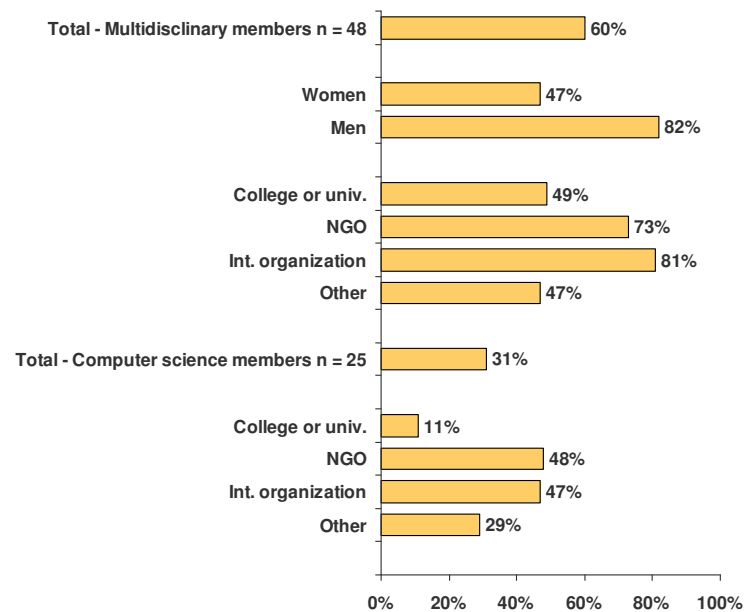
Coordinators under the age of 40 are more likely to report natural science expertise in their network than those over the age of 50.

Four out of ten (44%) coordinators report their network having members with natural science expertise. **(M13)**

Those most likely to report this expertise within their network include:

- Male coordinators (61%) as compared to female coordinators (36%)

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- Coordinators under the age of 40 (66%) as compared with those over the age of 50 (31%)

- Those who work for an international organization (78%)

Networks Reporting Members with Natural Science Expertise in their Networks
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 36

Total - Natural science members	44%
Women	36%
Men	61%
Under 40	66%
40 to 49	52%
50 and older	31%
College or univ.	29%
NGO	19%
Int. organization	78%
Other	38%
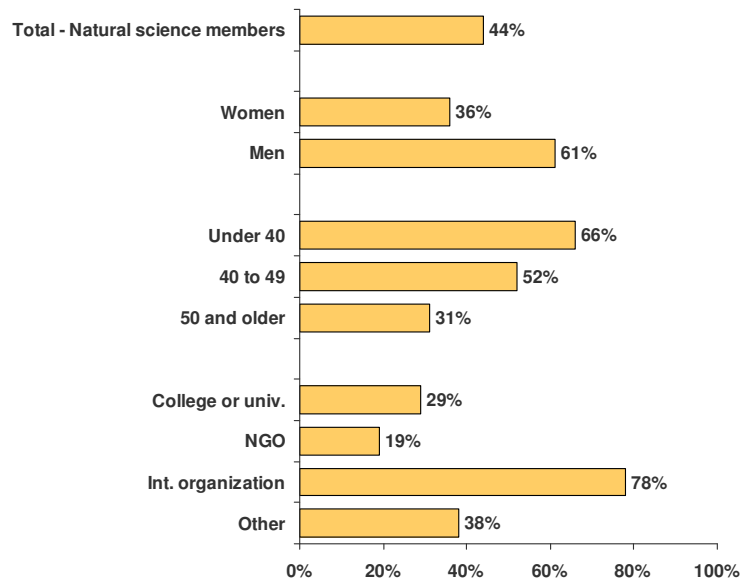
Male coordinators are more likely to report business knowledge and expertise being involved with their network.

One-third of networks (33%) report business expertise on their network, one-quarter (25%) report engineering expertise and another one-quarter (23%) report medicine and health expertise. **(M13)**

The following socio-demographic breakdowns are statistically significant:

- Men (50%) are more apt to report business expertise in their network than women (22%)

- Coordinators who are natural scientists (50%) are more likely to report have engineering expertise in their network

- Coordinators from international organizations (43%) and NGO's (42%) are more likely to report medicine and health expertise within their network as compared with those who work for a college or university (11%) or an 'other' organization (10%)

Networks Reporting Members with Business, Engineering and Medicine and
Health Expertise in their Networks by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

Category	Percentage
Total - Business members n = 26	33%
Women	22%
Men	50%
Total - Engineering members n = 20	25%
Social science	12%
Natural science, etc.	50%
Other	19%
Total - Medicine and health members n = 18	23%
College or univ.	11%
NGO	38%
Int. organization	42%
Other	10%

***Coordinators who work for a NGO are more likely to report legal
expertise in their network than others.***

One-quarter (26%) of coordinators report they have members with legal
expertise on their network. **(M13)**

- Coordinators who work for a NGO (33%) are more likely to report this
  expertise than those who work for a college or university (33%), an
  international organization (33%), or an 'other' organization (33%).

- Coordinators with a social science (33%) or a natural science (33%)
  specialization are also more apt to report having legal expertise on
  their network than those with an 'other' specialization (33%).

Networks Reporting Members with Legal Expertise in their Networks by Selected
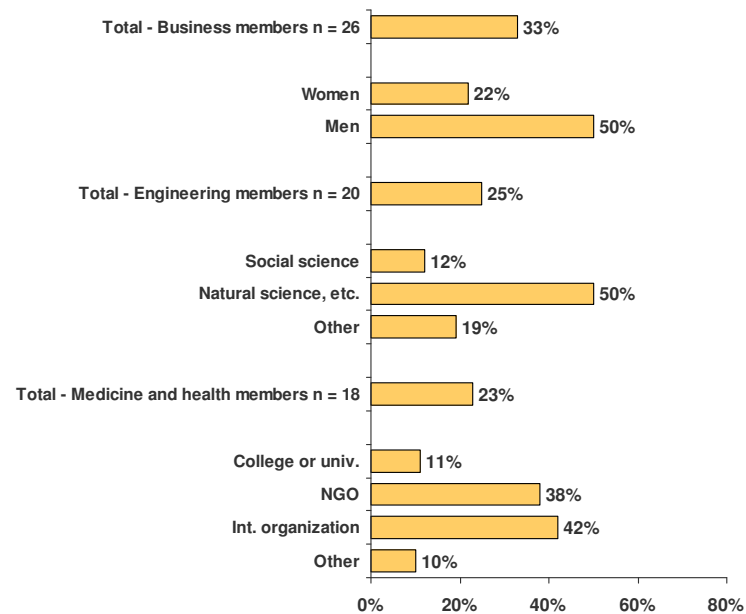Coordinator Characteristics
n = 21
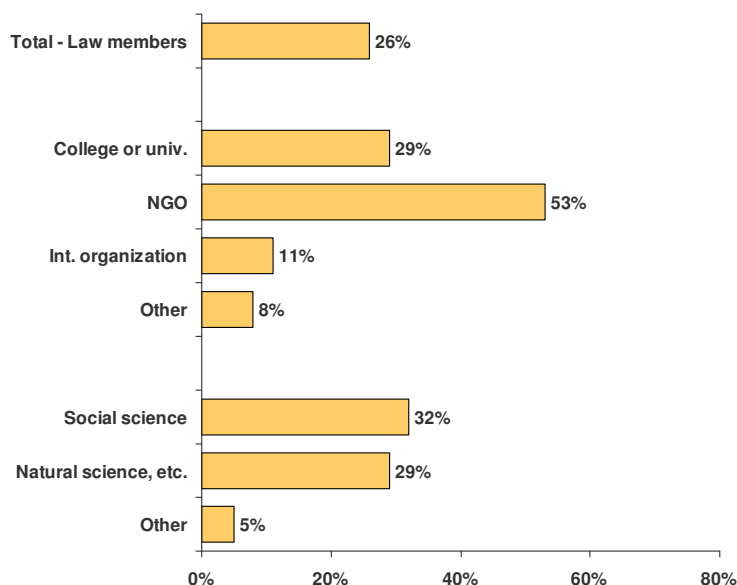
Paid coordinators are the most likely to report the majority of their individual members being located in the developing world.

Three-quarters of coordinators (76%) report most of their individual members being located in developing countries. **(M14)**

Those more likely to report a majority of their members being located in the developing world are:

- Paid coordinators (88%) as compared with volunteer coordinators (58%)

- Coordinators under the age of 50 (87% for those aged 40 to 49 and 84% for those under 40) as compared with 63% of coordinators over the age of 50

- Coordinators who work for an international organization (85%) or a NGO (81%) as compared with those who work for a college or university (69%)

Location of Individual Members of Network by Selected Coordinator
Characteristics
n = 88

	Developing countries	Developed countries	Evenly split
Total	76%	8%	16%
College or univ.	69%		31%
NGO	81%	1%	18%
Int. organization	85%	10%	5%
Other	74%	20%	6%
Under 40	84%	8%	8%
40 to 49	87%	1%	11%
50 and older	63%	10%	28%
Paid	88%	3%	9%
Volunteer	58%	14%	28%

■ Developing countries ■ Developed countries ■ Evenly split
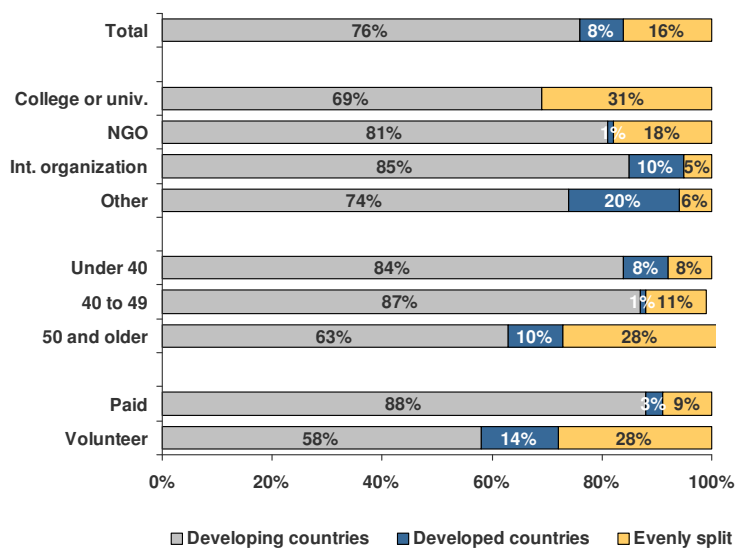
Chapter Synopsis

This chapter synopsis outlines the findings presented above using bullet points. The presentation is designed to provide the reader with a quick view of the statistically significant relationships evident in the data so that the reader may develop a wider view of the information presented.

Program Area and Focus

Policy Focus
- Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to report having a social policy focus
- Natural scientists, engineers and computer scientists, those who work for international organizations, and paid coordinators are more likely to report their network having a natural resource management focus
- Coordinators between the ages of 40 and 49, social scientists and those with a doctorate degree report more often an economic policy focus
- Coordinators with an 'other' form of education (especially), who work for an 'other' organization or a NGO are more likely to report having an information, communications and technology focus
- Women coordinators and those who work for a college or university are more likely to report their network having one policy focus
- Coordinators from networks other than colleges or universities are more likely to report their network has two policy foci
- Among those coordinators who claim their network has three policy foci, there are greater percentages of individuals with Bachelor or Master's degrees and social scientists

Geographic Focus
- Coordinators whose networks have a global focus are more apt to be professionals and work for an 'other' organization
- Caribbean networks have larger percentages of natural scientists and coordinators between the ages of 40 and 49; they have very low percentages of coordinators under 40
- South East Asian networks have low percentages of individuals with an 'other' form of education
- East African networks have greater percentages of coordinators with an 'other' specialization (i.e. not natural science, computer science, engineering or social science)

Network Coordination

- Coordinators who are under 40 and those who are executive or senior managers are more apt to report their network having a shared coordination governance model
- Those coordinators aged between 40 and 49 and those who have an 'other' position in their organization are more apt to report one person playing the network coordination role

Network Homes

Networks in NGO's

- Coordinators whose networks are located in a NGO are more apt to be executive or senior managers and to work for a NGO

Networks in Colleges or Universities

- Coordinators whose networks are located in a college or university have a greater tendency to report being over the age of 50, holding a doctorate degree, being a volunteer and working in a college or university

Networks in International Organizations

- Coordinators whose networks are located in an international organization are more apt to be natural scientists, to have an 'other' type of education, to be paid and to work for an international organization

Year of Network Home Establishment

- Coordinators who report their networks finding their current home in the year 2000 or after are much more likely to work for an international organization

Network Membership

Open and Closed Membership

- Coordinators who work for an international organization and who have an 'other' position with their organization more frequently report that their network has an open membership
- Coordinators who work for a college or university are more apt to report their network having closed membership

Number of Individual Members

- Networks that consist of 'individuals only' have higher percentages of coordinators with a doctorate degree, who work for a college or university and who have an 'other' position with their organization

- Coordinators who are social scientists, professionals, volunteers or who work for a college or university are more apt to report their network having 25 or fewer individual members
- Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists more frequently report their network having 26 to 99 individual members

Number of Organizational Members
- Women coordinators, those over the age of 50, those who are natural scientists, engineers, or computer scientists or who have an 'other' specialization are more likely to report having 11 to 34 organizational members
- Coordinators who are male, under 40 years of age and who work for either a NGO or an international organization are more apt to report their network having 35 or more organizational members

Membership Growth
- Network membership growth is reported more frequently by coordinators who are under the age of 40, who are executive or senior managers, and who work for a NGO

Type of Organizational Membership
- Women coordinators, professionals or who work in a college or university are more likely to report an organizational college or university presence in their network
- Networks that are located in a NGO have greater percentages of coordinators who are under 40, have a Bachelor's or Master's degree, an 'other' type of education, work for a NGO or an 'other' organization
- Coordinators under 40, those who work in international organizations, or who are professional staff are more likely to report having a government organization as a member
- Coordinators who report an international organization presence on their network are more likely to be a natural scientists, engineer or computer scientist, to work for an international organization or an 'other' organization

Geographic Location of Organizational Members
- Coordinators who are more likely to report their organization members being located in developing countries are more likely to be natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists
- Social science coordinators are more likely to report their organization members being split evenly between the developing and the developed world

- Those with an 'other' specialization more frequently report their organizational membership being located in the developed world

Type of Individual Membership
- Coordinators who are under 40 years of age, who work for a NGO or who have an 'other' position in their organization are more likely to report having individual NGO members in their network
- Coordinators who are under 40, and especially those between the ages of 40 and 49, are more likely to report having individual government members in their network
- Paid coordinators and those who work for an international organization are more apt to report having individual members of their network who are related to an international organization
- Networks with individual community members are more frequently reported by coordinators who work for a NGO, who have either a Bachelor's or Master's degree or have an 'other' type of education

Academic Discipline of Individual Membership
- Male coordinators and those who work for an international organization more frequently report individual members with a multidisciplinary background
- Networks with individual members who have computer science expertise are more frequently reported by coordinators who work for either a NGO or an international organization
- Male coordinators are more likely to report their network having individual members with a business background
- Coordinators with a natural science, engineering or computer science specialization are more apt to report engineers in their network
- Coordinator who work for a NGO or an international organization are more apt to report individuals with a medical or health expertise in their network
- Coordinators who work for a NGO are also more likely to report having an individual with legal expertise in their network
- Male coordinators, those between the ages of 40 and 49, especially those under the age of 40, and those who work for either a NGO or an international organization more frequently report members with a natural science background in their network

Geographic Location of Individual Members
- Paid coordinators and those under the age of 50 are more likely to report the majority of their network individual members being located in the developing world
- Coordinators who work for a college or university, who are older than 50 years, and who are volunteers are more apt to report an even split of their membership between the developed and the developing world

- Coordinators with an 'other' specialization are more apt to report their individual members living in the developed world

Network Purpose

Coordinators were asked to outline their network purposes and the stability of these purposes over time.

Overview

With regard to network purpose there are two clear and broad groups.

Coordinators who work for either a NGO or an international organization are more likely involved with influencing policy and defining local priorities and research agendas.

On the other hand, coordinators who work for a college or university are more interested in enhancing research quality and building research capacity.

Of the two groups, the coordinators who work for a college or university report greater success and less purpose change over time.

Detailed Analysis

Coordinators were asked to detail the purposes of their network. The most frequent responses were:

- To promote sharing of knowledge – 91%
- To influence policy – 81%
- To build the research capacity of members – 74%
- To foster relationships with research users – 65%
- To enhance research quality – 56%
- To define local research priorities and agendas – 46%

Coordinators did provide some comments that illustrated the diversity of their network purposes:

"Capacity building of villagers, especially women villagers."

"Reinforcer les relations entre checherurs et decideurs."

"Multi-stakeholder action planning and funding of all pilot actions."

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Coordinators from international organizations are the most likely to state influencing policy as a network purpose.

Four out of five (81%) coordinators report one of their network purposes being to influence policy. **(P1)**

Coordinators who work for international organizations (92%), a NGO (84%) or a college or university (84%) are more likely to indicate that influencing policy is a network purpose as compared with those who work for an 'other' organization (70%).

Networks whose Purpose is to Influence Policy
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 89
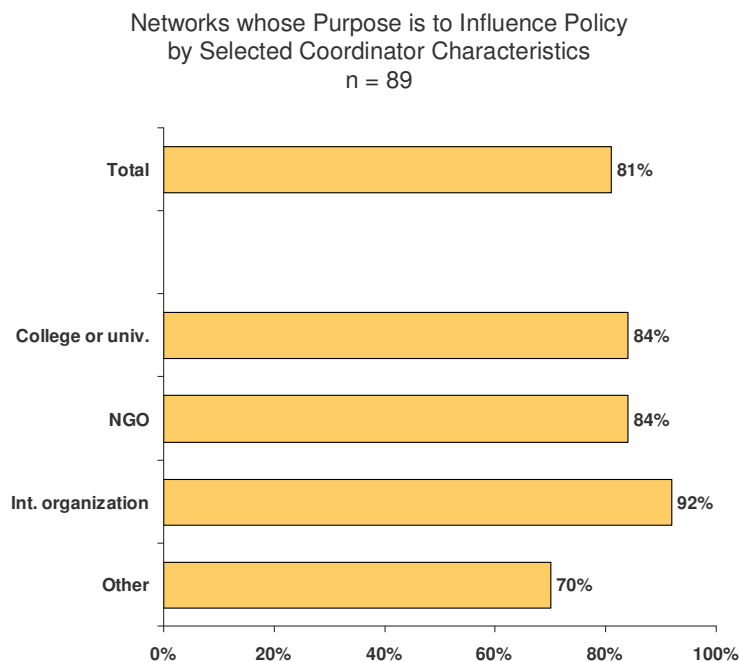
Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to cite defining local research priorities and agendas as a network purpose.

One-half (46%) of coordinators report defining local research priorities and agendas is a network purpose. **(P1)**

Coordinators who work for an international organization (66%) are the most likely to report their network having this purpose, compared to 44% of those who work for a college or university and 30% of those who work for an 'other' organization.

Networks whose Purpose is to Define Local Research Priorities and Agendas
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 51

Category	Percentage
Total	46%
College or univ.	44%
NGO	55%
Int. organization	66%
Other	30%
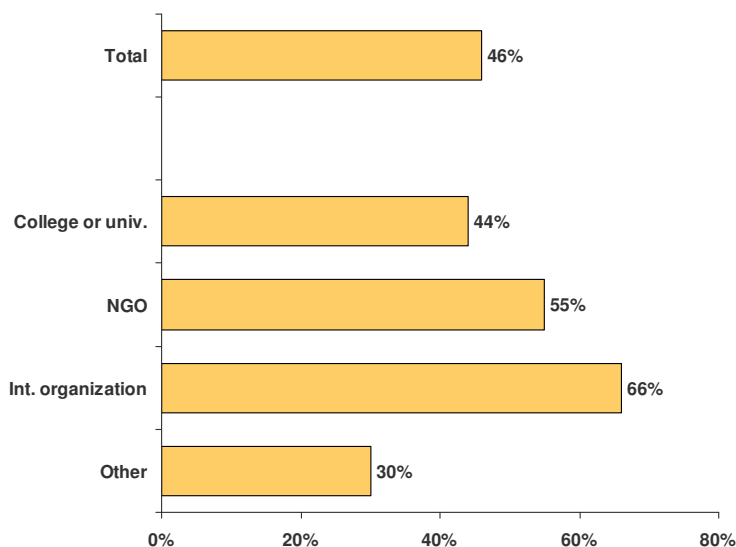
Coordinators with a doctorate degree are more apt to say that a network purpose is to build the research capacity of members.

Three-quarters (74%) of coordinators say one of their network purposes is to build the research capacity of members. **(P1)**

Coordinators who are most likely to report this network purpose are:

- Those with a doctorate degree (87%) – particularly when compared with those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (50%)

- Coordinators who work for either a college or university (88%) or a NGO (83%). Those who work for an 'other' organization (65%) or an international organization (57%) are less likely to mention this purpose.

Decima Research

Networks whose Purpose is to Build the Research Capacity of Members by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 82
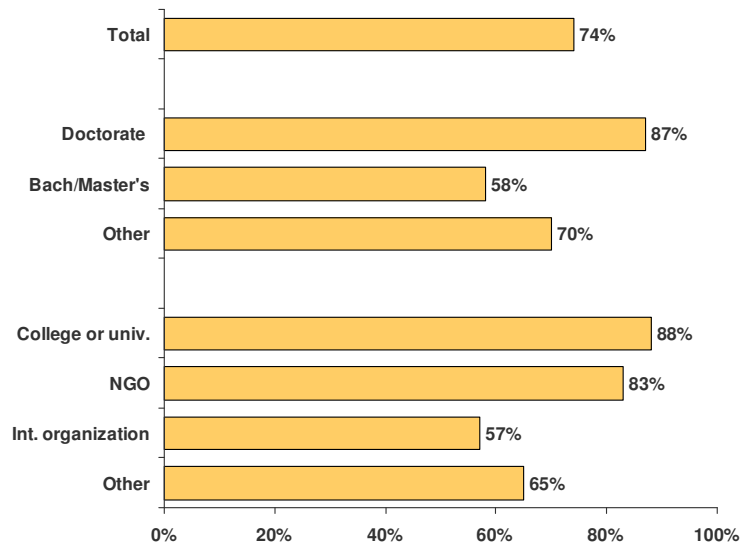
Coordinators who are older, more educated and who work for either a college or university are the most likely to cite enhancing research quality as a network purpose.

One-half (56%) of coordinators mention enhancing research quality is a network purpose. **(P1)**

Those more apt to mention this network purposes include:

- Those 50 and older (75%) – as compared to 39% of those aged between 40 and 49

- Those with a doctorate degree (75%) – particularly when compared with coordinators with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (40%) and those with an 'other' level of education (28%)

- Those who work for a college or university (81%)

Networks whose Purpose is to Enhance Research Quality
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 62

Category	Percentage
Total	56%
Under 40	56%
40 to 49	39%
50 and older	75%
Doctorate	75%
Bach/Master's	40%
Other	28%
College or univ.	81%
NGO	53%
Int. organization	55%
Other	41%
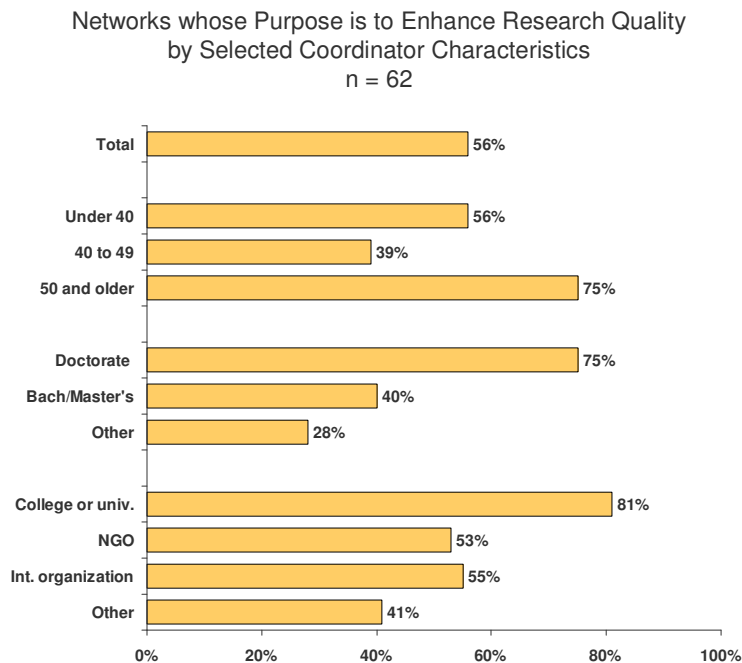
Coordinators over the age of 50 are the most likely to report being very successful in fulfilling the network purpose.

Six out of ten (58%) coordinators report their network being very successful in meeting their network purposes while another 28% report being somewhat successful. **(P2)**

Coordinators who report the greatest success in achieving their network purposes include:

- Those over the age of fifty (73% report being very successful and 18% somewhat successful)

- Those with a doctorate degree where 69% report being very successful and 21% say they have been somewhat successful

These socio-demographic differences reflect a general sentiment by those under the age of 50 and those who do not have a doctorate degree to report being somewhat successful more often. In other words, high percentages of all socio-demographic groups report 'success' in meeting their stated purposes – the only difference is whether they report being very or somewhat successful in these pursuits.
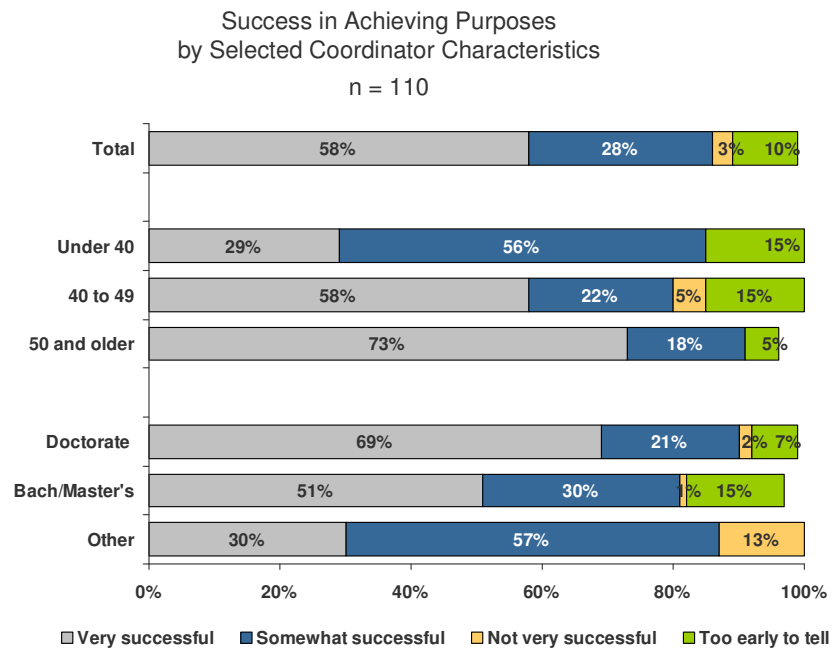
Success in Achieving Purposes
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110

Category	Very successful	Somewhat successful	Not very successful	Too early to tell
Total	58%	28%	3%	10%
Under 40	29%	56%		15%
40 to 49	58%	22%	5%	15%
50 and older	73%	18%		5%
Doctorate	69%	21%	2%	7%
Bach/Master's	51%	30%	1%	15%
Other	30%	57%	13%	

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

☐ Very successful ■ Somewhat successful ☐ Not very successful ■ Too early to tell

Coordinators with a specialization in natural science, engineering or computer science are more likely to say that their network purposes have evolved over time.

One-quarter (28%) of networks say their network purpose(s) have changed over time. **(P3)**

- Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists (46%) are more likely to say a change in purpose has occurred as compared with 26% for those with an 'other' specialization and 20% for social scientists

- Coordinators who work for a college or university (13%) are the least likely to say their network has experienced a purpose change over time when compared with all other coordinators

Network Purpose Change Over Time by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110
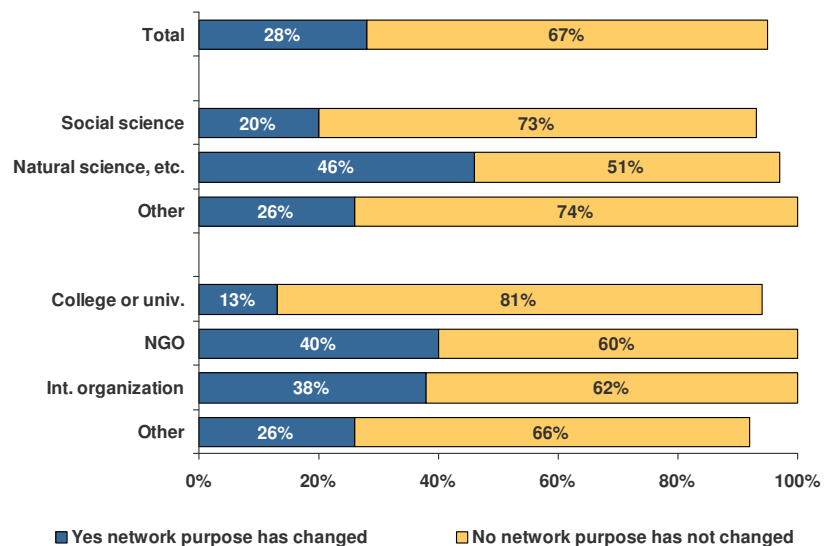
Individual coordinator responses indicate that change emerges from many sources. In some cases a broader initiative subsumes the original network purpose and in others, there is a gradual drift to a new set of parameters. The following comments are indicative:

"We now promote tangible results and results-based actions through research and policy influence; rather than simply acting as an awareness tool on the relevant issues."

"We started as a research network and we are now into training researchers and policy makers and into advocacy."

"Much greater focus on community based efforts."

Chapter Synopsis

Influencing Policy
- Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to report their network goal as being to influence policy

Defining Local Priorities and Agendas
- Coordinators who work for a NGO or an international organization more frequently report defining local priorities and agendas as a network goal

Building Research Capacity
- Coordinators who work for either a college or university or a NGO and those who have a doctorate degree are more apt to cite building research capacity as a network goal

Enhancing Research Quality
- Among those networks who report enhancing research quality as a goal there is a greater percentage of coordinators who are over 50 years of age, who work for a college or university or who have a doctorate degree

Success in Achieving Purpose(s)
- Coordinators who are more apt to report their network as being *very* successful in achieving their stated network goals are those over 50 years of age and those with a doctorate degree
- Coordinators with an 'other' type of education are more likely to say their network was somewhat successful in achieving their network goal

Changes in Network Purpose(s)
- Coordinators with a natural science, engineering or computer science specialization more frequently report their network purpose evolving from a previous purpose
- Coordinators who work for a college or university are more likely to report that their network's purpose(s) have not changed over time

Communications

Network communication is an important feature in measuring the character of networks. Coordinators were asked to outline their communication tendencies by the frequency of their face-to-face and telephone meetings and their electronic communication. In addition, they identified communication barriers their network might face.

Overview

Two important, if somewhat predictable, points are evident in the data:

- Larger networks have more communication
- Larger networks have more communication problems

Communication tends to be more frequent for those who have an 'other' position in their organization, those who work for an international organization or have a Bachelor's or Master's degree.

Coordinators who are younger more often report communication barriers. This is not surprising since they are the most likely to be involved in civil society networks with more members. In contrast, coordinators who work for a college or university (usually very established institutions) are the least likely to complain about communication barriers and tend to belong to smaller networks.

When coordinators under the age of 40 do complain, they are more apt to cite a lack of resources and foreign language issues as barriers.

Larger networks (with many different purpose(s), organized in many different areas with many different program scopes) are the ones who will have the most communication, the greatest communication challenges and identify the most communication barriers. Typically, these networks will have coordinators who are linked into civil society organizations.

The smaller, academic networks who do not change their purpose very often and who are more focused on research issues that are handled over the long course, are less likely to identify communication problems. The coordinators in these networks tend to be older, have a doctorate degree and to work in a college or university setting.
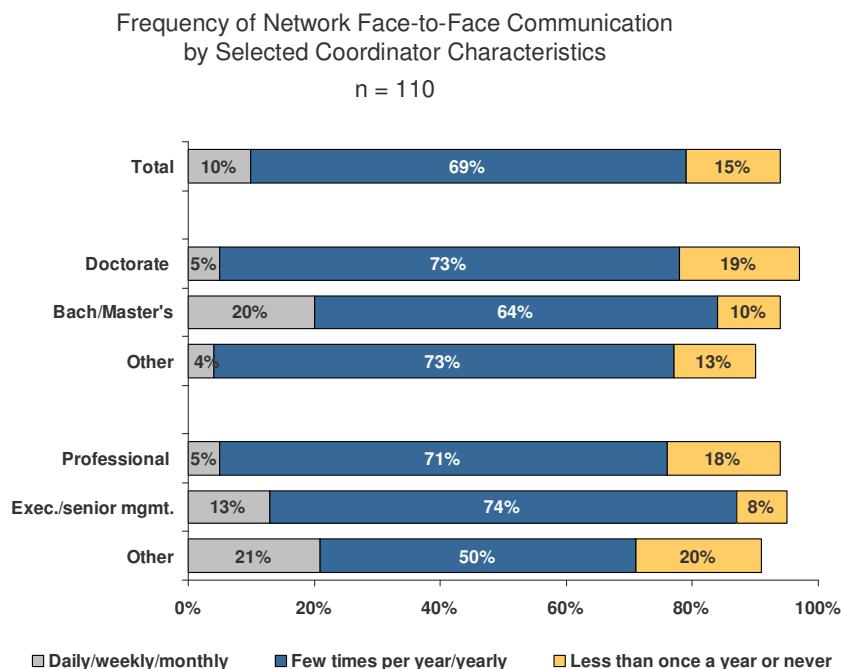
What the socio-demographic analysis indicates is that 'where a person sits' in the system is indicative of the type of network they are involved with, and the characteristics of the network are the features that are most apt to cause communication problems to exist or to be absent.

Detailed Analysis

Coordinators with a Bachelor's or Master's degree are more likely to have frequent (daily, weekly or monthly) face-to-face communication.

Ten percent of coordinators report having regular face-to-face communication (defined as daily, weekly or monthly). **(C1A)**

- Those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (20%) are more likely to report frequent face-to-face communication than those with a doctorate degree (5%) or those with an 'other' level of education (4%)

- Coordinators who have an 'other' position in their organization (21%) are more likely to report having frequent face-to-face communication – particularly when compared with executive or senior managers (13%) or professional staff (5%)

Frequency of Network Face-to-Face Communication
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

n = 110

	Daily/weekly/monthly	Few times per year/yearly	Less than once a year or never
Total	10%	69%	15%
Doctorate	5%	73%	19%
Bach/Master's	20%	64%	10%
Other	4%	73%	13%
Professional	5%	71%	18%
Exec./senior mgmt.	13%	74%	8%
Other	21%	50%	20%

□ Daily/weekly/monthly   ■ Few times per year/yearly   □ Less than once a year or never

Coordinators with an 'other' position in their organization are more apt to report frequent telephone network meetings.

One-third (35%) of coordinators report they have telephone meetings with their network on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. **(C1B)**

- Coordinators with an 'other' role in their organization (52%) are the most likely to report frequent telephone communication as compared with 40% for executive or senior managers and 26% for professional staff

- Those who work for an international organization (47%), a college or university (37%), or a NGO (35%) are more apt to have frequent telephone communications when compared with those who work for an 'other' organization (27%)

Frequency of Network Telephone Meetings
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

n = 110

	Daily/weekly/monthly	Few times per year/yearly	Less than once a year or never
Total	35%	28%	25%
Professional	26%	28%	31%
Exec./senior mgmt.	40%	33%	22%
Other	52%	18%	11%
College or univ.	37%	32%	26%
NGO	35%	36%	22%
Int. organization	47%	30%	15%
Other	27%	18%	33%

☐ Daily/weekly/monthly   ■ Few times per year/yearly   ☐ Less than once a year or never
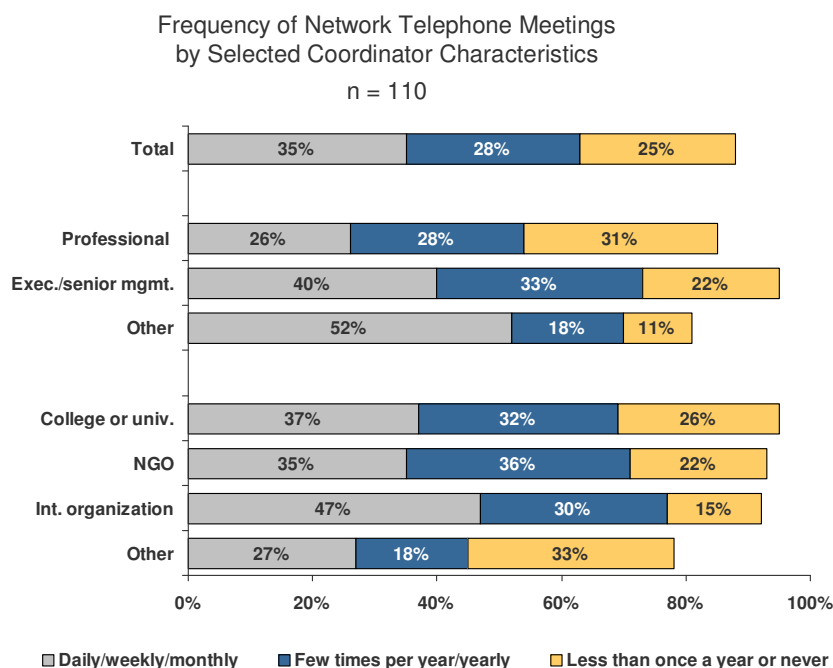
Coordinators under the age of 40 are more likely to report communication barriers than others.

One-half (53%) of coordinators report their network having communication barriers. **(C2)**

Those most likely to report communication barriers are:

- Those under 40 (75%) as compared with 52% for those aged 40 to 49 and 37% for those over 50 years of age

- Those who work for a NGO (69%) or an international organization (65%) as compared with 36% of those who work for a college or university and 47% of those who work for an 'other' organization

- Coordinators who are paid (60%) as compared with those who are volunteers (38%)

Reports of Network Communication Barriers
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

n = 110

Category	Yes communication barriers	No communication barriers
Total	53%	44%
Under 40	75%	25%
40 to 49	52%	48%
50 and older	37%	59%
College or univ.	36%	64%
NGO	65%	35%
Int. organization	69%	31%
Other	47%	44%
Paid	60%	40%
Volunteer	38%	58%

■ Yes communication barriers □ No communication barriers
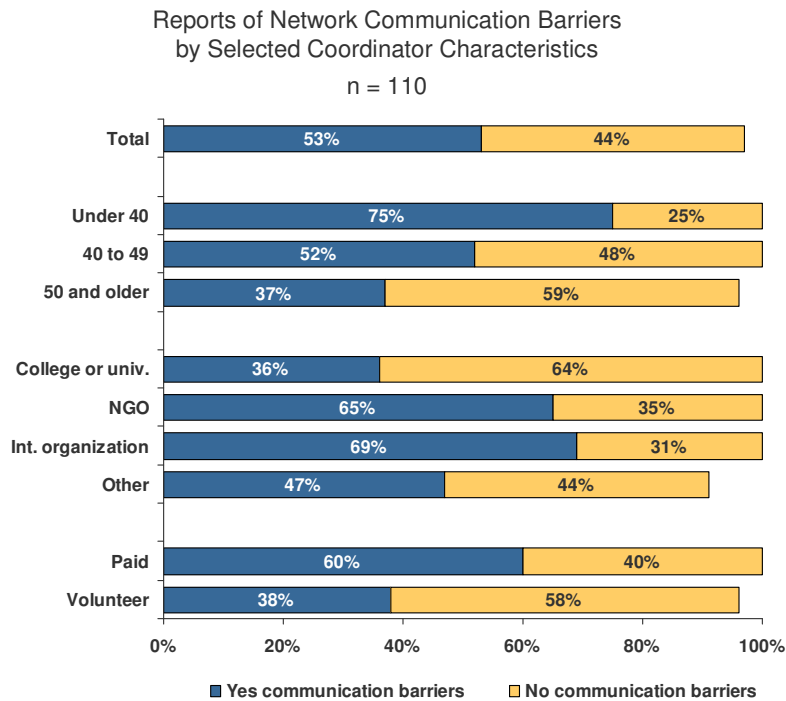
The only socio-demographic differences between identified barriers to communication are:

- 31% of coordinators under 40 cite a lack of resources and material while under 10% of other age groups do

- 29% of coordinators under the age of 40 report foreign language issues to be a barrier to communication while 13% of those aged 40 to 49 and 2% of those over the age of 50 do

Communication barriers mentioned by coordinators often reflect a lack of information communication technology. The following comments provide a flavour:

"1. Not having met the other members; 2. Wide diversity of languages used by members; 3. Costly phone, fax and internet services; 4. Weak telecom infrastructure; 5. Weak documentation skills; 6. No definite mechanisms to share information."

"Connectivity, access to the internet, resources to obtain access, reliable connections, and lack of electricity or infrastructure."

"The issues on which the network focuses are not the main issues of interest of members. Therefore the main obstacle to communication is time availability."

Other comments refer to language barriers, time availability and poor communication infrastructure.

The listing of communication barriers does not vary by socio-demographic characteristic, meaning that all coordinators face the same types of difficulties.

Chapter Synopsis

Face-to-Face Communication
- Coordinators who have either a Bachelor's or Master's degree or who have an 'other' position in their organization are more likely to report more frequent face-to-face interaction

Telephone Communication
- Coordinators who work for an international organization or who have an 'other' position in their organization are more likely to report more frequent telephone communication

Barriers to Communication
- Coordinators over the age of 50 and who work for either a college or university are more likely to say that they experience no communication barriers
- Communication barriers are more likely reported by coordinators who are under 40, who work for an international organization, a NGO or who are paid
- Among the identified communication barriers coordinators under the age of 40 are much more likely to report a lack of resources or material and foreign language issues as barriers

IDRC and Networks

Coordinators were asked to outline the type of support they received from IDRC and their satisfaction with that support. Of particular interest is whether the network and IDRC interaction is more focused on administrative and management or network content issues, and suggestions for improvement in IDRC support to networks.

Overview

Coordinators who work for a NGO or an international organization are more likely to report high degrees of involvement with IDRC. Executive or senior managers and paid coordinators more often report the IDRC as a formal advisor or a member of their steering committee.

Interaction is varied. While coordinators who work for an international organization are more liable to report significant interaction with IDRC over administration and management issues, those working for a college or university and with a doctorate degree are more apt to say interaction is over network content concerns. And satisfaction with the interaction of network content is very high for those academic coordinators.

In specific interaction areas (i.e. research dissemination, etc.) between IDRC and the networks does not illustrate any demonstrative pattern but satisfaction rates with the interaction are high.

It is interesting to note that suggestions for improvement to IDRC support are different for two groups. Those who work an international organization mention increased funding more than other groups and those who have a doctorate degree report a need for improved communications more often than others.

Detailed Analysis

IDRC Role in Networks

This section examines the role that IDRC plays in networks based on socio-demographic characteristics of coordinators. Of particular interest is the degree of involvement with IDRC since start-up and the specific role of IDRC in the network context.

Executive and senior managers are more likely to be involved with networks where IDRC has a longer history.

Almost one-half (48%) of coordinators say that IDRC became involved with their network after 1999.

Key socio-demographic findings include:

- Executive or senior managers (29%) are more likely to be attached to a network that was created before 1995 than professionals (13%) or those with an 'other' position in their organization.

- Coordinators with an 'other' education type (100% after 1995) are more likely than other education groups (80% doctorate degree and 56% Bachelor's or Master's degree) to be involved with a network where IDRC became involved after 1995.

Year IDRC became Involved with the Network by Selected Network
Characteristics
n = 110

| | 1970 - 1995 | 1996 - 2009 | 2000 and later |
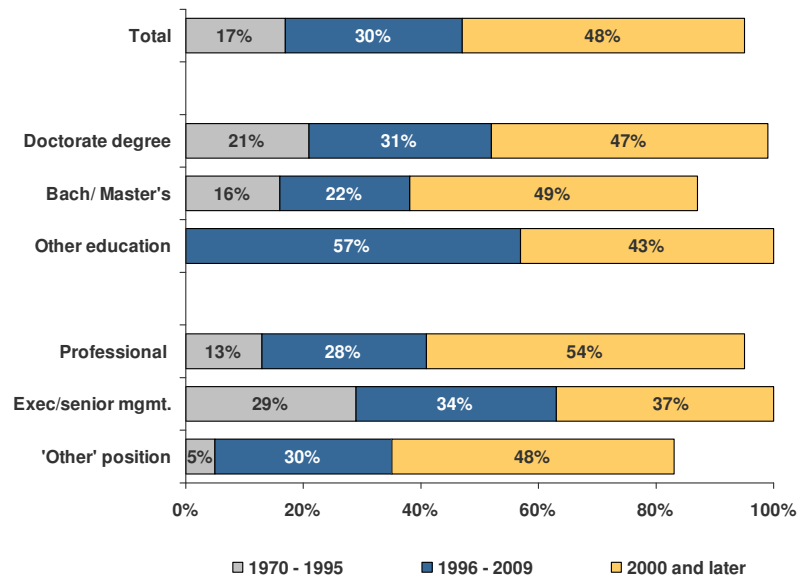
***Coordinators who work for a NGO are most likely to report IDRC
involvement in the development of network content and goals from
start-up.***

Seven out of ten (68%) of coordinators report the IDRC being very involved
in the development of network content and goals from start-up and 22%
report the IDRC being somewhat involved. **(D4)**

The social analysis presents two findings:

- Coordinators who work for NGO's report the IDRC being very
  involved (83%) or somewhat involved (22%) more than coordinators
  who work in other organizations

- Paid coordinators (78%) more often report the IDRC being very
  involved more than volunteer coordinators (54%)

Degima Research

Degree of IDRC Involvement in Development of Content and Goals of
Network from Start-up by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 86

|	Very involved	Somewhat involved	Not very involved
Total	68%	22%	7%
College or univ.	60%	28%	12%
NGO	83%	17%	
Int. organization	79%	3%	10%
Other	58%	32%	5%
Paid	78%	16%	3%
Volunteer	54%	32%	14%
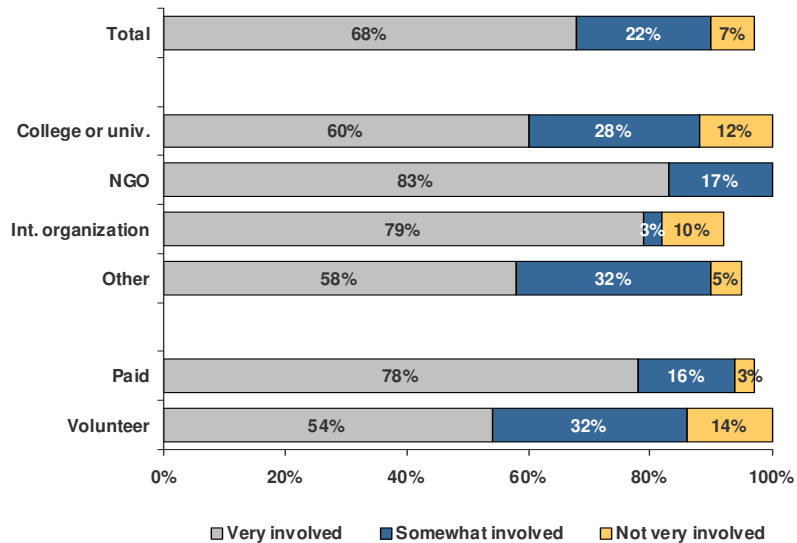
Coordinators most likely to report the IDRC playing the role of a formal advisor or member of the steering committee in their network are executive or senior managers and paid coordinators.

Four out of ten (42%) of coordinators report the IDRC playing a formal role, or being a member of their steering committee. **(D5)**

- Executive or senior managers (57%) are more likely to make this observation than professional staff (31%)

- Paid coordinators (57%) are also more apt to note IDRC's role as a formal advisor than volunteer coordinators (22%)

Networks where IDRC Plays a Formal Advisor or Member of Steering
Committee Role by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n =46

Total	42%
Professional	31%
Exec./senior mgmt.	57%
Other	46%
Paid	57%
Volunteer	22%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%
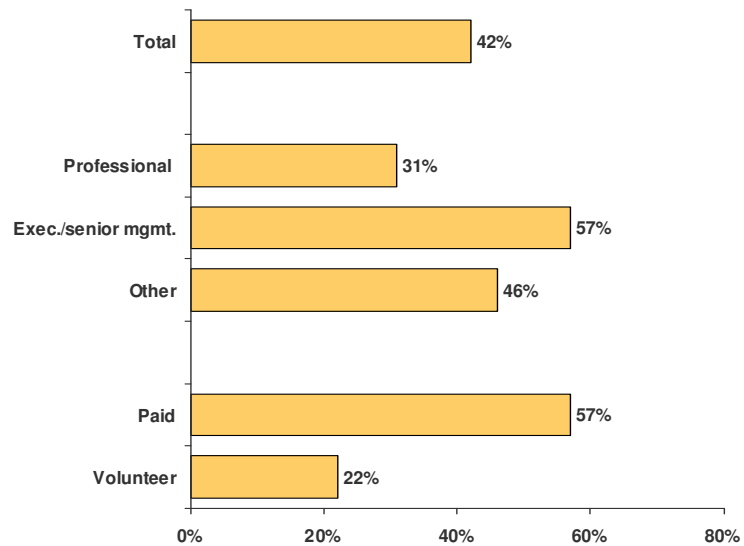
Interaction with IDRC

This section examines IDRC interaction with networks on administrative and management issues as well as in network content issues. The objective is to measure frequency and satisfaction on these broad issues.

Coordinators who work for a college or university or an international organization report the most frequent interaction between the IDRC and the network on administration or management issues.

One-fifth of network coordinators (17%) report the IDRC being involved with their network on a daily, weekly or monthly basis and six in ten (62%) report IDRC contact a few times a year or yearly. **(D7A)**
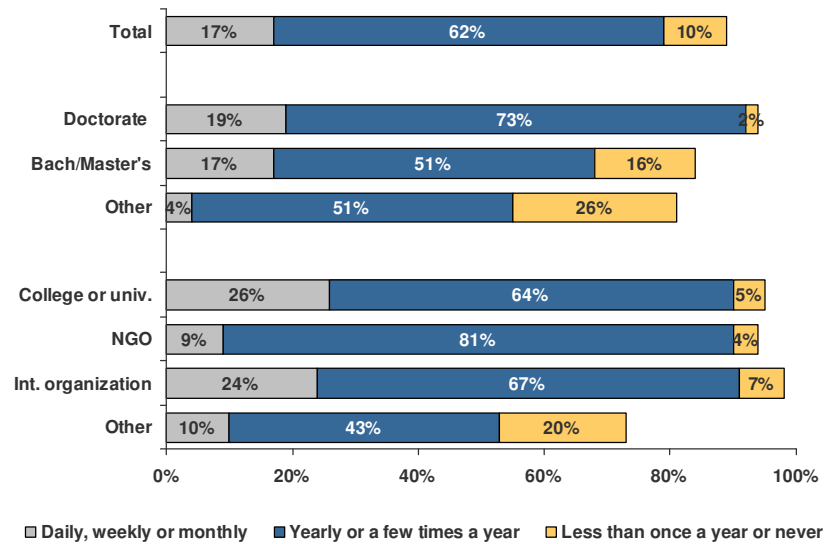
Those most likely to report frequent contact include:

- Coordinators who have a doctorate degree (19% daily, weekly or monthly and 73% yearly or a few times a year)

- Coordinators who work for a college or university (19% daily, weekly or monthly and 73% yearly or a few times a year), a NGO (9% daily, weekly or monthly and 81% yearly or a few times a year) or an international organization (24% daily, weekly or monthly and 67% yearly or a few times a year)

Those who are most likely to report infrequent contact are:

- Coordinators with an 'other' level of education (26% have contact less than once a year or never) and those who work for an 'other' organization (20% less than once a year or never)

Frequency of IDRC Interaction on Network Administration or
Management by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110

	Daily, weekly or monthly	Yearly or a few times a year	Less than once a year or never
Total	17%	62%	10%
Doctorate	19%	73%	2%
Bach/Master's	17%	51%	16%
Other	4%	51%	26%
College or univ.	26%	64%	5%
NGO	9%	81%	4%
Int. organization	24%	67%	7%
Other	10%	43%	20%

While there are no socio-demographic differences between coordinator groups with regard to satisfaction with IDRC support in administration and management issues, it is important to note that satisfaction levels are very high.

The pattern of communication between IDRC and the networks is very similar to the pattern on administrative and management issues.

The frequency of communication between the IDRC and networks is similar for administration and management and network content issues. One-fifth (18%) of coordinators report frequent contact on network content and six in ten (62% yearly or a few times a year) report less frequent contact. One-tenth (10%) report they have rare contact or none. **(D7B)**

Coordinators who report the greatest contact between their network and IDRC include:

- Those who work for a college or university (24% daily, weekly or monthly)

- Those who have a Bachelor's or Master's degree (23% daily, weekly or monthly) and those with a doctorate degree (18%)

Frequency of IDRC Interaction on Network Content by Selected
Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110
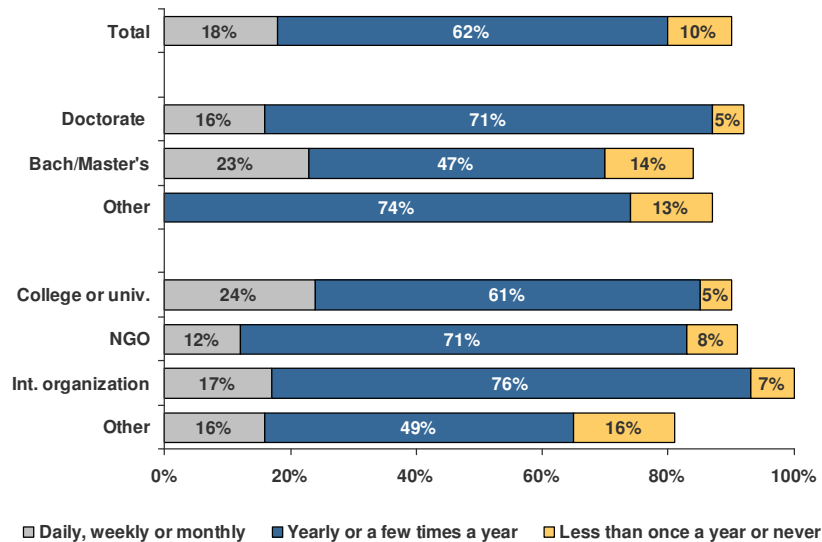
Coordinators over the age of 50 are the most apt to be very satisfied with the degree of contact between the IDRC and their network.

Overall, coordinators are overwhelming satisfied with the degree of contact between the IDRC and their network – variations depend on whether the coordinator is best characterized as very satisfied or somewhat satisfied. Six in ten (60%) coordinators are very satisfied and 29% are somewhat satisfied. **(D8B)**

Coordinators who are most likely to be _very satisfied_ include:

- Coordinators over the age of 40 (66% for those over 50 and 58% for those between 40 and 49)

- Coordinators with a doctorate degree (66%) and those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (60%)

- Those who have an 'other' specialization (72%) – particularly as compared with natural scientists, engineers and computer scientists (52%)

- Those who work for colleges or universities (72%) or an 'other' organization (68%) as compared with 58% for those who work for international organizations and 43% for those who work for a NGO

Degree of Satisfaction with Interaction between IDRC on Network
Content by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 99
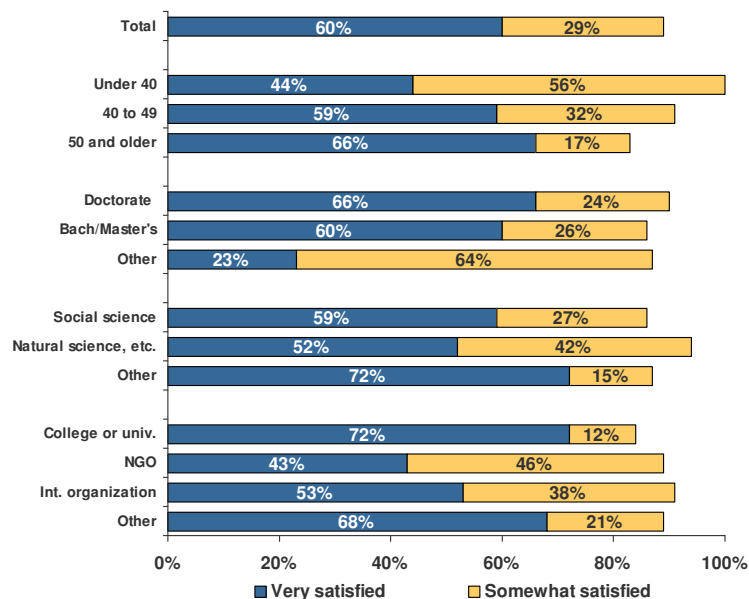
IDRC Support

Coordinators were asked to outline the type of involvement they have with IDRC on network content matters. The most frequent responses were:

- Research dissemination (72%)
- Networking and partnerships (66%)
- Research design and implementation (61%)
- Promoting research use (56%)
- Professional development (28%)

The statistically significant breakdowns for each of these responses are presented separately below. These charts refer to question D9.

Coordinators were then asked the degree of satisfaction they had with the network content interaction. These measures are reflected in subsequent series of charts denoted as D10.

One coordinator comment sets the tone for describing the type of IDRC interaction on network content and its positive impact.

"This was all part of the development of the funding proposal. There were numerous and very long conversations with IDRC about research design, implementation, dissemination, promoting research use, networking and

partnerships, etc. Those conversations were very influential in framing the work."
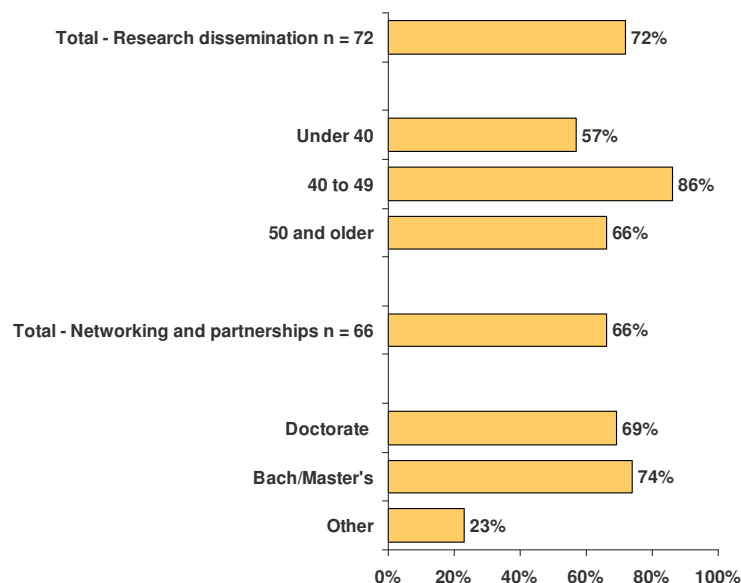
Coordinators between the ages of 40 and 49 interact with IDRC regarding research dissemination more than other age groups.

Three-quarters of coordinators (72%) interact with IDRC regarding research dissemination. Two-thirds (66%) interact with IDRC on networking and partnership issues. **(D9)**

Given these two types of interaction, the following trends are clear.

- Coordinators between the ages of 40 and 49 (86%) are more likely to report interaction on research dissemination than those under 40 (57%)

- Coordinators with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (74%) or a doctorate degree (69%) are more apt to report interaction regarding networks and partnerships than those with an 'other' type of education (23%)

Type of IDRC Interaction on Network Content (Research Dissemination and Networking and Partnerships) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

| Category	Percentage
Total - Research dissemination n = 72	72%
Under 40	57%
40 to 49	86%
50 and older	66%
Total - Networking and partnerships n = 66	66%
Doctorate	69%
Bach/Master's	74%
Other	23%

Decima Research

Male coordinators are more apt to report interaction with IDRC regarding the promotion of research use.

One-half (56%) of coordinators interact with the IDRC on promoting research use - male coordinators (68%) more frequently than female coordinators (44%). **(D9)**

One-quarter (28%) of coordinators interact with the IDRC on professional development issues. Interaction is greatest for those who work for an international organization (44%) or a NGO (40%) as compared with those who work for a college or university (18%) or an 'other' type of organization (15%).

Type of IDRC Interaction on Network Content (Promoting Research Use and Professional Development) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
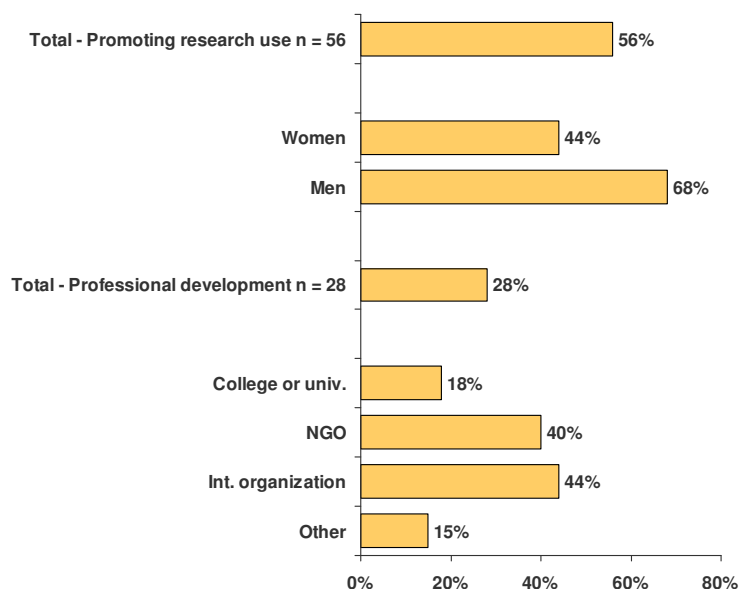
Coordinators who work for a college or university are more satisfied with their interaction with the IDRC research dissemination than other groups.

Similar to previous satisfaction results, coordinators display high satisfaction overall. Variations in the degree of satisfaction are limited to whether the coordinator is best characterized as very or somewhat satisfied. **(D10)**

With regard to _research dissemination_, six out of ten (58%) coordinators are very satisfied and 32% are somewhat satisfied. The most satisfied coordinators are those who work in a college or university (85% very satisfied) – particularly when compared with coordinators who work for a NGO (35%).

Decima Research

In terms of _research design and implementation_, six out of ten coordinators (62%) are very satisfied and 36% are somewhat satisfied. The most satisfied coordinators include:

- Coordinators with a doctorate degree (69% very satisfied) and those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (66%) as compared with 28% of coordinators with an 'other' form of education who report being very satisfied

- Coordinators who work for a college or university (78% very satisfied) as compared with those who work for a NGO (38% very satisfied)

Degree of Satisfaction with IDRC Support (Research Dissemination and Research Design and Implementation) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
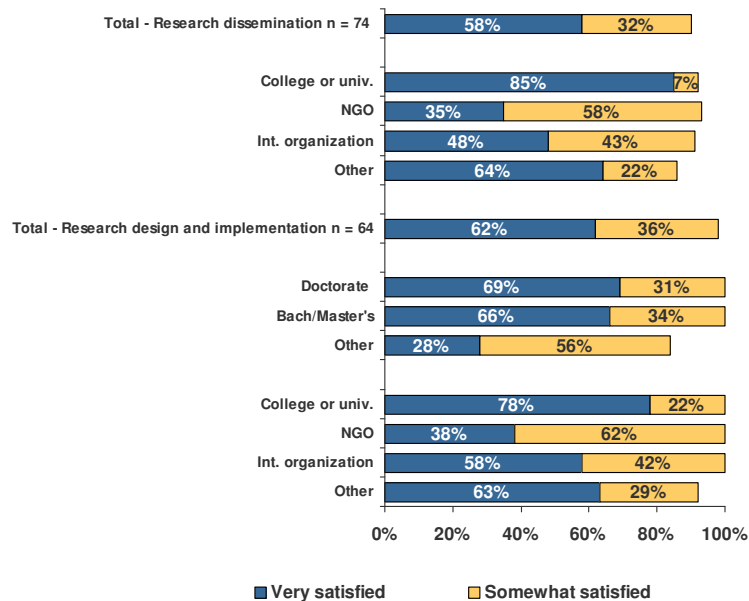
Coordinators with a doctorate degree are the most satisfied with IDRC support on issues of networking and partnerships.
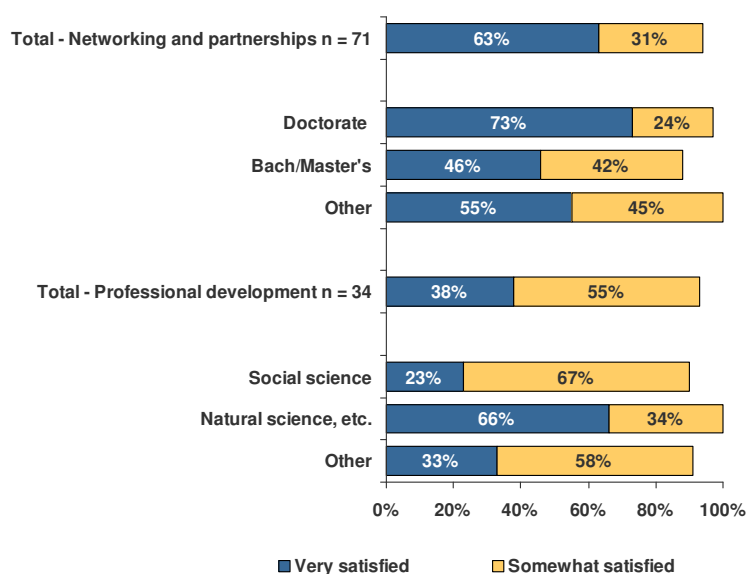
With regard to _networking and partnerships_, two-thirds (63%) of coordinators are very satisfied with IDRC support and another one-third (31%) is somewhat satisfied. **(D10)**

Coordinators with a doctorate degree (73% very satisfied) are the most satisfied as compared to those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (46% very satisfied)

In terms of _professional development_, one-third (38%) of coordinators are very satisfied and over one-half (55%) are somewhat satisfied with IDRC support.

Coordinators with a specialization in natural science, engineering or computer science (66% very satisfied) are the most satisfied in terms of professional development support from IDRC – particularly when compared with social scientists (23% very satisfied).

Degree of Satisfaction with IDRC Support (Professional Development and Networking and Partnerships) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied
Total - Networking and partnerships n = 71	63%	31%
Doctorate	73%	24%
Bach/Master's	46%	42%
Other	55%	45%
Total - Professional development n = 34	38%	55%
Social science	23%	67%
Natural science, etc.	66%	34%
Other	33%	58%

■ Very satisfied ☐ Somewhat satisfied

Potential Improvements to IDRC Support

Coordinators were asked to provide suggestions for improving IDRC support to networks. The findings are presented below.

**Coordinators who work for international organizations are the most likely to suggest that IDRC improve their support through increased funding.**

Coordinators were asked to list any suggestions they might have for improvement to IDRC support to networks with regard to administration and management. There were few socio-demographic differences worthy of note. **(D11A)** This was also true for suggestions to improve IDRC support on network content. **(D11B)**

Two interesting findings were revealed however:

- With regard to administration and management, four in ten (39%) of coordinators who work for an international organization suggest that IDRC support could be improved through increased funding as compared with 12% of those who work for a NGO, 5% of those who work for a college or university and 3% of those who work for an 'other' organization did.

- On network content, coordinators with a doctorate degree (23%) are more likely to mention improving communications than those with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (7%)

Suggestions for Improvements to IDRC Support to Networks by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
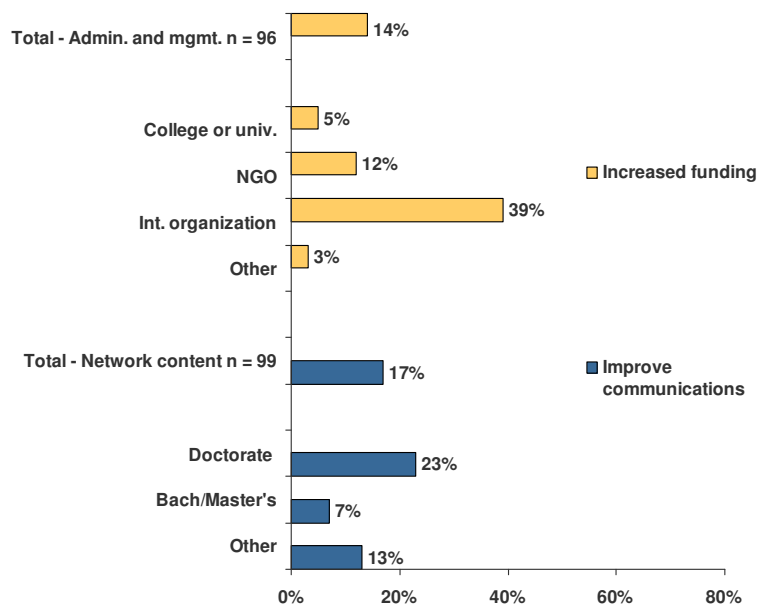
A sample of specific coordinator suggestions for improvement to IDRC support are provided below.

"Respond to the needs expressed by the network coordinators and jointly planning of improvement measures rather than imposing certain one sided planned measures upon the network partners; intensify joint strategic planning and coordination between the IDRC and the networks."

"They could improve their long-term funding. They could also use their strategic position to rally around other donors. They could also assist with publications. Perhaps the networks that they're housing they should give greater autonomy too."

"Encourage more interface meetings, enhance sharing of knowledge, particularly during the earlier phases of the networking."

"IDRC should not get involved. Besides promotion and communication they can't get involved. Design and content are not their business. Promotion of results and dissemination, they can get involved in. And fostering partnership they should be involved in."

"Produce guidelines or benchmarks for assessing the effectiveness of research and dissemination."

Chapter Synopsis

IDRC Role in Networks

Degree of IDRC Involvement
- Coordinators who are paid, and those who work for either a NGO or an international organization are more likely to report the IDRC being very involved with their network

IDRC as Formal Advisor
- Coordinators who are executive or senior managers, who are paid or who have an 'other' position within their organization more frequently report the IDRC having a formal advisory role on their committee or membership on the steering committee.

Interaction with IDRC

Frequency of Contact on Administration and Management
- Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to report more frequent contact (daily, weekly or monthly) on administration and management issues than other coordinators
- Coordinators who work for a NGO or who have a doctorate degree are more likely to report contact on administration and management issues yearly or a few times a year

Frequency of Contact on Network Content
- Daily, weekly or monthly contact between IDRC and the network is more frequently reported by coordinators who work for a college or university and those who have either a Bachelor's or Master's degree

- Less frequent contact (yearly or a few times a year) is reported by coordinators who work for either a NGO or an international organization and those who have a doctorate degree

Satisfaction with Contact on Administrative and Management Issues
- Satisfaction levels are high with regard to IDRC support in these areas across all socio-demographic groups

Satisfaction with Contact on Network Content
- Almost all network coordinators are satisfied with the interaction with the IDRC on network content issues; variations are between those who are very satisfied and those who are somewhat satisfied only
- Coordinators who are most likely to be _very satisfied_ with their interaction with the IDRC on network content issues are those who are 50 years and older, who have a doctorate degree, work in a college or university, who have an 'other' specialization or who work for an 'other' organization

Support from IDRC

Research and Dissemination
- Coordinators between the ages of 40 and 49 more frequently report IDRC support on research and dissemination issues

Satisfaction with Support on Research and Dissemination
- The coordinators most likely to be _very satisfied_ with IDRC support on research and dissemination issues are those who work in a college or university and those who work for an 'other' organization

Networking and Partnerships
- Coordinators who have a doctorate, Bachelor's or Master's degree are the most apt to report support from IDRC on networking and partnerships

Satisfaction with Support on Networking and Partnerships
- Coordinators who have a doctorate degree are the most likely to be _very satisfied_ with IDRC support in the area of networking and partnerships

Professional Development
- Coordinators who work for either an international organization or a NGO are more likely to report IDRC support in the professional development area

Satisfaction with Support on Research and Development
- Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists are the most apt to be *very satisfied* with IDRC support in this area

Promoting Research Use
- Male coordinators are more likely to report IDRC support in promoting research use than female coordinators

Satisfaction with Support on Research Design and Implementation
- The most satisfied coordinators with IDRC support in the area of research design and implementation are those with a doctorate, Bachelor's or Master's degree (i.e. not those with an 'other' type of education) and those who work in a college or university

Potential Improvements to IDRC Support

Among the many disparate suggestions for improvement in IDRC support, coordinators who work in an international organization are more likely to suggest increased funding, and coordinators with a doctorate degree are more apt to suggest improving communications

Network Outcomes

IDRC is interested in positively influencing individual and organizational capacity building, enhancing research capacities and achieving policy outcomes. This chapter examines network outcomes by the social characteristics of the coordinator.

The first part of the chapter, however, is focused on what types of activities coordinators are involved in as part of their network leadership. By understanding the activities with which coordinators are involved, the measurement of individual and organizational capacity building gains depth.

Overview

Two broad points are important to identify.

- Coordinators express significant satisfaction regarding the effect of the network on their individual and their organization's capacity building. Any socio-demographic variations are characterized by changes between those who are 'very' satisfied and those who are 'somewhat' satisfied.

- Coordinators who work for a NGO are the most likely to be 'very satisfied' with the effect of the network on their individual and organizational development.

Network Activity Participation

There are three important socio-demographic tendencies in terms of activity participation in networks.

Coordinators under the age of 40 are more liable to report being involved with research dissemination, facilitating communication, forging new relationships, providing training, and _not_ being involved in financial administration.

Paid coordinators are more likely to cite coordinating research and monitoring research results than volunteers.

Thirdly, coordinators over the age of 50 are more likely to report being involved with providing training and monitoring research quality.

Individual Capacity Development

In terms of individual capacity development, four clusters of coordinators that note a greater influence are evident.

1. Coordinators working in a NGO are more apt to report developing their research skills, their communication and interpersonal skills, their computer and technical skills, and their monitoring and evaluation skills

2. Paid coordinators are more likely than volunteers to note improved research skills and monitoring and evaluation skills

3. Male coordinators are more likely to cite an increase in their communication and interpersonal skills, their computer and technical skills, and their coordination and facilitation skills as a result of their network participation than female coordinators

4. Executive or senior managers are more likely than others to report an increase in their financial administration and monitoring and evaluation skills

The most likely to be 'very satisfied' with their increase in individual capacity are those who have a doctorate degree or who work in a college or university. It is important to mention that satisfaction rates with individual capacity development overall (very and moderately satisfied combined) are extremely high.

Organizational Capacity Development

Coordinators who work for a NGO are more likely to state their intention to have the network influence their organization. They are also more likely to report their organization's communication and dissemination, research capacity, research promotion, and networking and partnerships capacities having been increased by their network involvement.

Male coordinators are more apt to note the intention to have the network influence their organization, and express greater satisfaction with the overall affect of the network on their organization.

Paid coordinators more frequently report a positive influence on their organization in the areas of communication and dissemination and promoting research use.

Enhancing Research Quality

Coordinators who work for a college or university, hold a doctorate degree, or who work for a NGO are the most apt to note an intention of their network to achieve this objective.

Coordinators over the age of 50 are the ones most likely to report a success. The specific aspect that these coordinators (those who work for a college or university, are over 50 and who are volunteers) are more likely to mention is an advance in peer reviews, journal publications and communication tools.

Policy Outcomes

There is little difference between socio-demographic groups with regard to expanding research capacities, broadening the knowledge available to and the perspective of policy makers and affecting policies, laws, legislation or regulations. The only trend worth note is that coordinators who work for an international organization are more apt to report success in the last two areas (broadening the knowledge of policy makers and influencing laws).

Detailed Analysis

This section examines the activities that coordinators engage in on behalf of their network.

Activity Participation

Coordinators were asked to list the activities that they participated in while working with their network. Coordinators were provided 14 response options and an 'other' category. They were asked to select all that applied. The responses are presented in the chart below. **(E1)**

Activity Participation in Network Activities
n = 110

Activity	%
Disseminating research results	85%
Promoting the network	83%
Organizing conferences, etc.	83%
Facilitating communication	81%
Presenting at conferences, etc.	80%
Forging new relationships	73%
Co-ordinating research	70%
Conducting research	58%
Mobilizing resources	58%
Providing training to members	55%
Financial administration	55%
Monitoring quality of research	50%
Providing technical and/or computer support	39%
Working on consulting assignments	22%
Other	4%

Among these responses statistically significant differences exist in nine responses. Each one of these is examined below in a separate section and is referred to as question E1.

Younger coordinators report being involved with disseminating research results more than older coordinators.

Four out of five (85%) coordinators report being involved with the dissemination of research results by their network. Coordinators under the age of 40 (98%) are more likely to report being involved with this activity than coordinators over the age of 50 (83%). **(E1)**
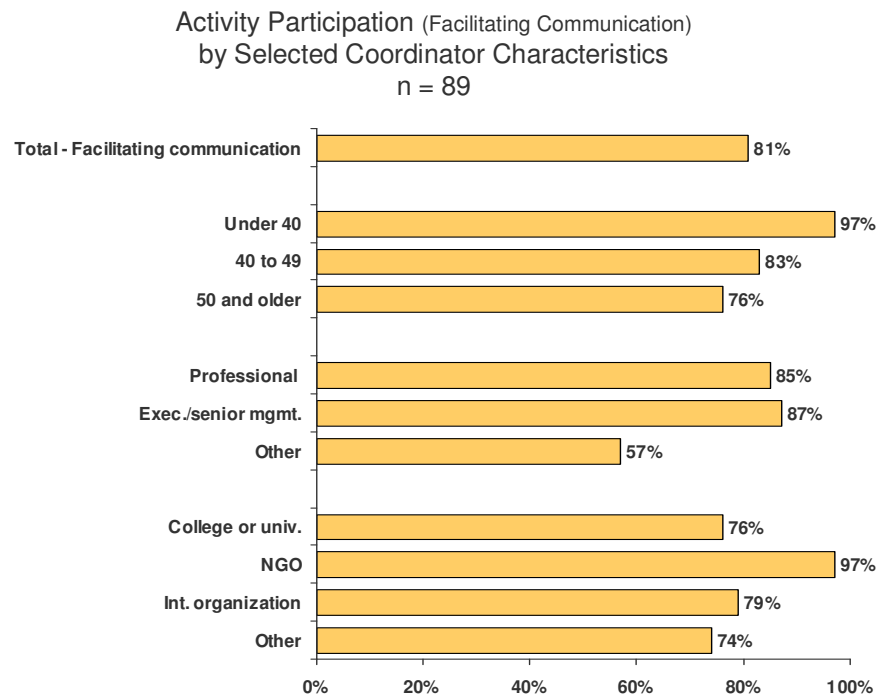
Activity Participation (Disseminating Research Results)
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 93
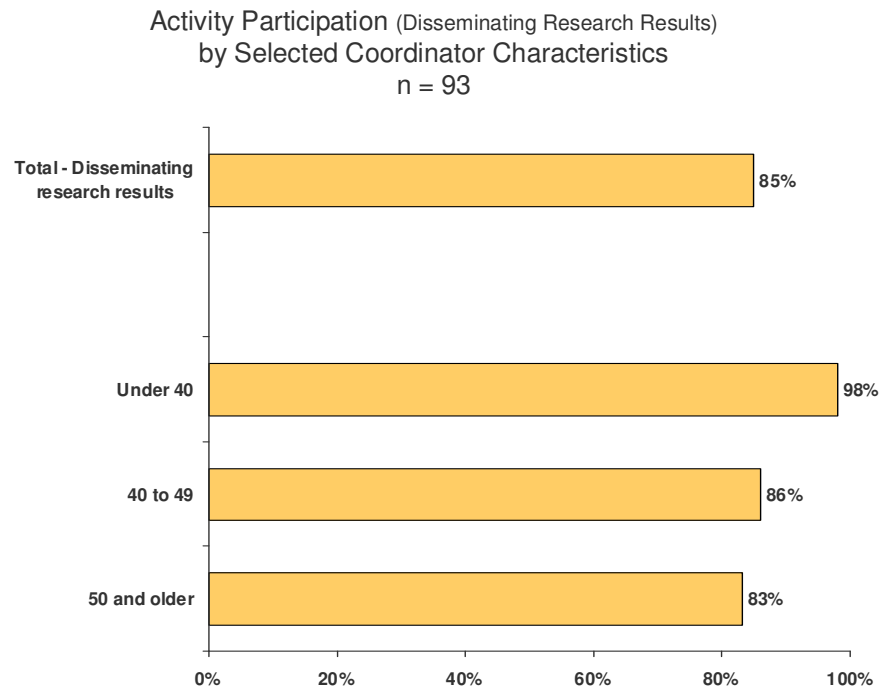
Younger coordinators and those who work for a NGO are the most likely to be involved with facilitating communication and interpersonal relationships.

Four out of five (81%) of coordinators are involved with facilitating communication and interpersonal relationships on behalf of their network. **(E1)**

Those most likely to report this activity include:

- Coordinators under the age of 40 (97%) – particularly as compared with those over 50 (76%)

- Coordinators who work for a NGO (97%)

- Coordinators who are executive or senior managers (87%) or professional staff (85%) rather than those who have an 'other' position in their home organization (74%)

Activity Participation (Facilitating Communication)
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 89

Category	Percentage
Total - Facilitating communication	81%
Under 40	97%
40 to 49	83%
50 and older	76%
Professional	85%
Exec./senior mgmt.	87%
Other	57%
College or univ.	76%
NGO	97%
Int. organization	79%
Other	74%

Younger coordinators and those who work for a NGO are also more likely to be involved with forging new relationship on behalf of their network.

The chart below presents two activities that coordinators report participation. In terms of _forging new relationships_, three-quarters (73%) of coordinators are involved in this activity. Seven out of ten coordinators (70%) are involved in _coordinating research_ on behalf of their network. **(E1)**

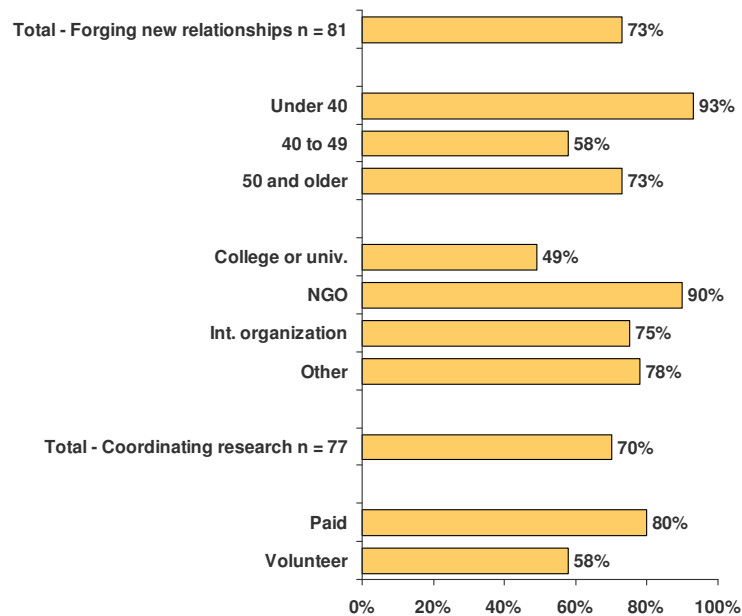With regard to these two activities, the following socio-demographic effects are notable.

Forging New Relationships

- Coordinators under the age of 40 (93%) are frequently involved in this activity, particularly when compared with those between the ages of 40 and 49 (58%)

- Coordinators who work for a NGO (90%) are more involved in forging new relationships on behalf of the network as compared with those who work for a college or university (49%)

Coordinating Research

- Paid coordinators (80%) are more likely to coordinate research on behalf of the network than volunteer coordinators (58%)

Activity Participation (Forging New Relationships and Coordinating Research)
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

Category	Value
Total - Forging new relationships n = 81	73%
Under 40	93%
40 to 49	58%
50 and older	73%
College or univ.	49%
NGO	90%
Int. organization	75%
Other	78%
Total - Coordinating research n = 77	70%
Paid	80%
Volunteer	58%

Coordinators who work for a college or university more frequently conduct research on behalf of the network.

The chart below also displays two activity types: conducting research on behalf of the network and providing training to members. Six out of ten coordinators (58%) _conduct research_ on behalf of the network and slightly less (55%) say they are involved with _providing training to members_. **(E1)**
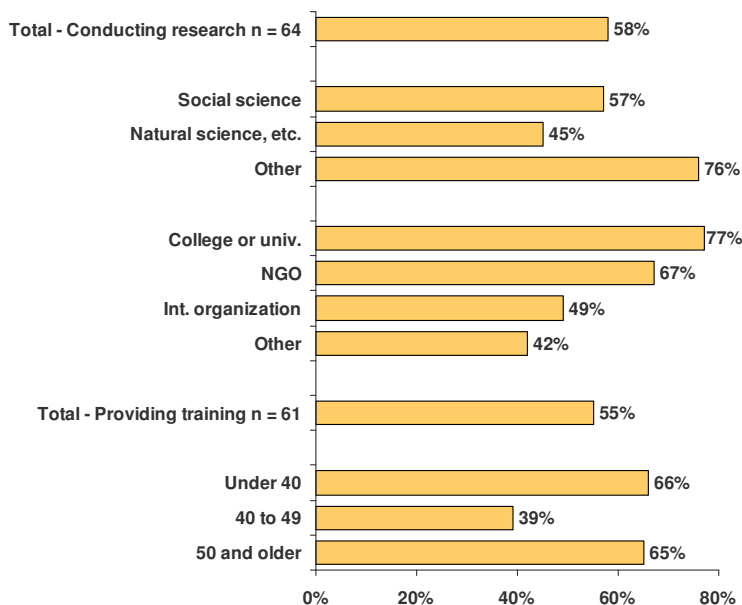
The following socio-demographic breakdowns are notable.

Conducting Research

- Coordinators who work for a college or university (76%) are the most likely to conduct research for the network – particularly when compared with those who work for an 'other' network (42%)

- Coordinators who have an 'other' specialization (76%) are more often report this activity than natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists (45%)

Providing Training to Members

- Coordinators under the age of 40 (66%) and over the age of 50 (65%) are more likely than those between the ages of 40 and 49 (39%) to report providing training to network members

Activity Participation (Conducting Research and Providing Training to Members)
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

Category	Percentage
Total - Conducting research n = 64	58%
Social science	57%
Natural science, etc.	45%
Other	76%
College or univ.	77%
NGO	67%
Int. organization	49%
Other	42%
Total - Providing training n = 61	55%
Under 40	66%
40 to 49	39%
50 and older	65%

Younger coordinators are less likely to report being involved in financial administration on behalf of the network.

The chart below displays two activity types: financial administration and providing technical or computer support. Over one-half (55%) of coordinators are involved with *financial administration* on behalf of their network and four in ten (39%) coordinators report *providing computer or technical support*. **(E1)**

The following socio-demographic differences are evident.

Financial Administration

- Coordinators over the age of 40 (65% for those between 40 and 49 and 66% for those over 50) are more likely to report being involved with financial administration than those under 40 (36%)

- Paid coordinators (68%) more frequently report being involved in financial administration than volunteers (40%)

Providing Technical or Computer Support

- Coordinators who work for an international organization (62%) are the most likely to report providing technical or computer support particularly when compared with those who work for a college or university (28%) or those who work for an 'other' organization (27%)

Activity Participation (Financial Administration and Providing Computer and Technical Support) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
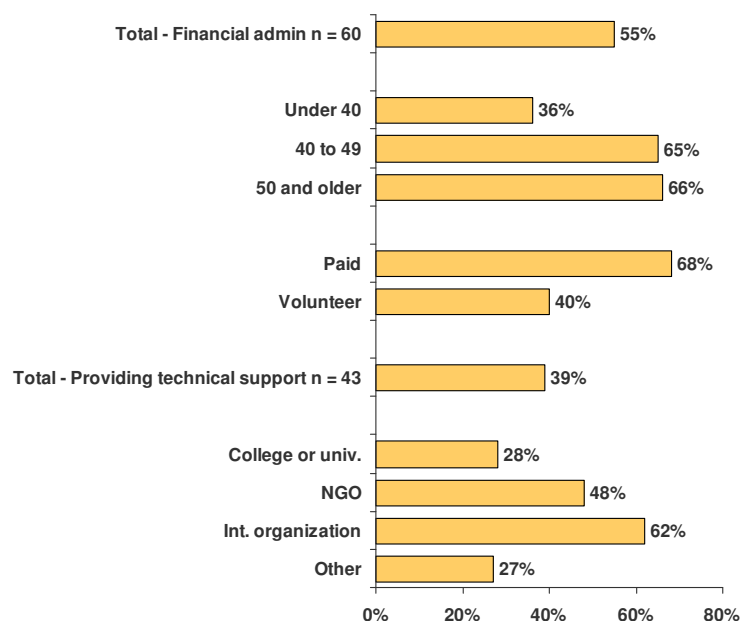
Coordinators who have a doctorate degree, are over 50 and who are paid are the most likely to monitor the quality of research results on behalf of their network.

One-half (50%) of coordinators report they monitor the quality of research on behalf of their network. **(E1)**
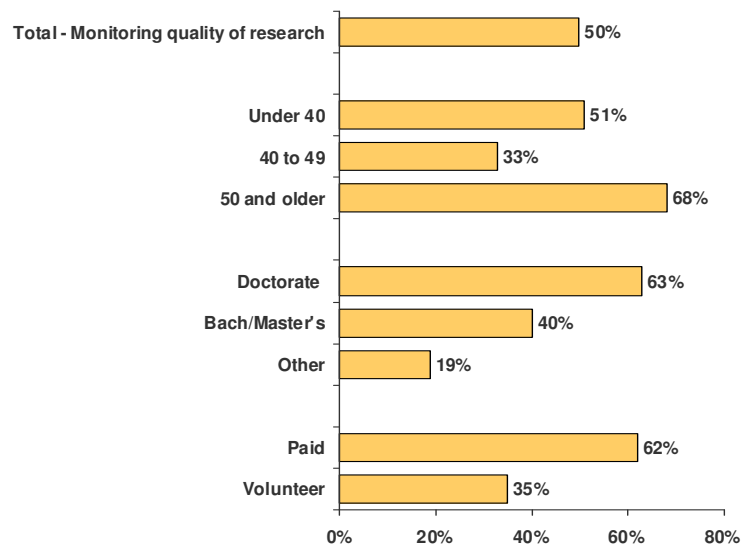
The following socio-demographic effects are notable.

- Coordinators over the age of 50 (68%) are more apt to be involved in this activity than those between 40 and 49 (33%)

- Coordinators who work for a college or university (63%) more frequently are involved with monitoring the quality of research in their

network as compared with those with either a Bachelor's or Master's degree (40%) or those with an 'other' type of education (19%)

▪ Paid coordinators (62%) are more likely to be involved with this activity than volunteer coordinators (35%)

Activity Participation (Monitoring the Quality of Research)
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 55

Category	Value
Total - Monitoring quality of research	50%
Under 40	51%
40 to 49	33%
50 and older	68%
Doctorate	63%
Bach/Master's	40%
Other	19%
Paid	62%
Volunteer	35%

Individual Capacity Development

Coordinators were asked to rate the degree to which their individual skills were increased in 10 areas. An 'other' category where coordinators could list a skill not listed above was also given as an option. For each skill area where a statistically significant socio-demographic difference is evident, an explanation of these differences is presented below.

Some specific comments that indicate the impact of IDRC on individual capacity development are reproduced below:

"The network has expanded my personal networks for research and social policy, as well as to potential funders for our work and has deepened my theoretical and historical knowledge and understanding in areas related to the project."

"Training of trainers, negotiation skills, advocacy to decision-makers and policy makers, and politicians' peace building advisory roles."

"It has broadened my knowledge on the content or scope of information that could pass through the network."

Coordinators who work for a NGO more frequently cite the network as having a great influence on their research skills.
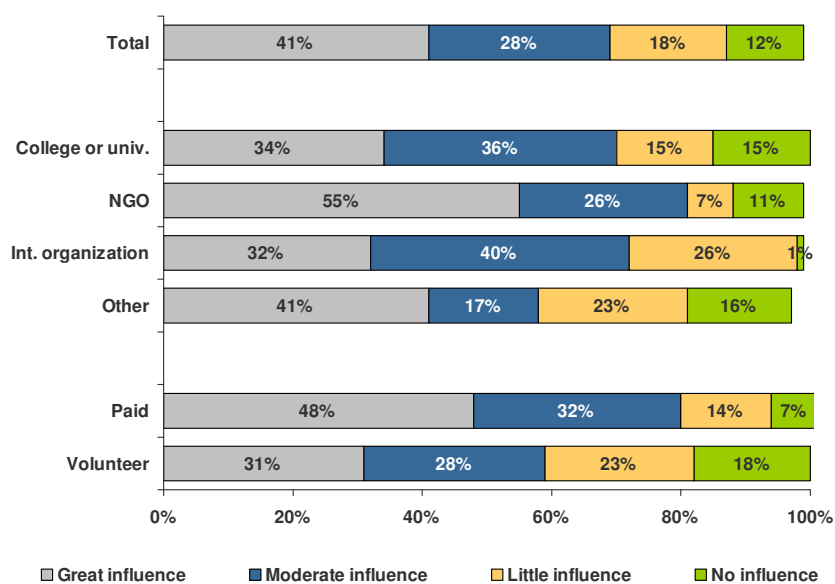
Four out of ten (41%) of coordinators report network participation having a great influence on their research skills and 28% report a moderate influence. **(E3A)**

Coordinators most likely to note an influence are:

- Those who work for a NGO (81% total influence, 55% great influence, 26% moderate influence)

- Paid coordinators (80% total influence, 48% great influence, 32% moderate influence)

Network Influence on Individual Capacity Development (Research Skills)
by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110

Category	Great influence	Moderate influence	Little influence	No influence
Total	41%	28%	18%	12%
College or univ.	34%	36%	15%	15%
NGO	55%	26%	7%	11%
Int. organization	32%	40%	26%	1%
Other	41%	17%	23%	16%
Paid	48%	32%	14%	7%
Volunteer	31%	28%	23%	18%

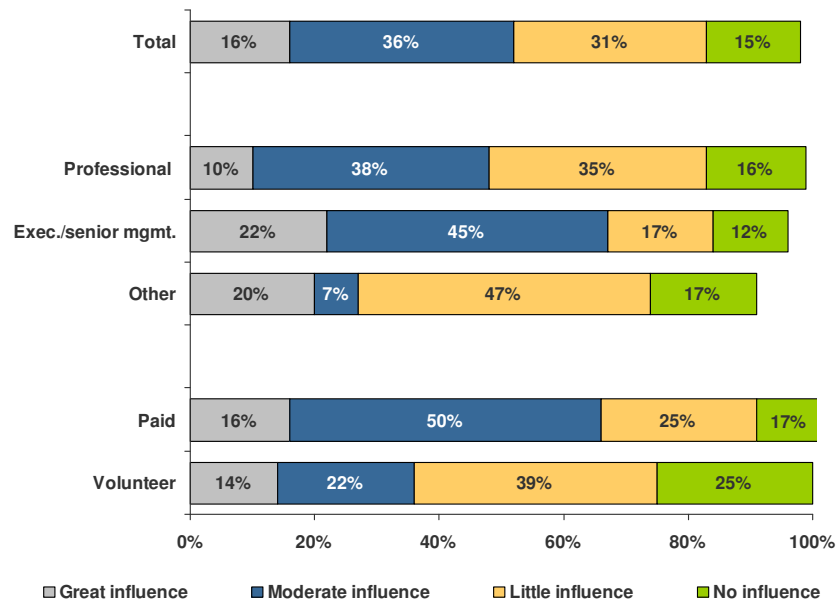■ Great influence　■ Moderate influence　■ Little influence　■ No influence

Paid coordinators are more apt to report the network having a great or moderate influence on their financial management skills.

One-sixth (16%) of coordinators feel the network is having a great influence on their financial management skills and another 36% report a moderate influence. **(E3C)**

Coordinators reporting the most influence include:

- Paid coordinators (66% total, 16% great, 50% moderate)

- Coordinators who are either executive or senior managers (67% total, 22% great, 45% moderate) – particularly when compared with coordinators who have an 'other' position in their network (27% total, 20% great, 7% moderate)

Network Influence on Individual Capacity Development (Financial Management Skills) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110

	Great influence	Moderate influence	Little influence	No influence
Total	16%	36%	31%	15%
Professional	10%	38%	35%	16%
Exec./senior mgmt.	22%	45%	17%	12%
Other	20%	7%	47%	17%
Paid	16%	50%	25%	17%
Volunteer	14%	22%	39%	25%

Coordinators under the age of 40, males and those who work for a NGO are the most likely to note a great influence of the network on their communication and interpersonal skills.
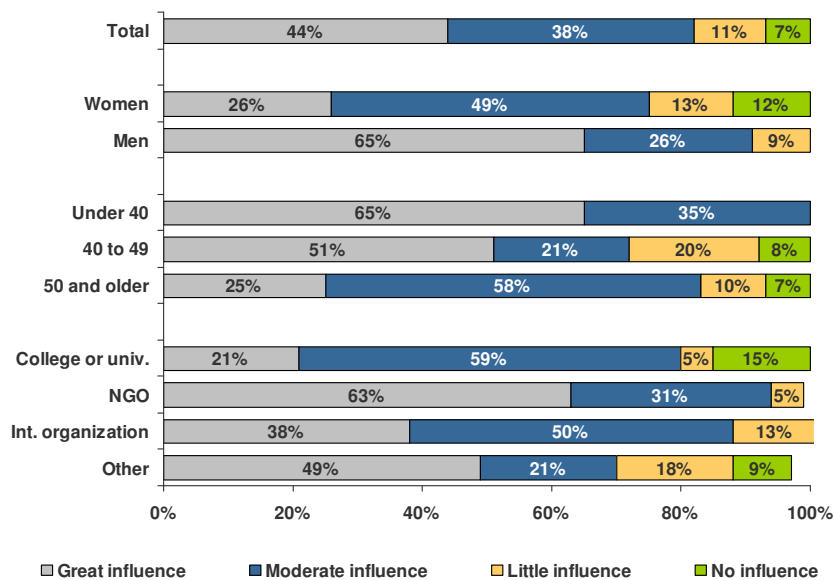
Four out of ten (44%) of coordinators report the network having a great influence on their communication and interpersonal sills and another four in ten (38%) note a moderate influence. **(E3F)**

Socio-demographic breakdowns worth noting include:

- Coordinators under the age of 40 (100% total, 65% great, 35% moderate) are more likely to credit the network with influencing their communication and interpersonal skills

- Coordinators who are male (91% total, 65% great, 26% moderate) are more likely than females (75% total, 26% great, 49% moderate) to note the influence of the network on their skills

- Coordinators who work for a NGO (95% total, 63% great, 31% moderate) are more apt to report a positive influence than those who work for an 'other' organization (70% total, 49% great, 21% moderate)

Network Influence on Individual Capacity Development (Communication and Interpersonal Skills) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110

Male Coordinators and those who work for a NGO are also more apt to report the network having an influence on the computer and technical skills.

With regard to computer and technical skills, 14% of coordinators report their network having a great influence and 29% having a moderate influence. **(E3H)**

Coordinators more likely to note a network influence on their computer and technical support skills include:

- Men (59% total, 20% great, 39% moderate) as compared with women (33% total, 9% great, 24% moderate)

- Those who work for a NGO (62% total, 29% great, 33% moderate)

Network Influence on Individual Capacity Development (Computer and Technical Skills) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110
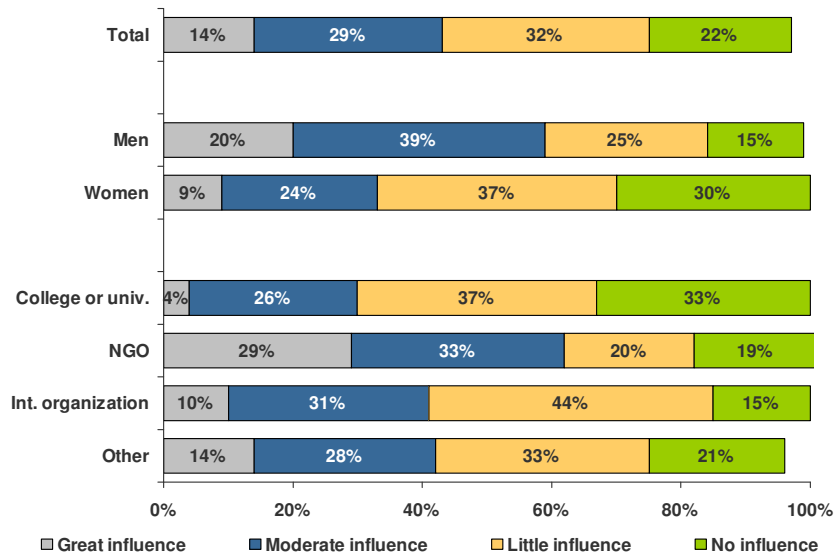
Executive or senior managers, those who work for a NGO and paid coordinators are the most likely to state that the network has had an influence on their monitoring and evaluation skills.

One-third (32%) of coordinators feel the network is having a great influence on their monitoring and evaluation skills and another 37% report a moderate influence. **(E3I)**

Those most likely to report a positive influence include:

- Coordinators who work for a NGO (86% total, 45% great, 41% moderate)

- Coordinators who are executive or senior managers (84% total, 45% great, 38% moderate)

- Paid coordinators (80% total, 35% great, 45% moderate)

Network Influence on Individual Capacity Development (Monitoring and Evaluation Skills) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110
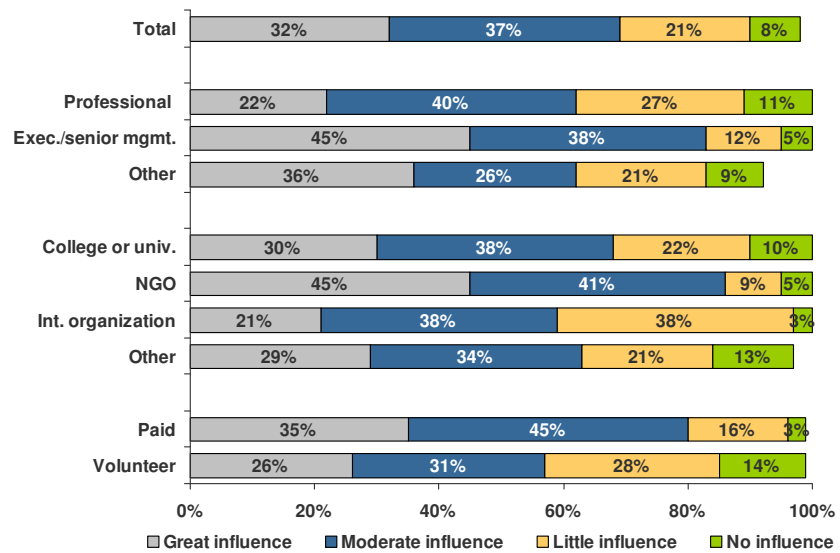

Male coordinators more frequently note the effect of network participation on their coordination and facilitation skills.

Over one-half (53%) of coordinators note the network having a great influence on their coordination and facilitation skills, and 30% report a moderate influence. **(E3J)**

Men (92% total, 67% great, 25% moderate) are more likely to report a positive influence on their coordination or facilitation skills than women (77% total, 40% great, 37% moderate).

Network Influence on Individual Capacity Development (Coordination and Facilitation Skills) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110
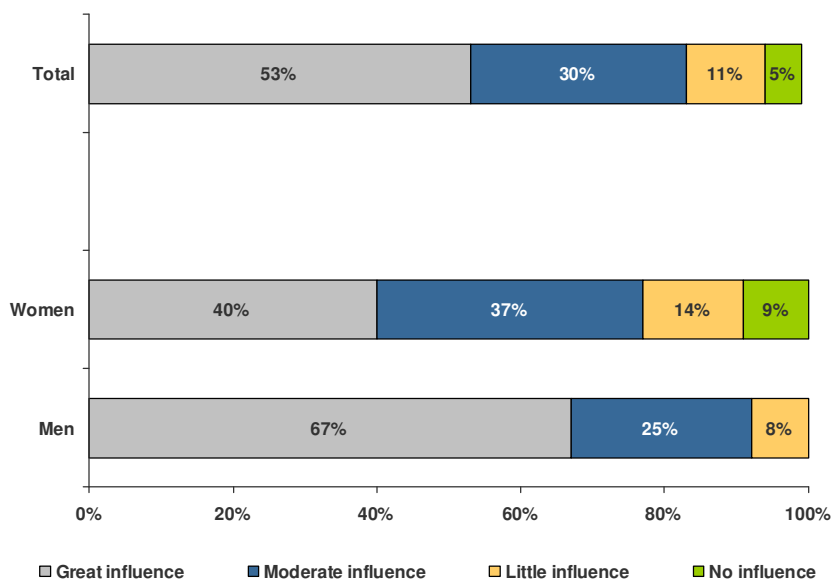
Coordinators are very positive in their comments regarding the most important aspect of the network on their career. Some selected comments are presented below.

"It has broadened my horizons in terms of research capacity and quality research. I have learned more about participatory methodologies and multi-disciplinary approaches to research particularly. I also have a good support from IDRC programme officers."

"It has enormously influenced my career positively by exposing me to and deepening my understanding of research critical to my interest, linking me with foundations and agencies relevant to my work that I had not been linked to before."

"It has tremendously improved my understanding of other cultures and language diversity in Asian and its impact on sharing knowledge most relevant for poverty alleviation and the use of ICT tools for this. This is something I did not know very much about."

"It simply brought me in touch with a host of people in a very specialized filed that I had little to do with before and this, in turn, helped to understand and appreciate a tools and technology (open source) that I had little familiarity with before."

Overall, male coordinators and those with a doctorate degree are the most likely to be very satisfied with the effect of the network on their individual development.

Overall, most coordinators (94% total, 74% very, 20% somewhat) are satisfied with the impact of the network on their individual development. Socio-demographic differences only between those who are very satisfied and those who are somewhat satisfied. **(E5)**

- Male coordinators (82%) are more likely to be very satisfied than women (70%).

- Coordinators with a doctorate degree (85%) are more apt to be very satisfied than those with a Bachelor's or a Master's degree (66%) or an 'other' type of education (51%).

It is also important to note that 100% of males, those who work in a college or university and those who work in a NGO express satisfaction with the influence of the network on their career (either very or somewhat satisfied) and 99% of those who work for an international organization are satisfied.

Satisfaction with the Influence of the Network on Individual Capacity
Development by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110
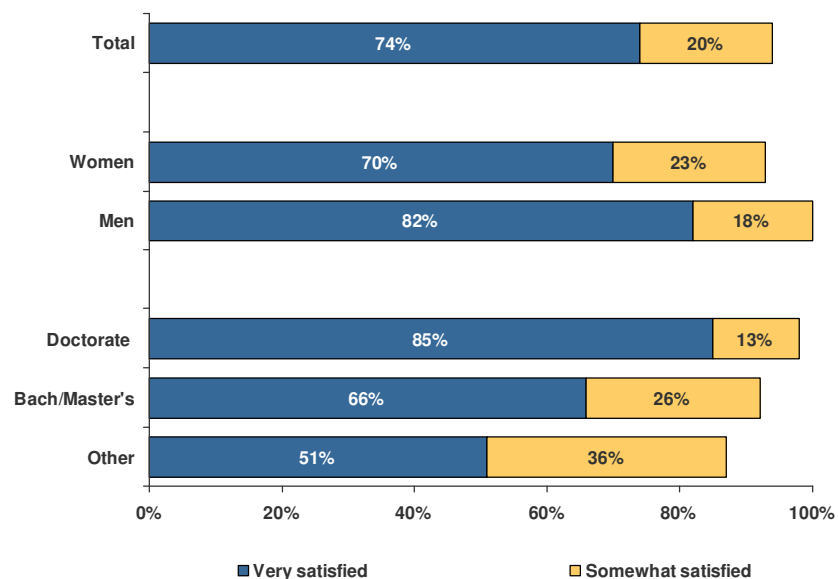
Organizational Capacity Development

Coordinators were asked whether their organization had been influenced by their network participation and, if so, the degree to which their organization had been influenced by their network participation. They were given six options and provided with an 'other' category to list any auxiliary ways in which their organization had been influenced. For each development area where a statistically significant socio-demographic difference is evident, an explanation of these differences is presented below.
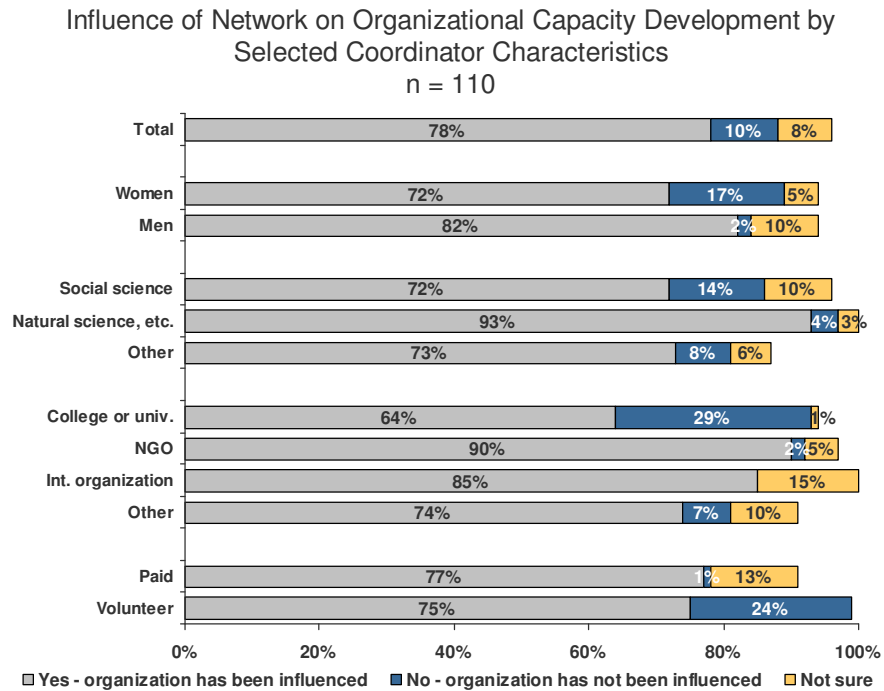
Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists are the most likely to state that their organization has been influenced by their participation on their network.

Four out of five (78%) coordinators report their organization has been influenced by their participation on the network. **(E6)**

Those most likely to recognize an organization influence include:

- Male coordinators (82%) as compared to female coordinators (72%)

- Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists (83%) as compared to social scientists (72%)

- Coordinators who work for a NGO (90%) as compared with those who work for a college or university (64%)

Volunteer coordinators (24%) are more likely to say their organization has not been influenced by their participation on their network.

Influence of Network on Organizational Capacity Development by
Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110

	Yes - organization has been influenced	No - organization has not been influenced	Not sure
Total	78%	10%	8%
Women	72%	17%	5%
Men	82%	2%	10%
Social science	72%	14%	10%
Natural science, etc.	93%	4%	3%
Other	73%	8%	6%
College or univ.	64%	29%	1%
NGO	90%	2%	5%
Int. organization	85%		15%
Other	74%	7%	10%
Paid	77%	1%	13%
Volunteer	75%	24%	

Coordinators who work for a NGO are the most likely to say that their network participation has had a great influence on their organization in terms of administration and management.

One-sixth (17%) of coordinators report the network having a great influence on their organization in terms of administration and management while 49% report a moderate influence. **(E7A)**
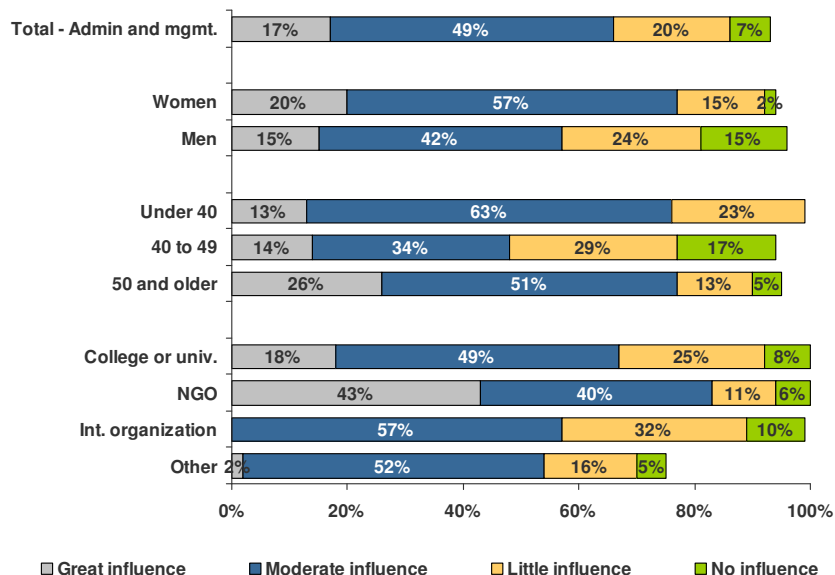
Coordinators who work for a NGO (83% total, 43% great influence, 40% moderate influence) are the most likely to feel the network is having a positive influence on their organization in this regard, particularly when compared with those who work for an 'other' organization (54% total, 2% great, 52% moderate).

Two coordinator groups are more likely to report the network having little or no influence on their organization in terms of administration and management. These groups are:

- Male coordinators (40% total, 24% little, 15% no influence) report little or no influence on their organization more than women (16% total, 15% little, 1% no influence)

- Coordinators between the ages of 40 and 49 (46% total, 29% little, 17% no influence) are more likely to report the network having little or

no influence on their organization particularly when compared with those over 50 (19% total, 15% little, 3% no influence)

Network Influence on Organizational Capacity Development (Administration and Management) **by Selected Coordinator Characteristics**
n = 84

Category	Great influence	Moderate influence	Little influence	No influence
Total - Admin and mgmt.	17%	49%	20%	7%
Women	20%	57%	15%	2%
Men	15%	42%	24%	15%
Under 40	13%	63%	23%	
40 to 49	14%	34%	29%	17%
50 and older	26%	51%	13%	5%
College or univ.	18%	49%	25%	8%
NGO	43%	40%	11%	6%
Int. organization		57%	32%	10%
Other	2%	52%	16%	5%

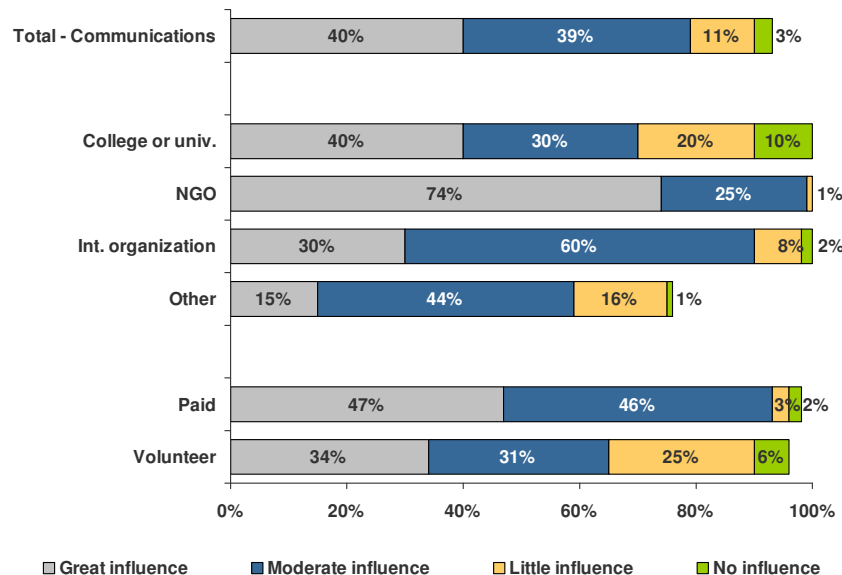■ Great influence ■ Moderate influence ■ Little influence ■ No influence

Coordinators who work for a NGO are also the most likely to say that the network has had a great influence on their organization's communication and dissemination ability.

Four in ten (40%) coordinators report their network having a great influence on their organization's communication and dissemination ability and another four in ten (39%) report a moderate influence. **(E7B)**

- Coordinators who work for a NGO (99% total, 74% great and 25% moderate influence) are more likely to note the influence of the network on their organization's communication and dissemination ability as compared with those who work for a college or university (70% total, 40% great and 30% moderate influence)

- Coordinators who work for an international organization (90% total, 30% great, 60% moderate influence) also report a high influence of the network on their organization's ability to communicate and disseminate information

- Paid coordinators (93% total, 47% great, 46% moderate influence) are more likely to note the positive effect of the network on their

organization in this regard than volunteer coordinators (65% total, 34% great, 31% moderate influence)

Network Influence on Organizational Capacity Development
(Communications and Dissemination) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 84

	Great influence	Moderate influence	Little influence	No influence
Total - Communications	40%	39%	11%	3%
College or univ.	40%	30%	20%	10%
NGO	74%	25%		1%
Int. organization	30%	60%	8%	2%
Other	15%	44%	16%	1%
Paid	47%	46%	3%	2%
Volunteer	34%	31%	25%	6%

Coordinators who work for a NGO are also more apt to say that their participation in their network has had a great influence on the organization's research capacity.
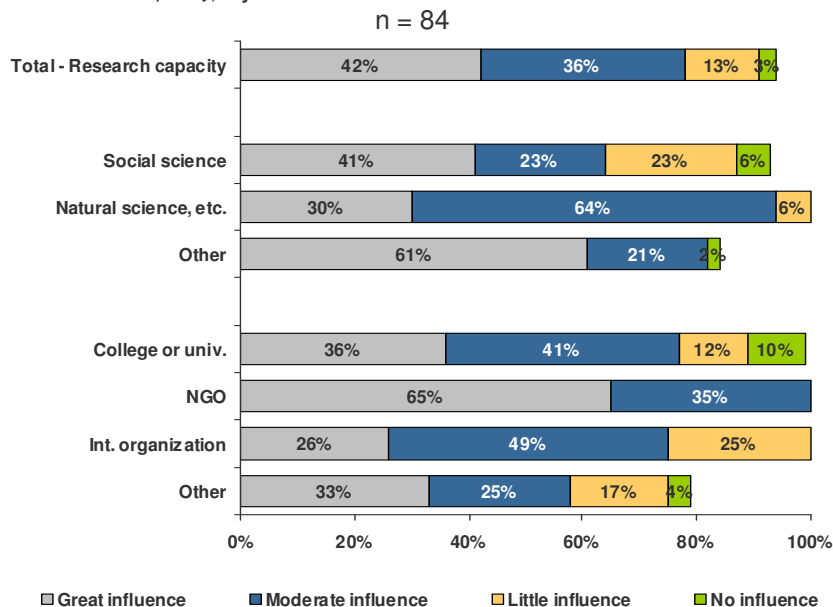
Four in ten (42%) of coordinators say their network has had a great influence on their organization's research capacity while another four in ten (36%) report a moderate influence. **(E7C)**

Coordinators who report the greatest degree of influence include:

- Those who work for a NGO (100% total, 65% great, 35% moderate influence)

- Natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists (94% total, 30% great, 64% moderate influence) – particularly when compared with social scientists (64% total, 41% great, 23% moderate influence)

- Coordinators with an 'other' type of education (61% great influence) are more likely to say their organization's research capacity has been greatly influenced as compared with natural scientists, engineers or

computer scientists (30% great influence) who are more muted in their assessment

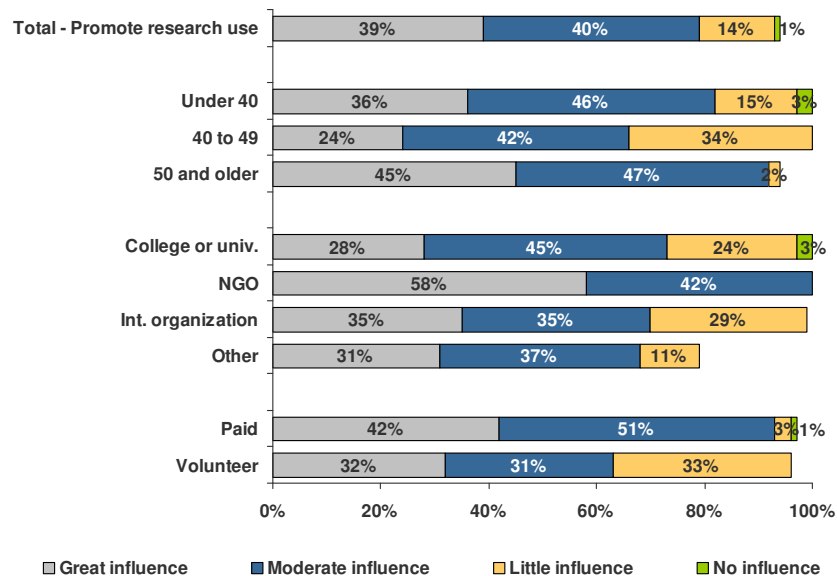Network Influence on Organizational Capacity Development (Research Capacity) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics

n = 84

	Great influence	Moderate influence	Little influence	No influence
Total - Research capacity	42%	36%	13%	3%
Social science	41%	23%	23%	6%
Natural science, etc.	30%	64%	6%	
Other	61%	21%		2%
College or univ.	36%	41%	12%	10%
NGO	65%	35%		
Int. organization	26%	49%	25%	
Other	33%	25%	17%	4%

Older coordinators and those who work for a NGO are more likely to report their network having a great influence on their organization's ability to promote research use.

Four out of ten (39%) of coordinators report their network having a great influence on their organization's ability to promote research use while another four in ten (40%) report a moderate influence. **(E7D)**

Coordinators who report the greatest degree of influence in this regard are:

- Those who work for a NGO (100% total, 58% great, 42% moderate influence)

- Those who are paid (93% total, 42% great, 51% moderate influence) as compared to volunteer coordinators (63% total, 32% great, 31% moderate)

- Those who are over the age of 50 (93% total, 45% great, 47% moderate influence) as compared to those 40 to 49 (66% total, 24% great, 42% moderate influence)

Network Influence on Organizational Capacity Development (Promote Research Use) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 84

	Great influence	Moderate influence	Little influence	No influence
Total - Promote research use	39%	40%	14%	1%
Under 40	36%	46%	15%	3%
40 to 49	24%	42%	34%	
50 and older	45%	47%	2%	
College or univ.	28%	45%	24%	3%
NGO	58%	42%		
Int. organization	35%	35%	29%	
Other	31%	37%	11%	
Paid	42%	51%	3%	1%
Volunteer	32%	31%	33%	

Coordinators who work for a NGO, again, are the most likely to state that their network has had a great influence on their organization's ability in networking and partnerships.

Six out of ten (61%) of coordinators report their network having a great influence on their organization's ability in networking and partnerships while another three in ten (31%) reported a moderate influence. **(E7E)**

Notable findings include:

- 100% of those who work for a NGO and those who work for an international organization report their organization being influenced by their network in this manner

- Coordinators who work for a NGO were the most supportive (87% great influence, 13% moderate influence) as compared with those who work in an international organization (55% great influence, 45% moderate influence) and those who work in a college or university (39% great influence, 51% moderate influence)

Network Influence on Organizational Capacity Development (Networks and Partnerships) by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 84

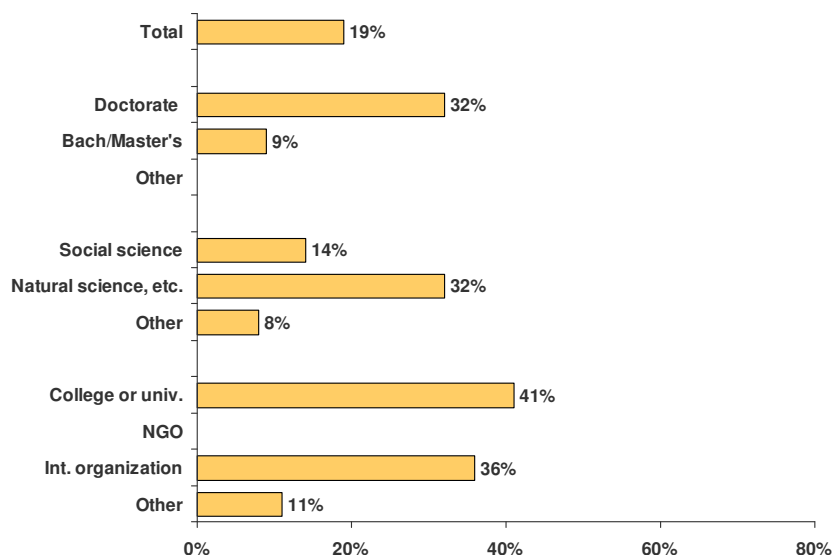**Legend:** ☐ Great influence ■ Moderate influence ☐ Little influence ☐ No influence
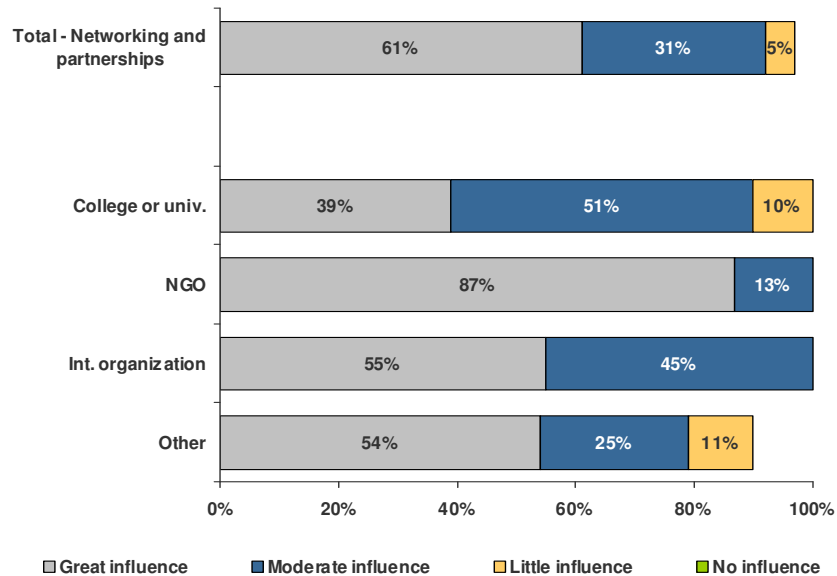
Coordinators mention 12 different reasons as to how the network most influenced their organization and only one reason shows socio-demographic differences – increasing reputation, awareness and visibility.

One-fifth of coordinators mention increasing reputation, awareness and visibility as the most important influence their network has had on their organization. **(E8)**

The socio-demographic differences in this opinion are:

- Coordinators who work for either a college or university (41%), with a doctorate degree (32%) and those who work for an international organization (36%)

- Coordinators who are either natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists (32%) are more likely than other specializations to mention this organizational influence

Greatest Influence of Network on Organizational Capacity Development
(Reputation, Awareness, and Visibility) by Selected Coordinator
Characteristics n = 16

Category	Value
Total	19%
Doctorate	32%
Bach/Master's	9%
Other	
Social science	14%
Natural science, etc.	32%
Other	8%
College or univ.	41%
NGO	
Int. organization	36%
Other	11%

Some specific coordinator comments that illustrate the effect of IDRC on organizations are presented below.

"The network has shown my research centres a new way of doing research with partners so that we ended up with more effective and collaborative tools and research outputs and thus contribute to change on the ground."

"The increased exposure of my university to the knowledge, specialists, experts, and networks afforded to me though this network. I brought a number of network members to my campus. I also included two graduate students in the network."

Overall, male coordinators are more satisfied with the influence of the network on their organization than female coordinators are.

Satisfaction with the influence of the network of a coordinator's organization is high across the board. Six out of ten (59%) coordinators are very satisfied with the influence of the network on their organization's development and 34% are somewhat satisfied. **(E9)**

Male coordinators (79% very satisfied, 21% somewhat satisfied) are more likely to be very satisfied than female coordinators (45% very satisfied, 44% somewhat satisfied).

Decima Research

Satisfaction with Influence of Network on Organizational Capacity Development by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 84

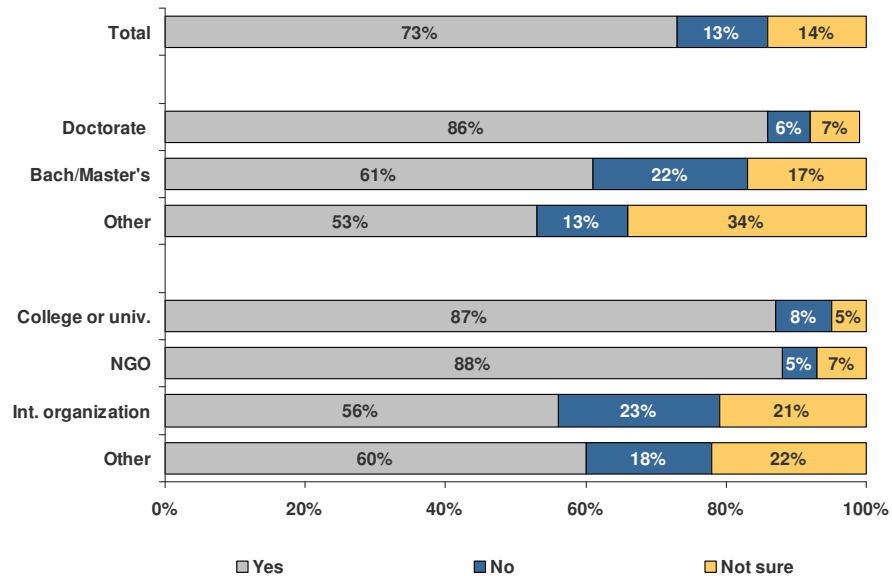■ Very satisfied   □ Somewhat satisfied
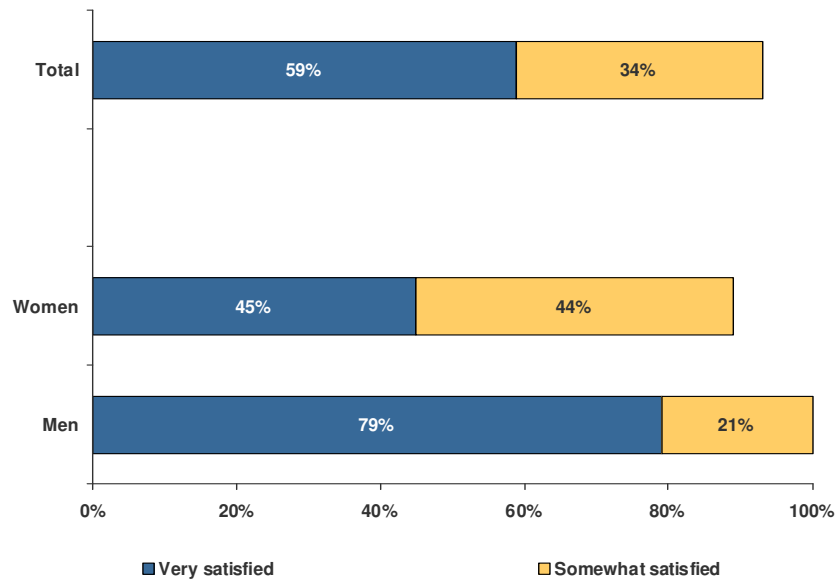
Enhancing Research Quality

This section examines the intention of networks to enhance research quality and their success in achieving this goal by socio-demographic characteristics.

Coordinators with a doctorate degree most frequently mention the intention of their network to enhance the quality of research being conducted by their members.

Three-quarters (73%) of coordinators report that their network intends to enhance the quality of research being conducted by its members; 13% say they are not and 14% are unsure. **(E10)**

Coordinators who are most apt to report that their network intends to enhance the quality of research being conducted by its members include: those with a doctorate degree (86%), those who work in a college or university (87%), and those who work for a NGO (88%).

Intention of Network to Enhance the Quality of Research being
Conducted by its Members by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110

	Yes	No	Not sure
Total	73%	13%	14%
Doctorate	86%	6%	7%
Bach/Master's	61%	22%	17%
Other	53%	13%	34%
College or univ.	87%	8%	5%
NGO	88%	5%	7%
Int. organization	56%	23%	21%
Other	60%	18%	22%

■ Yes   ■ No   ■ Not sure

Coordinators over the age of 50 most frequently report that the network enhanced the quality of research being conducted by its members.

Four out of ten (80% total, 37% greatly enhanced, 43% somewhat enhanced) coordinators report the network enhancing the quality of research being conducted by its members. **(E11)**

Two research findings are important to note.

- Coordinators over the age of 50 (93% total, 47% great, 46% moderate enhancement) are more apt to report the quality of research being enhanced as compared with those between the ages of 40 and 49 (75% total, 34% great, 41% moderate enhancement)

- Coordinators who have an 'other' type of education (not doctorate, Bachelor's or Master's) or who have an 'other' position in their organization (not professional or executive or senior management) are more often unsure as to whether or not the quality of research is being enhanced. Six out of ten (61%) of coordinators who have an 'other' type of education and four out of ten (44%) of coordinators who have an 'other' position in their organization report being unsure, or refused to answer, in this area.

Extent to which Network Influenced Quality of Research being
Conducted by its Members by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 106
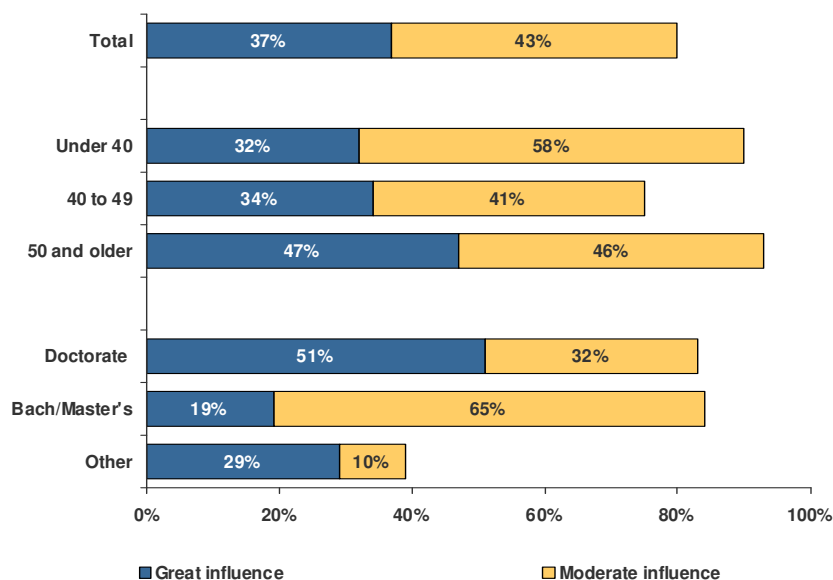
Coordinators who work in a college or university are more likely to suggest that the network enhanced their research quality through peer review, journal publications and communication tools.
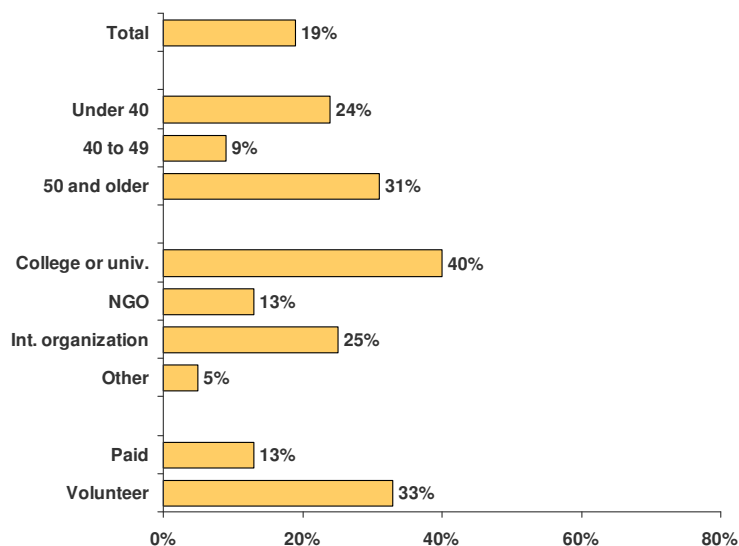
Coordinators provided 15 different responses as to the dimension of research quality that is most enhanced by involvement with their network. Only one of these responses displays socio-demographic variation: peer review, journal publication and communication tools. **(E12)**

One-fifth (19%) of coordinators suggested that the dimension of research quality that was most enhanced by their participation in the network was peer review, journal publication and communication tools.

Coordinators who were more likely to provide this response are:

- Those who work in a college or university (40%)

- Volunteer coordinators (33%)

- Coordinators over the age of 50 (31%)

Dimension of Research Quality that was Most Enhanced by Network
(Peer Review, Journal Publications and Communication Tools) by Selected
Coordinator Characteristics
n = 20

Characteristic	Value
Total	19%
Under 40	24%
40 to 49	9%
50 and older	31%
College or univ.	40%
NGO	13%
Int. organization	25%
Other	5%
Paid	13%
Volunteer	33%

Policy Outcomes

There are three policy outcome areas that this report examines. These are expanding the capacities of researchers to influence policy, broadening the information available to and the perspectives of policy makers, and affecting policies, laws, legislation and regulations. These three areas are examined in three separate sub-headings.

Expanding the Capacities of Researchers

Coordinators who work for a college or university most frequently cite the intention to influence policy by expanding the capacities of researchers to carry out policy relevant research.

Two-thirds (65%) of coordinators report their network intended to influence policy by expanding the capacities of researchers to carry out policy relevant research. **(E13A)**
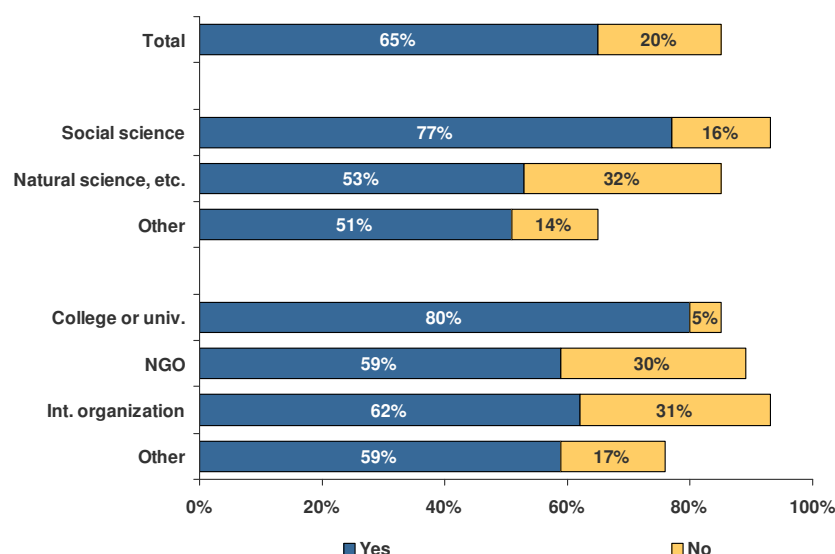
Coordinators more likely to report this intention are:

- Those who work for a college or university (80%) as compared to those who work for a NGO (59%) or an international organization (62%)

- Social scientists (77%) as compared with 53% for natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists

Intention of Network to Expand the Capacities of Researchers to Carry Out Policy Relevant Research by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110

	Yes	No
Total	65%	20%
Social science	77%	16%
Natural science, etc.	53%	32%
Other	51%	14%
College or univ.	80%	5%
NGO	59%	30%
Int. organization	62%	31%
Other	59%	17%

■ Yes   ■ No

There is no difference between socio-demographic groups in terms of their success in expanding the capacity of researchers to carry out policy relevant research. Eleven percent of coordinators report the network having a 'great influence' in influencing policy by expanding the policy capacities of researchers while 47% report a 'moderate influence'.

Broadening the Knowledge Available to Policy Makers and Expanding their Perspectives

Coordinators who have an 'other' type of education and who have an 'other' specialization are more likely to be unclear as to whether broadening the knowledge of policy makers is a network objective.

Over four out of five (85%) of coordinators report their networks intend to influence policy by broadening the knowledge available to and broadening the perspectives of policy makers. **(E13B)**
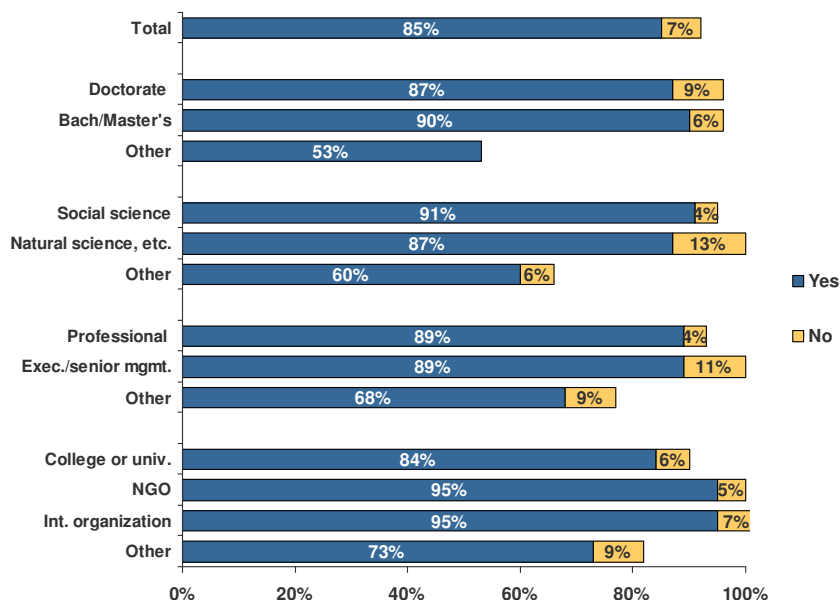
Each socio-demographic grouping is very interested in this goal except for one: 'other'.

Coordinators with an 'other' education level (47% refused or unsure), or with an 'other' specialization (26%), or in an 'other' position in their organization

(31%) or with an 'other' organizational home (18%) are unsure or refused to answer this question.

Intention of Network to Influence to Broaden the Perspective of Policy Makers by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
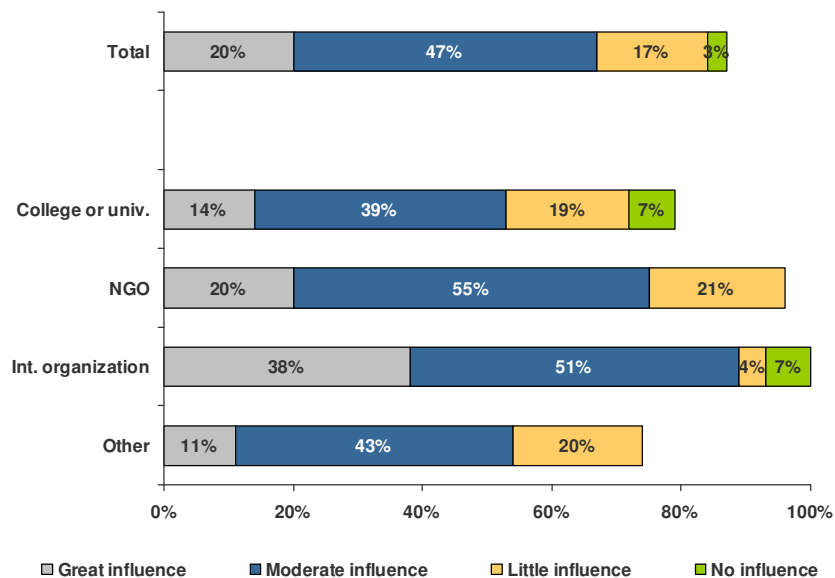#### n = 110

Category	Yes	No
Total	85%	7%
Doctorate	87%	9%
Bach/Master's	90%	6%
Other	53%	
Social science	91%	4%
Natural science, etc.	87%	13%
Other	60%	6%
Professional	89%	4%
Exec./senior mgmt.	89%	11%
Other	68%	9%
College or univ.	84%	6%
NGO	95%	5%
Int. organization	95%	7%
Other	73%	9%

Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to report their network having a great or moderate influence on policy by broadening the perspectives of and knowledge available to policy makers.

One-fifth (20%) of coordinators report their network having a great influence on policy by broadening the knowledge available and broadening the perspectives of policy makers and one-half (47%) report a moderate influence. **(E14B)**

Coordinators who work for an international organization (89% total, 38% great, 51% moderate influence) are more likely to say they have a great influence than coordinators who work for a college or university (54% total) or an 'other' organization (54% total).

Extent to which Network Influenced in Broadening the Perspectives of
Policy Makers by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 102

	Great influence	Moderate influence	Little influence	No influence
Total	20%	47%	17%	3%
College or univ.	14%	39%	19%	7%
NGO	20%	55%	21%	
Int. organization	38%	51%	4%	7%
Other	11%	43%	20%	

Influencing Policies, Laws, Legislation and Regulations

Coordinators over the age of 40 are more likely to report the objective of their network to influence policies, laws, legislation and regulations.

Two-thirds (66%) of coordinators report their network having an interest in influencing policies, laws, legislation or regulations. **(E13C)**

Two socio-demographic findings are important to note.

▪ Coordinators between the ages of 40 and 49 (81%) are more likely to cite this objective as a network goal as compared to those under 40 (51%)

▪ Once again, a large percentage of coordinators from 'other' groups are unsure of whether this objective is a network goal, or they refused to answer. For example, 47% of coordinators with an 'other' type of education and 48% of those with an 'other' position in their organization are unsure as to whether influencing policies, laws, legislation or regulations is a goal of their network or not.

Intention of Network to Influence to Affect Policies, Laws, Legislation and Regulations by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 110
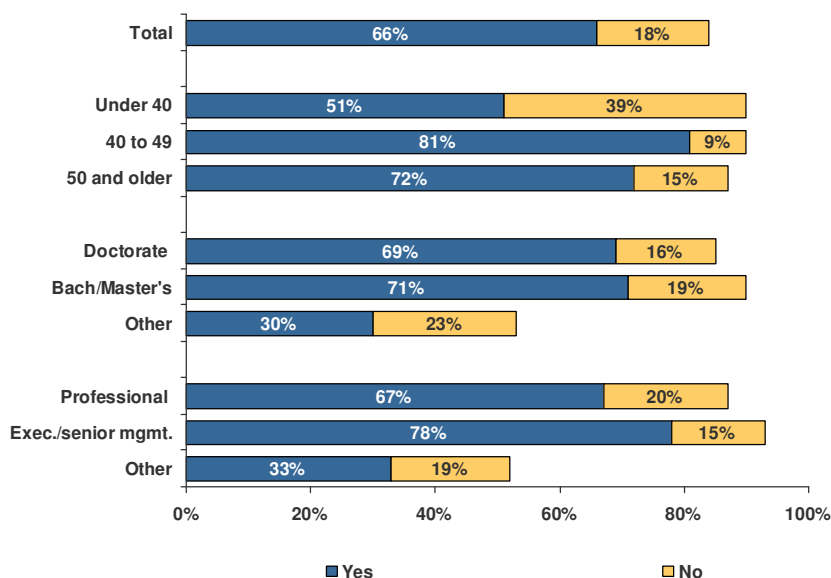
Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to report their network having a great influence in changing policies, laws, legislation and regulations.
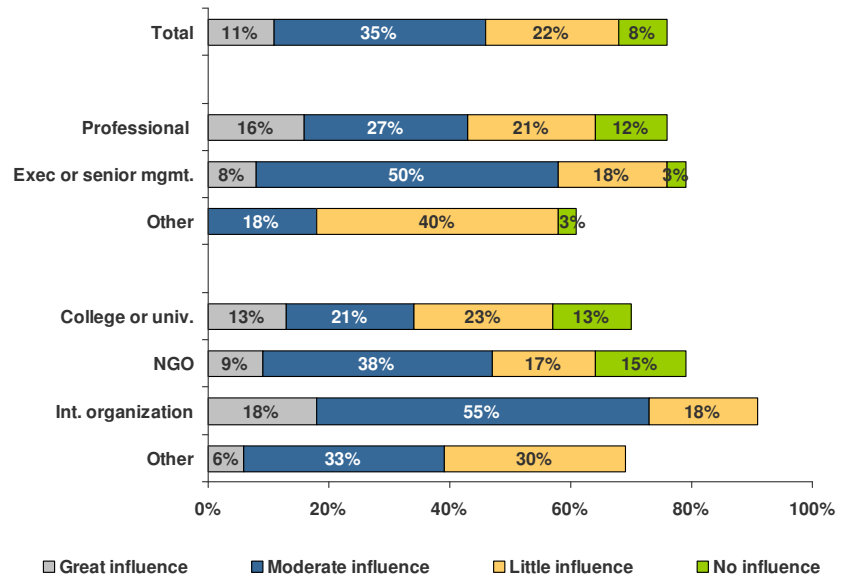
One in ten (11%) of coordinators report their network having great influence in affecting policies, laws, legislation, and/or regulations and one-third (35%) report having a moderate influence. **(E14C)**

Those reporting the greatest influence overall are:

- Coordinators who work for an international organization (73% total, 18% great, 55% moderate influence) especially when compared to coordinators who work in colleges and universities (34% total, 13% great, 21% moderate influence)

- Executive or senior managers (58% total, 8% great, 50% moderate influence) based on their greater tendency to report a moderate influence as compared to professional staff (43% total, 16% great, 27% moderate influence)

Extent to which Network Influenced Policies, Laws, Legislation and Regulations by Selected Coordinator Characteristics
n = 95

Legend: Great influence | Moderate influence | Little influence | No influence

Category	Great influence	Moderate influence	Little influence	No influence
Total	11%	35%	22%	8%
Professional	16%	27%	21%	12%
Exec or senior mgmt.	8%	50%	18%	3%
Other		18%	40%	3%
College or univ.	13%	21%	23%	13%
NGO	9%	38%	17%	15%
Int. organization	18%	55%	18%	
Other	6%	33%	30%	

Chapter Synopsis

Activity Participation

Dissemination of Research Results
- Coordinators under 40 are more likely involved in this area through their network than those over 50

Facilitating Communication and Interpersonal
- Coordinators under 40, those who work for a NGO, professional staff and executive or senior managers (i.e. not with an 'other' position in their organization) are more frequently involved in this activity

Forging New Relationships
- Coordinators under 40 are more likely involved with this activity than those between 40 and 49
- Those who work for a NGO are more involved than those who work for a college or university

Coordinating Research
- Paid coordinators are more involved in coordinating research than volunteer coordinators

Providing Training
- Coordinators who are under 40 and those over 50 are more often provide training to members as compared to those between the ages of 40 and 49

Financial Administration
- Paid coordinators are more involved with financial administration than volunteers
- Coordinators over the age of 40 more frequently report participation in this activity than those under 40

Providing Computer and Technical Support
- Coordinators who work for an international organization most frequently report this activity particularly when compared with those who work for a college or university

Monitoring Research Quality
- Coordinators who are over 50, those with a doctorate and paid coordinators are the most likely to report involvement with this activity

Individual Capacity Building

Research Skills
- Coordinators who work for a NGO and paid coordinators are the most likely to report an influence of the network on their research skills

Financial Management Skills
- Executive or senior managers and paid coordinators are the groups most likely to note an increase in their financial management skills as a result of network participation

Communication and Interpersonal Skills
- Males, those under 40 and those who work for a NGO are the coordinator types most likely to report the network having a positive influence on their communication and interpersonal skills

Computer and Technical Skills
- Males and those who work for a NGO are the coordinators most apt to note an improvement in the computer and technical skills as a result of their network involvement

Monitoring and Evaluation Skills
- Executive or senior managers, those who work for a NGO and paid coordinators are the coordinators most apt to note an improvement in their monitoring and evaluation skills as a result of network improvement

Coordination and Facilitation Skills
- Male coordinators are the most apt to recognize an improvement in the coordination and facilitation skills as a result of their network involvement

Overall Skill Development
- In terms of overall individual capacity development, two findings are notable:

  o 100% of male coordinators, those who work for a NGO and 99% of those who work for an international organization are satisfied (either very or somewhat satisfied) with the positive influence the network has had on their individual skills

  o Coordinators with a doctorate degree and those who work in a college or university, however, are the ones most likely to state that they are 'very satisfied' with the influence of the network on them and their career

Organizational Capacity Development

Intention of Network to Influence Organization
- Coordinators who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists, males and those who work for a NGO are the ones most likely to report an intention for the network to influence their organization
- Volunteer coordinators are the ones least likely to say there is an intention to influence their organization

Administration and Management
- Male coordinators more often report their network activity influencing their organization than women
- Coordinators between the ages of 40 and 49 are also more likely to note a positive influence of the network on their organization when compared to those over the age of 50

Communication and Dissemination
- The coordinators who are most likely to note the positive influence of the network on their home organization in terms of communication and dissemination are: those who work for a NGO or an international organization and paid coordinators

Research Capacity
- Those most likely to note an influence of the network on their organization's research capacity are those who work for a NGO, natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists and those with an 'other' type of education

Promoting Research Use
- Once again, coordinators who work for a NGO are more likely than others to report the positive influence of the network on their organization
- Paid coordinators and those over the age of 50 (especially as compared with those between 40 and 49) are also more likely to note positive influence of the network on their organization's ability to promote research usage

Networking and Partnerships
- 100% of coordinators who work for a NGO or an international organization note the influence of the network on their organization
- Those who work for a NGO are more apt to report a 'great influence' as opposed to a 'moderate influence' than those who work for an international organization however

Most Important Influence on Organization
- Many suggestions were made regarding the most important influence of the network on their organization. Only one shows a statistically significant socio-demographic variation: increasing visibility, awareness and reputation
- On this topic, coordinators with a doctorate degree, who work in a college or university or who are natural scientists, engineers or computer scientists are more likely to suggest that this aspect has been the most important influence on their organization

Overall Influence on Organizational Capacity Development
- Overall, males are more satisfied than females with the influence the network has had on their organization

Research Quality Development

Intention to Enhance Research Quality
- Coordinators who work for a college or university, have a doctorate degree, and those who work for a NGO are the ones most apt to report a network intention to increase research quality

Success in Enhancing Research Quality
- Those over the age of 50 are more likely to note success in enhancing research quality when compared to those between the ages of 40 and 49
- Coordinators who have an 'other' type of education or an 'other' position in their organization are much more likely to be unsure as to whether their network has enhanced research or not

Aspect of Research Quality Most Enhanced
- Many different answers were provided to detail the most important aspect of research quality that has been enhanced. One answer illustrates a statistically significant socio-demographic difference: peer review, journal publications and communication tools
- Coordinators who work for a college or university, who are over the age of 50 and who are volunteers are the most likely to report this answer

Expanding the Capacities of Researchers to Carry Out Policy Relevant Research

Intention to Expand the Capacities of Researchers
- Social scientists and coordinators who work in a college or university are the most likely to report an intention to influence policy by

expanding the capacity of researchers to carry out policy relevant research

Success in Expanding the Capacities of Researchers
- There are no socio-demographic differences between coordinators in terms of report success in this area

Broadening the Knowledge Available to Policy Makers and Broadening the Perspectives of Policy Makers

Intention to Broaden the Knowledge and Perspectives of Policy Makers
- While there are no significant socio-demographic differences with regard to the intention to influence policy by broadening the knowledge available to and perspectives of policy makers, one finding is worth note

- Large percentages of coordinators who have an 'other' education, an 'other' position in the organization, or an 'other' organizational home are more likely to be unsure as to whether this outcome is a goal of their network or not

Success in Broadening the Knowledge and Perspectives of Policy Makers
- Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to report success in this policy outcome area than those who work for a college or university

Influencing Policies, Laws, Legislation, and Regulations

Intention to Influence Policies, Laws, Legislation and Regulations
- Coordinators between 40 and 49 are more likely to announce an intention to influence policy as compared with those under 40

Success in Influencing Policies, Laws, Legislation and Regulations
- Coordinators who work for an international organization are more likely to cite network success in this policy outcome are than those who work for a college or university

- Coordinators who are executive or senior managers are also more likely to report success in this area than professional staff

Conclusions

Broadly speaking, there are two dominant groups of coordinators: those that are connected to 'research' networks and those that are connected to 'civil society' networks. The profile of these connected groups is presented below.

Research Networks

Social Profile

Coordinators are more likely to:

- Work in a college or university
- Work for a NGO (particularly those who are have a doctorate degree and work with an NGO)
- Have a doctorate degree
- Be over 50
- Be volunteers
- To spend 10 or fewer hours working on network business on average each week
- To have joined the network before 1995 and become coordinator before 2000

There are also is a slight tendency to have more women in this category.

Network and Outcome Profile

Coordinators in these academic networks are more apt to report the following network characteristics:

- To have the network located in a college or university setting
- To have an economic policy focus
- To have one focus
- To have closed membership
- To have fewer members
- To have individual members only
- To have members who work in a college or university
- To be split between developed and developing countries
- To have enhancing research and building research capacity as goals, to report less purpose change and greater success in meeting purpose objectives
- To have less communication and to report no communication barriers
- To report more interaction with IDRC in network content, to be very satisfied with their interaction with IDRC and to mention improved

communication as a potential improvement for interaction between the network and IDRC

Civil Society Networks

Social Profile

Coordinators in this group are more likely to:

- Work in an international organization or 'other' organization
- Be a paid coordinator and spend more than 35 hours per week on average on network business
- Have a Bachelor's or Master's degree
- Be executive or senior managers
- Be between 40 and 49

There is also a tendency for this group to include more men.

Network and Outcome Profile

Coordinators in these organizations are more apt to report the following network characteristics:

- To have a social policy focus
- To be located in an international organization
- To have established their network home after 2000
- To have open membership
- To have 35 or more organizational members
- To have a government, NGO and international organization presence
- To have a wider range of professional disciplines within its network
- To cite influencing policy and defining local priorities and research agendas as network purposes
- To report more communication
- To report more extensive communication with IDRC and to say this interaction is focused on administrative and management issues
- To say IDRC is a formal advisor or a member of their steering committee
- To say that an increase in funding is a potential improvement for IDRC support to the network
- To report the network having a positive influence of the network on their individual and organizational capacity

Differences

There are a few differences between the two groups that are worth noting.

First, research networks tend to report greater satisfaction with their interaction with IDRC while civil society networks are more likely to note positive effects on their individual and organizational capacity. This result is likely to be the result of the 'shape' of the respective networks.

Research networks are more stable in purpose, smaller and have more individual members. Located in a college or university setting, it is more unlikely that the network will have an organizational impact in a milieu that is primarily focused on education. Their focus on research, their tighter and smaller membership, less communication, and focused program and purpose focus seem to indicate a long-term approach to change.

Civil society networks on the other hand appear to be more amorphous. They have more members and a wider variety of members. They also have a wider scope in terms of purpose. The stated goals of influencing policy and defining local priorities and research agendas ensure that these networks must be more responsive to changing social and political environments. Given the wider membership, the networks must also be more responsive to more diverse concerns inside the network.

These differences manifest themselves in outcome and satisfaction measures. Research networks are more likely to be 'very' satisfied with the IDRC support to their network while civil society networks are likely to note individual and organizational capacity development created by their connection to the network.

Similarities

The differences between the two network types are contrasted by a large number of similarities. Both network types, for example, report a NGO presence; they are both satisfied with IDRC support and feel the network has a positive influence on their organizational and individual capacities.
In both network types, there are few socio-demographic trends that correlate with policy outcomes.

In the final analysis, the networks are best described using a Venn diagram metaphor – while there are significant differences between the two types, there is also significant overlap and similarity.

Appendix B – Participating Networks

Participating Networks
(ATPS) African Technology Policy Studies Network
(CIES)Peru Consortium for Eco + Soc. Research
Access to Resources for Urban Agriculture by the Urban Poor Municipal Development Partnership
Africa-Canada Forum at CCIC
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
Agricultural Policy Research Network for West and Central Africa
AGUILA Executive Secretariat and Evaluation
Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research (Alliance HPSR)
Anglophone Africa Training Course
Asian NGO Coalition Electronic Network
Brazilian Youth and Democracy
CamBioTec
Canadian Consortium for International Social Development
CASID (Canadian Association for Study of International Development)
CBCRM LEARN
Central America in the World Economy of the 21st. Century
Central American Industrial Support Network (CAISNET)
Community Development Activities by Mining and other Natural Resources Companies in Latin America and the Caribbean
Competition Issues in CARICOM
Competition, Efficiency and Competition Policy in the MENA Region
Conflict and Collaboration in NRM (Phase II)
Consumers and the Global Market
CORR
Crop and Resource Management Network (CREMNET)
Determination of Strategies and Approaches for a Successful Improvement of Gaps for Knowledge and Learning Gaps in Tanzania
Development and Implications of Public-Private Partnership in Fish Genetic Research: The GIFT Experience
Développement durable de l'agriculture urbaine en Afrique de l'ouest - Consultation de villes
Diversified livelihoods through effective Agroenterprise interventions (Honduras)
EEPSEA
Enhancing CBNRM Research and Networking Capacity at National University of Laos

Participating Networks (continued)
Environmental Services Management for Vulnerable Populations in Central American Cities"
Equator Initiative
FCRNC
Finance and Changing Trade Patterns in Developing Countries
First Inch First Mile (FIFM)
Gender, Science + Technology in Mercosur
Global Collaborative Post-Production Research Network
Global Development Network: Understanding Reform
Groupo Chorlavi
Human Development and Capability Network
ICT Governance for Poverty Reduction
ICTs for Social Development in the Andean Region Workshop
IMFNS Latin America
INBAR
Indigenous Strategies for Intensifying Shifting Cultivation in Southeast Asia
INFOANDINA
Integrated Wastewater Management Policies and Technologies for Marginal Communities in Jordan
International Development Markup Language Initiative (IDML)
International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFNS)
International Open Source Network
ISANG BAGSAK - A Capacity-Building & Networking Program in Participatory Development Communication for NRM Researchers & Practitioners
Isang Bagsak
Knowledge Management for Development (KM4Dev)
Knowledge Network Participation by Small States Using the Third International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM No.3) as a Case Study
Knowledge Networking for Rural Development in Asia/Pacific Region. (ENRAP)
Latin American Urban Agriculture Research Network (Regional)
Leaving the Good Earth - the Transformation of Rural China
Local Agenda 21
Macroeconomic Research Network (Latin America) IV
MIMAP - Finance Network (COFI)
MIMAP Regional Gender Planning Network
MISTICA
Network on Valorization of Plant Materials (Africa)
Organization and Institutionalization of Artisan and Small-scale Mining

Participating Networks (continued)
Pacific Trade and Development Network
PARDYP
Participatory Management of Coastal Resources (Cambodia)
Partnerships for Agroindustry R&D in Costa Rica and El Salvador: Towards a Robust Model of Financing Support to Industry
Partnerships for ICTs in Africa (PICTA)
Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Networks Project
ProDar
Promoting Competitive Markets in Developing Economies
PRRN
Public-Private Research and Development and Innovativeness: Overview and Impacts
Red Internacional de Metodología de Investigación de Sistemas de Producción
Regional Coordination of Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Process in South America
Research, Development and Innovation Activities in Argentina in the 1990s: Changing Roles of the Public and Private Sectors and Policy Issues
Reseau Entrepreneuriat
Resource Center for Urban Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Forestry
SCAN-ICT
Schoolnets Latin America
SIPAZ, Community Radio for Peace
Social Movements and the Internet (LAC)
South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE)
Spinning the Web
Sustainable Management of the Botucatu Aquifer (Brazil)
Sustainable Mountain Agriculture Global Network
Sustainable Mountain Agriculture Global Network Corporate
Systemwide Initiative on Malaria and Agriculture (SIMA)
Telecentres, Citizenship and Municipal Management
The Digital Review of Asia Pacific
The Halifax Initiative
TIERRAMERICA
Uganda Health Info. Network (UHIN)
WaDImena
Watertox Network

Appendix C:

English, French and Spanish Questionnaires

Decima Research

Research Inc.
May 3, 2005

IDRC
Survey of Coordinators and Members of IDRC-Supported Networks

Final Questionnaire (English)

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon. My name is _____ and I am calling from Decima Research, a public opinion research company on behalf of International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Today we are conducting a study to understand networks and how IDRC can better support them. This is not an evaluation of you or your network. This survey is registered with the national survey registration system.

[**IF NECESSARY:** The objective of this study is to assist IDRC in determining how to make its support of networks as effective as possible.

Your knowledge and expertise with networks will contribute greatly to the survey and your assistance is greatly appreciated. This survey should take no more than 20 minutes to complete. All of your answers will remain completely confidential and will not be associated with your name or network.

[**IF ASKED**: The survey will take about 20 minutes to complete.]

I1

Just to confirm are you _____ [**INSERT NAME FROM RECRUTMENT SCREENER**]?

[**ENGLISH VERSION**]: All of the questions I will be asking are in the present tense, but they refer to your past involvement in *[INSERT NETWORK NAME]*.

NETWORK PROFILE SECTION

Please answer a few questions about your network and its history.

N1 In which of the following areas is your network working?
ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES

Information and communication technologies (ICTs)
Natural resources and their management
Social policy
Economic policy
Other (please specify)
Not sure

N2 What is the geographical focus of the research and/or development work of your network? Please tell me all that apply or that <u>have applied</u> over the last 10 years? How about…?
ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS

Global
South America
Latin America
Caribbean
South Asia
South East Asia
Middle East
North Africa
West Africa
Southern Africa
Eastern Africa
Not applicable
Not sure

N3 How would you describe the coordination of your network? Would you say…?
SELECT ONE ONLY

One person [is/was] a permanent coordinator
Rotating coordination or;
Shared coordination
Other (Please specify) _____
Not sure

N4 In what year was your network established in its <u>latest form</u> and under its <u>latest name</u>?
DO NOT ACCEPT RANGES. ESTIMATES ARE OK.

INSERT "BEFORE 1970" AND YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005
Not sure **(SKIP TO N6)**

N5 If your network existed prior to **[INSERT N4; IF "BEFORE 1970", PUT 1970]** in a different form or under a different name, when was it established in …
DO NOT ACCEPT RANGES. ESTIMATES ARE OK.

Latest form/name	Year of change [INSERT N4]
a. The previous form/name	The network did not exist in a different form or under a different name (SKIP TO N6) INSERT "BEFORE 1970" (SKIP TO N6) INSERT YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005 Not sure
b. One form/name before last	The network's form or name changed only once (SKIP TO N6) INSERT "BEFORE 1970" (SKIP TO N6) INSERT YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005 Not sure
c. Two forms/names before last	The network's form or name changed only twice (SKIP TO N6) INSERT "BEFORE 1970" (SKIP TO N6) INSERT YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005 Not sure

ASK IF PAST COORDINATOR, OTHERWISE SKIP TO M1

N6 Is your network still operating/functioning?

Yes
No
Not sure

N7 (ASK IF NO IN N6) When did your network stop operating/functioning?

INSERT "BEFORE 1970" AND YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005
Not sure

ORGANIZATIONAL HOME AND MEMBERSHIP SECTION

The next set of questions is about the organization that [houses/housed] your network.

M1 Which of the following best describes the organization that *[currently houses your network/ housed your network last]?*
ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE

University/College
Independent research centre
Government department/ministry/agency
International organization
Non-governmental organization (NGO)/Civil Society Organization (CSO) (not-for profit)
Private sector organization (for profit)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
Donor agency other than IDRC
The network is virtual **(SKIP TO M6)**
The network has no organizational home **(SKIP TO M6)**
Not sure **(SKIP TO M5)**

M2 When did this organization become the home of your network?
DO NOT ACCEPT RANGES. ESTIMATES ARE OK.

INSERT "BEFORE 1970" AND YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005
Not sure

M3 Has your network moved homes during its existence?

Yes
No
Not sure

M4 (ASK IF YES IN M3) Was/were the move/s linked to attracting more financial resources?

Yes
No
Not sure

M5 In which country *[is your network currently housed/was housed last]*?

INSERT LIST OF COUNTRIES
Not sure

Now, a few questions about the membership of your network, its composition, and the location of the members.

M6 Is your network …?

Open (i.e., anyone can be a member) or
Closed (i.e., you need to meet certain criteria to become a member)
Not sure

M7 Is your network made up of …

Individuals **(DO NOT ASK M10 and M11)**
Organizations **(DO NOT ASK M12-14)** or
Both individuals and organizations
Not sure

M8 How many <u>individual</u> and <u>organizational</u> members are in your network?
DO NOT ACCEPT RANGES. ESTIMATES ARE OK. ASK APPROPRIATE SECTION ONLY.

-         _____ individuals
-         _____ organizations
-         Not sure

M9 How has the size of your network membership changed over time? Did…

The membership grow
The membership decrease
Or did not change significantly
Not sure

M10 Which of the following types of organizations are members of your network?
ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS

University/College
Independent research centre
Government department/ministry/agency
International organization
Non-governmental organization (NGO)/Civil Society Organization (CSO) (not-for profit)
Private sector organization (for profit)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
Donor agency other than IDRC
Other
There are no organizations in the network **(SKIP TO M12)**
Not sure

M11 Are the organizational members of your network primarily located in …

Developing countries
Developed countries
Evenly split between developed and developing countries
Not sure

M12 Are the members of your network …?
ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS

Community members
Researchers
Students
Government officials
From non-governmental organization or civil society
From private sector/ business people
From donor organizations
From international organizations
Other (please specify)
There are no individual members in the network **(SKIP TO C1)**
Not sure

M13 ASK IF A RESEARCHER OR STUDENT IN M12
What are the disciplines of the researchers in your network?
ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS

Natural sciences
Social sciences
Business
Arts
Mathematics
Law
Medicine and health
Engineering
Computer Science
Multidisciplinary
Other
Not sure

M14 Are the organizational members of your network primarily located in …

Developing countries
Developed countries
Evenly split between developed and developing countries
Not sure

COMMUNICATION AND OWNERSHIP SECTION

Please tell me about communication between the members of your network.

C1 How often do members of your network communicate through …
ROTATE
REPEAT SCALE IF NECESSARY.

- Face-to-face meetings
- Telephone or video conferences and/or voice over the Internet
- E-mail, email distribution lists, and/or on-line or virtual spaces

Do you communicate…
Daily
Weekly
Monthly
A few times a year
Yearly
Less than once a year or
Never
Not sure

C2 Is there anything that impedes communication in your network?

Yes (Please specify) _____
No
Not sure

C3 ASK IF PAST COORDINATOR, OTHERWISE SKIP TO P1
Do you maintain any relationship/s with members of your network?
(CLARIFY: If yes what is the nature of these relationships?)

Yes, I maintain professional relationship/s
Yes, I maintain personal relationship/s
Yes, I maintain both personal and professional relationship/s or
No, I do not maintain any relationships with members of this network
Rather not say

PURPOSE SECTION

The next few questions are about the purposes of your network and how these have changed.

P1 Which of the following best describe the purposes of your network?
ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS. ROTATE

To conduct research
To enhance research quality
To build the research capacity of members
To define local research priorities and agendas
To promote sharing of knowledge and experience among members
To foster relationships with research users
To influence policy
Other (please specify)_____
Not sure

P2 Overall, how successful has your network been in achieving these purposes? Has it been…?

Not at all successful
Not very successful
Somewhat successful
Very successful or
Is it too early to say
Not sure

P3 Have the purposes of your network changed over time?

Yes (Please specify how) _____
No
Not sure

IDRC SECTION

Now a few questions about IDRC staff involvement in your network and the interaction between staff from IDRC and your network.

D2 [ENGLISH VERSION] In what year did IDRC get involved in [INSERT NETWORK NAME]?
DO NOT ACCEPT RANGES. ESTIMATES ARE OK.

INSERT YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005 AND "BEFORE 1970"
Not sure

D2a In what year was IDRC's involvement in the network discontinued?

IDRC is still involved in the network
INSERT YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005 AND "BEFORE 1970"
Not sure

IF D2 IS LATER THAN N4 SKIP TO D5

D3 Did IDRC provide funding to help with the start-up of your network?

Yes
No **GO TO D5**
Not sure **GO TO D5**

D4 Beyond providing funding, how involved was IDRC in supporting the development of the content and goals of your network at the beginning? Was it…?

Not at all involved
Not very involved
Somewhat involved or
Very involved
Not sure

TO NETWORKS WHICH ARE NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY IDRC. The next few questions refer to the time when IDRC was involved in your network

D5 What is the role of IDRC and/or IDRC staff members in your network? Is it…?
ROTATE. ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES

Member
Coordinator
Formal advisor / member of a steering committee
Donor / Funder
Other (please specify)_____
Not sure

D6 Which agencies fund your network?

IDRC is the only donor

_____
Rather not say

D7 How often do you interact with IDRC …
ROTATE

On the administration or management of your network?
On network content (e.g. research design and implementation, research dissemination, and/or promoting research use)?

Do you interact…?
Daily
Weekly
Monthly
A few times a year
Yearly
Less than once a year or
Never
Not applicable – I work at IDRC
Not sure

SKIP TO E1 IF BOTH ARE NEVER OR NOT APPLICABLE;
IF D7A OR D7B IS NEVER OR NOT APPLICABLE DO NOT ASK THE APPROPRIATE PORTION OF D8

D8 Overall, how satisfied are you with the interaction between your network and IDRC?

On the administration or management of the network?
On network content (e.g. research design and implementation, research dissemination, and/or promoting research use)?

Are you…?

Not at all satisfied
Not very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied or
Very satisfied
Not sure

D9 In terms of network content, which of the following areas are you interacting with IDRC about? Do you interact about…?

ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS

Research design and implementation (including: research methodology, approach, and subject matter, support from IDRC's library service, etc.) *DO NOT ASK IF D7b IS NEVER OR NOT APPLICABLE*

Research dissemination (including: assistance with publications, communicating with the media, participating in conferences, workshops, seminars, etc.) *DO NOT ASK IF D7b IS NEVER OR NOT APPLICABLE*

Promoting research use (including: building linkages and disseminating findings to research users, etc.) *DO NOT ASK IF D7b IS NEVER OR NOT APPLICABLE*

Networking and partnerships (including: broadening network of contacts and linkages to donors, IDRC program staff, Canadian universities, research and government departments, NGOs, etc.)

Professional development (including: training, career advancement, etc.)

Other (please specify) _____
Not sure

D10 How satisfied are you with IDRC's support on… ?
INCLUDE ONLY THOSE THAT WERE CHECKED IN D9. REPEAT SCALE IF NECESSARY.

Research design and implementation (including: research methodology, approach, and subject matter, support from IDRC's library service, etc.)

Research dissemination (including: assistance with publications, communicating with the media, participating in conferences, workshops, seminars, etc.)

Promoting research use (including: building linkages and disseminating findings to research users, etc.)

Networking and partnerships (including: broadening network of contacts and linkages to donors, IDRC program staff, Canadian universities, research and government departments, NGOs, etc.)

Professional development (including: training, career advancement, etc.)

Would you say you are…?

Not at all satisfied
Not very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied or
Very satisfied
Not sure

D11 *IF D7A OR D7B IS NEVER OR NOT APPLICABLE DO NOT ASK THE APPROPRIATE PORTION OF D11*

In your opinion, how could IDRC improve its support…

On the administration or management of networks?
On network content (e.g. research design and implementation, research dissemination, and/or promoting research use)?
_____
Not sure

NETWORK INVOLVEMENT AND OUTCOMES SECTION

Now, please tell me about the influence of the network on you and your career.

E1 In which of the following activities do you participate? How about…?
ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS. ROTATE.

Coordinating research within the network
Monitoring quality of research within the network
Conducting research within the network
Financial administration of the network
Working on consulting assignments on behalf of the network
Providing training to members of the network
Presenting at conferences, workshops, seminars, etc. on behalf of the network
Organizing conferences, workshops, seminars, etc. for network members
Disseminating the network's research results
Promoting the network
Forging new relationships for the network
Mobilizing resources for the network
Facilitating communication and interpersonal relationships within the network
Providing technical and/or computer support to network members
Other (please specify) _____
Rather not say

E3 To what extent has the network influenced <u>your skills</u> in each of the following areas? *ROTATE.*

Research skills
Project management and administrative skills
Financial management skills
Writing skills
Leadership skills
Communication and interpersonal skills
Foreign language skills
Computer and technical skills
Monitoring and evaluation skills
Coordination and facilitation skills
Other (Please specify)
Did it have…?
No influence
Little influence
Moderate influence or
A great influence
Not sure

E4 How did participating in the network <u>most</u> influence <u>you and your career</u>, either positively or negatively?
_____
Not sure

E5 Overall, how satisfied are you with the influence that your participation in the network had on <u>you and your career</u>? Are you…?

Not at all satisfied
Not very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied or
Very satisfied
Not sure

Next, I would like to ask about the influence of the network on your organization.

E6 Has your organization been influenced by your network?

Yes
No *(SKIP TO E10)*
I [am/was] not affiliated with an organization *(SKIP TO E10)*
Rather not say *(SKIP TO E10)*

E7 To what extent has the network influenced each of the following capacities of your organization? How about…? *ROTATE.*

Administration and management capacity
Communications and dissemination capacity
Research capacity
Capacity to promote research use
Networking and partnering capacity
Organization's reputation
Other (Please specify)

Would you say it had…?

No influence
Little influence
Moderate influence or
A great influence
Not sure

E8 And, how did the network most influence your organization, either positively or negatively?
_____
Not sure

E9 Overall, how satisfied are you with the influence of the network on your organization? Are you…?

Not at all satisfied
Not very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied or
Very satisfied
Not sure

Next, please tell me about the development outcomes the network has influenced.

E10 Did your network <u>intend</u> to enhance the quality of research being conducted by its members?

Yes
No, but it did enhance the quality of research
No, and it did not enhance the quality of research **(SKIP TO E13)**
Not sure

E11 To what extent was <u>the quality of research</u> enhanced? Would you say there was no enhancement, little enhancement, moderate enhancement or a great enhancement?

No enhancement **(SKIP TO E13)**
Little enhancement
Moderate enhancement or
Great enhancement
Not sure

E12 What dimension of research quality was <u>most</u> enhanced by your network (e.g. gender/social analysis, publications in peer review journals, innovative methodologies employed, quantitative methods and data analysis, etc.)?
_____
Not sure

E13 Did your network <u>intend to influence policy</u> by …
REPEAT QUESTION INTRO AS REQUIRED

Expanding the capacities of researchers to carry out policy relevant research
Broadening the knowledge available to policy makers and/or broadening their perspectives
Affecting policies, laws, regulations, programs and/or legislation

Yes
No, but it did influence policy
No, and it did not influence policy
Not sure

E14 *DO NOT ASK IF "NO, AND IT DID NOT INFLUENCE POLICY" FOR RESPECTIVE SECTION OF E13*

To what extent was <u>policy</u> influenced by …?
REPEAT QUESTION INTRO AS REQUIRED

Expanding the capacities of researchers to carry out policy relevant research
Broadening the knowledge available to policy makers and/or broadening their perspectives
Affecting policies, laws, regulations, programs and/or legislation

Was there…?

No influence
Little influence
Moderate influence or
Great influence
Not sure

PERSONAL INFORMATION SECTION
I have a few final questions that will help us analyze the results of the survey. Please be assured that all your responses will be kept completely confidential.

U1 In what year did you join the network?

INSERT YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005 AND "BEFORE 1970"
Not sure

U2 In what year did you become the coordinator of the network?

INSERT YEARS FROM 1970 TO 2005 AND "BEFORE 1970"
Not sure

U3 Is your position as coordinator voluntary or paid?

Voluntary
Paid
Rather not say

U4 On average, how many hours a week do you spend working with your network?

Less than 1 hour a week
1-5 hours a week
6-10 hours a week
11-15 hours a week
16-20 hours a week
20-25 hours a week
25-30 hours a week
30-35 hours a week
35-40 hours a week
40+ hours a week
Rather not say *(SKIP TO U6)*

U5 In your opinion, is *[INSERT U4]*

Too little time
An appropriate amount of time
Too much time
Rather not say

U6 Where do you currently live?
INSERT LIST OF COUNTRIES
Rather not say

U7 What is the highest academic degree you have obtained?

High-school diploma
Technical certificate
Bachelor's degree
Master's degree
Doctoral degree
Other
Rather not say

U8 What is the primary discipline or field of study for this degree or certificate?

Natural sciences
Social sciences
Business
Arts
Mathematics
Law
Medicine and health
Engineering
Computer Science
Multidisciplinary
Other
Rather not say

U9 In what type of organization do you work?

University/College
Independent research centre
Government department/ministry/agency
International organization
Non-governmental organization (NGO)/Civil Society Organization (CSO) (not-for profit)
Private sector organization (for profit)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
Donor agency other than IDRC
I do not work in an organization/I am self-employed
Other
Rather not say

U10 What is your current position within your organization?

Executive/Senior Management
Professional staff
Consultant
Student/intern
Other
Rather not say

U11 How old are you?

_____ years of age
Rather not say

U12 Gender *RECORD*

Female
Male
Rather not say

U13 [ENGLISH VERSION] We would like to conduct a similar survey with members of **[INSERT NETWORK NAME]**.

Could you please give me up to five names and e-mail addresses of network members that you think would be able to answer these questions? [ARRANGE FOR CALL BACK IF THE PARTICIPANT NEEDS TIME]

(IF ASKED) We need the names of other members, to get additional perspective on the networks.

	Name	E-mail address
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Rather not say

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY!

RECORD INTERVIEW LANGUAGE

CREATE DISPOSITION:
Not a network
Not a coordinator

CRDI - Sondage auprès des coordonnateurs et des membres de réseaux soutenus par le CRDI

Questionnaire Final (version téléphone)

Introduction

Bonjour, je m'appelle _____ et je vous téléphone du Centre de recherche Décima, une firme de recherche sur l'opinion publique, pour le compte du Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI). Nous effectuons aujourd'hui une étude pour approfondir la compréhension du CRDI à l'égard des réseaux et des moyens de les soutenir. Il ne s'agit pas de faire votre évaluation ou celle de votre réseau. Le sondage est enregistré auprès au système national d'enregistrement des sondages.

AU BESOIN : L'objectif de cette étude est d'aider le CRDI à déterminer comment rendre le soutien qu'il offre aux réseaux le plus efficace possible.

SI ON VOUS LE DEMAND : Il ne vous faudra qu'environ 20 minutes pour répondre au sondage.

Votre connaissance et votre expertise des réseaux contribueront grandement au sondage et nous apprécions énormément votre collaboration. Répondre à ce sondage ne devrait pas prendre plus de 20 minutes. Toutes vos réponses demeureront strictement confidentielles et ne seront jamais associées à votre nom ou à votre réseau.

Pour confirmer, êtes-vous _____ [*INSÉREZ LE NOM QUI FIGURE SUR LE QUESTIONNAIRE DE RECRUTEMENT*]*?*

NOTE À L'INTERVIEWEUR : AU BESOIN, LISEZ TOUTES LES LISTES; DITES AUX RÉPONDANTS DE RÉPONDRE « NE SAIT PAS/INCERTAIN(E) » S'ILS NE CONNAISSENT PAS LA RÉPONSE.

DITES AUX ANCIENS COORDONNATEURS :

[VERSION FRANÇAISE/ESPAGNOLE] : Toutes les questions sont rédigées au présent, mais elles font référence à votre implication passée auprès du réseau *[INSÉREZ LE NOM DU RÉSEAU].*

SECTION SUR LE PROFIL DU RÉSEAU

Veuillez répondre à quelques questions au sujet de votre réseau et de son historique.

N1 Quel est le secteur d'activité de votre réseau?
ACCEPTEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

Information et technologie des communications (ITC)
Gestion des ressources naturelles
Politique sociale
Politique économique
Autre (veuillez préciser)
Incertain(e)/Refuse

N2 Quel est le centre géographique des travaux de recherche ou de développement de votre réseau? Veuillez m'indiquer toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent maintenant ou qui se sont appliquées au cours des 10 dernières années?
LISEZ LA LISTE AU BESOIN. ACCEPTEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES.

International
Amérique du Sud
Amérique latine
Caraïbes
Asie du Sud
Asie du Sud-Est
Moyen-Orient
Afrique du Nord
Afrique de l'Ouest
Afrique du Sud
Afrique de l'Est
Sans objet
Incertain(e)/Refuse

N3 Comment décririez-vous la coordination de votre réseau? S'agit-il d'une…?
VEUILLEZ NE SÉLECTIONNER QU'UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

Coordination par une seule personne
Coordination rotative, ou
Coordination partagée
Autre (Veuillez préciser)_____
Ne sait pas/Refuse

N4 En quelle année votre réseau a-t-il été constitué <u>tel qu'il existe présentement et sous son nom actuel?</u>
SI AVANT 1970, UTILISEZ LE CODE FIXE, SINON LES QUATRE CHIFFRES DE L'ANNÉE..

INSÉREZ « AVANT 1970 » ET LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005
Je suis incertain(e) **(PASSEZ À N6)**

N5 Si votre réseau existait avant [*INSÉREZ LA RÉPONSE À N4; SI « AVANT 1970 », INSCRIVEZ 1970]* sous une autre forme ou un autre nom, en quelle année le changement a-t-il été apporté?

| | **Année de la modification** |
Forme actuelle/Nom actuel	**[INSÉREZ N4]**
a. Ancienne forme/ancien nom	Le réseau n'a jamais eu de forme différente ou de nom différent *(PASSEZ À N6)* *INSÉREZ « AVANT 1970 » ET LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005* Je suis incertain(e)
b. Deux formes avant la forme actuelle/Deux noms avant le nom actuel	Le réseau a changé de forme ou de nom une seule fois *(PASSEZ À N6)* *INSÉREZ « AVANT 1970 » ET LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005* Je suis incertain(e)
c. Trois formes avant la forme actuelle/Trois noms avant le nom actuel	Le réseau a changé de forme ou de nom seulement deux fois *(PASSEZ À N6)* *INSÉREZ « AVANT 1970 » ET LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005* Je suis incertain(e)

POSEZ SI ANCIEN COORDONNATEUR. AUTREMENT, PASSEZ À M1

N6 Votre réseau est-il toujours actif?

Qui
Non
Incertain(e)/Refuse

N7 *POSEZ SI NON À N6*
En quelle année votre réseau a-t-il cessé ses activités/ses opérations?

INSÉREZ « AVANT 1970 » ET LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005
Incertain(e)/Refuse

SECTION SUR L'ORGANISME D'HÉBERGEMENT ET L'ADHÉSION - (COORDONNATEURS SEULEMENT)

PAST : Les prochaines questions portent sur l'organisme qui hébergeait votre réseau.

PRESENT : Les prochaines questions portent sur l'organisme qui héberge votre réseau.

M1 Lequel des organismes suivants décrit le mieux votre réseau?
N'ACCEPTEZ QU'UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

Université/Cégep
Centre de recherche indépendant
Organisme gouvernemental/ministère/agence du gouvernement
Organisme international
Organisme non gouvernemental (ONG)/Organisation de la société civile(OSC) (sans but lucrative)
Organisme du secteur privé (à but lucratif)
Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI)
Organisme donateur autre que le CRDI
Le réseau est virtuel *(PASSEZ À M6)*
Le réseau n'est pas hébergé par un organisme *(PASSEZ À M6)*
Incertain(e)/Refuse *(PASSEZ À M5)*

M2 En quelle année cet organisme a-t-il commencé à héberger votre réseau?
N'ACCEPTEZ PAS DE FOURCHETTE, MAIS VOUS POUVEZ ACCEPTEZ LES NOMBRES APPROXIMATIFS

INSÉREZ « AVANT 1970 » ET LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005
Je suis incertain(e)

M3 Votre réseau a-t-il déjà changé d'organisme d'hébergement?

Qui
Non
Incertain(e)/Refuse

M4 *POSEZ SI OUI À M3*
Ce changement a-t-il attiré davantage de ressources financières?

Qui
Non
Incertain(e)/Refuse

M5 Dans quel pays l'organisme [*HÉBERGE ACTUELLEMENT VOTRE RÉSEAU EST-IL]* situé?

INSÉREZ LA LISTE DES PAYS
Incertain(e)

Les questions suivantes porteront sur l'adhésion à votre réseau, sa composition et l'endroit d'où proviennent ses members.

M6 Votre réseau est-il…?

Ouvert (c.-à-d. que tout le monde peut en être membre),ou
Fermé (c.-à-d. que pour devenir membre, vous deviez respecter certains critères)
Incertain(e)/Refuse

M7 Votre réseau est-il composé...?

D'individus *(NE POSEZ PAS M10 et M11)*
D'organismes *(NE POSEZ PAS M12-14)* ou
D'individus et d'organismes
Incertain(e)/Refuse

M8 Votre réseau compte combien de membres? Veuillez inscrire un nombre approximatif.
N'ACCEPTEZ PAS D'ÉCHELLE

_____ membres
-          Je suis incertain(e)

M9 La taille de votre réseau a-t-elle changé au fil des ans? Le nombre de membre...

A augmenté
A diminué
N'a pas réellement changé
Incertain(e)/Refuse

M10 Parmi les organismes suivants, lesquels sont membres de votre réseau?
ACCEPTEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

Université/Cégep
Centre de recherche indépendant
Organisme gouvernemental/ministère/agence du gouvernement
Organisme international
Organisme non-gouvernemental (ONG)/Organisation de la société civile (OSC) (sans but lucratif)
Organisme du secteur privé (à but lucratif)
Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI)
Organisme donateur autre que le CRDI
Autre
Le réseau ne compte aucun organisme *(PASSEZ À M12)*
Incertain(e)/Refuse

M11 Les individus qui sont membres de votre réseau habitent-ils principalement...

Dans le Sud
Dans le Nord
Autant dans le Nord que dans le Sud
Je suis incertain(e)

M12 Les membres de votre réseau sont-ils...?
ACCEPTEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

Des membres de la communauté
Des chercheurs
Des étudiants
Des représentants du gouvernement
Des personnes provenant d'organismes non gouvernementaux ou de sociétés civiles
Des personnes provenant du secteur privé/du domaine des affaires
Des personnes provenant d'organismes donateurs
Des personnes provenant d'organismes internationaux
Autre (veuillez préciser)
Le réseau ne compte aucun membre individuel *(PASSEZ À C1)*
Incertain(e)/Refuse

M13 *POSEZ SI CHERCHEURS OU ÉTUDIANTS À M12*
Dans quelles disciplines oeuvrent les chercheurs de votre réseau?
ACCEPTEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

Sciences naturelles
Sciences sociales
Affaires
Art
Mathématiques
Droit
La médecine et la santé
Ingénierie
Informatique
Multidisciplinaire
Autre
Incertain(e)/Refuse

M14 Les individus qui sont membres de votre réseau habitent-ils principalement...

Dans le Sud
Dans le Nord
Autant dans le Nord que dans le Sud
Je suis incertain(e)

SECTION SUR LA COMMUNICATION ET LA PROPRIÉTÉ

Veuillez nous parler de la communication entre les membres de votre réseau.

C1 À quelle fréquence les membres de votre réseau communiquent-ils par le biais de... *ALTERNEZ, RÉPÉTEZ L'ÉCHELLE AU BESOIN*

Rencontres de personne à personne?
Conférences téléphoniques, vidéoconférences ou voix sur IP?
Courriels, de listes d'envois ou de forums en ligne ou virtuels?

Communiquent-elles...
Quotidiennement
Hebdomadairement
Mensuellement
Quelques fois par année
Annuellement
Moins d'une fois par année, ou
Jamais
Incertain(e)/Refuse

C2 Y a-t-il quelque chose qui fait obstacle à la communication entre les membres de votre réseau?

Oui (Veuillez préciser)_____
Non
Incertain(e)/Refuse

C3 *POSEZ SI ANCIEN COORDONNATEUR OU ANCIEN MEMBRE. AUTREMENT, PASSEZ À P1*

Êtes-vous toujours en contact avec des membres de votre réseau?
SI OUI, CLARIFIEZ : Quelle est la nature de ces relations?

Oui, j'ai des contacts professionnels
Oui, j'ai des contacts personnels
Oui, j'ai des contacts professionnels et personnels
Non, je n'ai aucun contact avec des membres de ce réseau
Préfère ne pas réponse/Refuse

SECTION SUR LES OBJECTIFS

Les questions suivantes portent sur les objectifs de votre réseau et sur la manière dont ils ont changé.

P1 Parmi les objectifs suivants, lesquels décrivent le mieux ceux de votre réseau?
ACCEPTEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES. ALTERNEZ

Renforcer la capacité de recherche des membres
Définir les priorités et les programmes de recherche locaux
Promouvoir le partage des connaissances et de l'expérience entre membres
Encourager le développement de relations avec les utilisateurs des recherches
Influencer les politiques
Effectuer de la recherche
Améliorer la qualité de la recherche
Autres (veuillez préciser) _____
Incertain(e)/Refuse

P2 Dans l'ensemble, dans quelle mesure votre réseau a-t-il réussi à atteindre ces objectifs? Diriez-vous qu'il…?

A Tot dire
N'a pas du tout réussi
N'a pas vraiment réussi
A assez bien réussi, ou
A très bien réussi
Incertain(e)/Refuse

P3 Les objectifs de votre réseau ont-ils changé au fil du temps?

Oui (Veuillez préciser)_____
Non
Incertain(e)/Refuse

SECTION SUR LE CRDI

Les questions suivantes porteront sur le niveau d'implication des employés du CRDI auprès de votre réseau et de l'interaction entre les employés du CRDI et ceux de votre réseau.

D2 En quelle année le CRDI a-t-il commencé à s'impliquer auprès du réseau *[INSÉREZ LE NOM DU RÉSEAU]*?

INSÉREZ « AVANT 1970 » ET LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005
Je suis incertain(e) *(PASSEZ À D4)*

SI D2 EST APRÈS N4 PASSEZ À D5

D2a En quelle année le CRDI a-t-il cessé d'être impliqué dans votre réseau?

Si le CRDI est toujours impliqué dans le réseau
INSÉREZ « AVANT 1970 » ET LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005
Incertain(e)/Refuse

D3 Le CRDI vous a-t-il accordé une subvention pour vous aider à mettre sur pied votre réseau?

Qui
Non *PASSEZ À D5*
Incertain(e)/Refuse *PASSEZ À D5*

D4 Outre les subventions, dans quelle mesure le CRDI s'est-il impliqué dans le développement des activités et des objectifs de votre réseau à ses débuts? Diriez-vous que le réseau…?

N'était pas du tout impliqué
N'était pas très impliqué
Était passablement impliqué, ou
Était très impliqué
Incertain(e)/Refuse

AUX RÉSEAUX QUI NE SONT PLUS SOUTENUS PAR LE CRDI. **Les prochaines questions portent sur l'époque où le CRDI était impliqué dans votre réseau.**

D5 Quel(s) rôle(s) le CRDI ou ses employés jouent-ils dans votre réseau? Diriez-vous qu'il agit comme…?
ALTERNEZ. ACCEPTEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

Membre
Coordonnateur
Conseiller officiel / membre du comité directeur
Donateur / Bailleur de fonds
Autre (Veuillez préciser)_____
Incertain(e)/Refuse

D6 Qui sont les organismes subventionnaires de votre réseau?

Le CRDI seulement
Autre (Précisez) _____
Incertain(e)/Refuse

D7 À quelle fréquence collaborez-vous avec le CRDI...
ALTERNEZ

On the administration or management of your network?
Au sujet des activités de votre réseau (ex. : conception et mise en oeuvre de recherches, diffusion des résultats de recherches ou promotion de l'utilisation des recherches)?

Collaborez-vous...?
Quotidiennement
Hebdomadairement
Mensuellement
Quelques fois par année
Annuellement
Moins d'une fois par année
Jamais
Sans objet - Je travaille pour le CRDI
Incertain(e)/Refuse

PASSEZ À E1 SI LES DEUX SONT JAMAIS OU SANS OBJET; SI D7A OU D7B = JAMAIS OU SANS OBJET, NE POSEZ PAS LA PARTIE CONSERNÉE DE D8

D8 De manière générale, dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) de la collaboration entre votre réseau et le CRDI?

Concernant l'administration ou la gestion de votre réseau?
Au sujet des activités de votre réseau (ex. : conception et mise en oeuvre de recherches, diffusion des résultats de recherches ou promotion de l'utilisation des recherches)?

Pas du tout satisfait(e)
Pas très satisfait(e)
Passablement satisfait(e), ou
Très satisfait(e)
Incertain(e)/Refuse

D9 En ce qui concerne les activités de votre réseau, dans quels secteurs précis collaborez-vous avec le CRDI? Votre collaboration porte-t-elle sur…?

ACCEPTEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES

Le développement et la mise sur pied de recherches (incluant : la méthodologie de recherche, l'approche et le sujet, le soutien du service de la bibliothèque du CRDI, etc.) *NE POSEZ PAS SI D7b = JAMAIS OU SANS OBJET*

La diffusion des résultats de recherche (incluant : l'aide à la publication, la communication avec les médias, la participation à des conférences, des ateliers ou des séminaires, etc.) *NE POSEZ PAS SI D7b = JAMAIS OU SANS OBJET*

La promotion de l'utilisation des recherches (incluant : créer des liens et diffuser les résultats des recherches auprès des utilisateurs, etc.) *NE POSEZ PAS SI D7b = JAMAIS OU SANS OBJET*

Le réseautage et la création de partenariats (incluant : l'élargissement du réseau de contacts et des liens avec les donateurs, les employés des programmes du CRDI, les universités canadiennes, les ministères gouvernementaux portant sur la recherche, les ONG, etc.)

Le perfectionnement professionnel (incluant : la formation, l'avancement professionnel, etc.)

Autre (Veuillez préciser) _____
Incertain(e)/Refuse

D10 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) du soutien offert par le CRDI en matière de…?
N'INCLUEZ QUE LES RÉPONSES MENTIONNÉES À D9.

Développement et de mise en oeuvre de recherches (incluant la méthodologie de recherche, l'approche et le sujet, le soutien du srevice de la bibliothèque du CRDI, etc.)

Diffusion des résultats de recherche (incluant l'aide à la publication, la communication avec les médias, la participation à des conférences, des ateliers ou des séminaires, etc.)

Promotion de l'utilisation des recherches (incluant la création de liens et la diffusion des résultats des recherches auprès des utilisateurs, etc.)

Réseautage et de création de partenariats (incluant l'élargissement du réseau de contacts et des liens avec les donateurs, les employés des programmes du CRDI, les universités canadiennes, les ministères gouvernementaux portant sur la recherche, les ONG, etc.)

Perfectionnement professionnel (incluant la formation, l'avancement professionnel, etc.)

Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) du soutien offert par le CRDI en matière de…?

Pas du tout satisfait(e)
Pas très satisfait(e)
Passablement satisfait(e) ou
Très satisfait(e)
Incertain(e)/Refuse

D11 *SI D7A OU D7B = JAMAIS OU SANS OBJET, NE POSEZ PAS LA PARTIE CONCERNÉE DE D11*

Selon vous, de quelle manière le CRDI pourrait-il améliorer son soutien...

Dans l'administration ou la gestion des réseaux?
En ce qui concerne les activités des réseaux (ex. : conception et mise en oeuvre de recherches, diffusion des résultats de recherche ou promotion de l'utiliation des recherches)?

_____

Incertain(e)/Refuse

SECTION SUR L'IMPLICATION AUPRÈS DU RÉSEAU ET LES RÉSULTATS – POSEZ À TOUS

Les prochaines questions porteront sur l'influence de votre réseau sur vous et votre carrière.

E1 Auxquelles des activités suivantes participez-vous?
ACCEPTEZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES APPLICABLES. ALTERNEZ.

Coordination des recherches effectuées par le réseau
Surveillance de la qualité des recherches effectuées par le réseau
Recherche au sein du réseau
Gestion des finances du réseau
Conseiller/conseillère au nom du réseau
Formation aux membres du réseau
Présentations au nom du réseau lors de conférences, d'ateliers, de séminaires, etc.
Organisation de conférences, d'ateliers, de séminaires, etc. pour les membres du réseau
Diffusion des résultats des recherches effectuées par le réseau
Promotion du réseau
Création de nouveaux contacts pour le réseau
Mobilisation de ressources pour le réseau
Communication et relations interpersonnelles au sein du réseau
Soutien technique ou informatique aux membres du réseau
Autre (veuillez préciser) _____
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse

E3 Quel a été l'impact du réseau sur <u>vos compétences dans chacun des domaines suivants?</u> *ALTERNEZ.*

Vos compétences en recherche.
Vos compétences en gestion de projet et en administration.
Vos compétences en gestion financière.
Vos compétences en rédaction.
Vos compétences en leadership.
Vos compétences en communication et en relations interpersonnelles.
Vos compétences en langues étrangères.
Vos compétences en informatique et en soutien technique.
Vos compétences en surveillance et en évaluation.
Vos compétences en coordinnation et en facilitation.
Autre (veuillez préciser) _____
Diriez-vous que cela...?
A eu un impact important
A eu un impact modéré
A eu un léger impact ou
N'a eu aucun impact
Incertain(e)/Refuse

E4 De quelle façon votre participation à ce réseau a-t-elle eu le plus d'impact sur vous ou votre carrière, que cet impact soit positif ou négatif?

_____
Incertain(e)/Refuse

E5 Dans l'ensemble, dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) de la manière dont votre participation à ce réseau a eu un impact sur vous ou votre carrière? Êtes-vous…?

Pas du tout satisfait(e)
Pas très satisfait(e)
Passablement satisfait(e) ou
Très satisfait(e)
Incertain(e)/Refuse

Voici maintenant quelques questions portant sur la manière dont le réseau a eu un impact sur votre organisme.

E6 Votre organisme a-t-il été influencé par votre réseau?

Oui
Non *(PASSEZ À E10)*
Je associé(e) à aucun organisme *(PASSEZ À E10)*
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse *(PASSEZ À E10)*

E7 Quel a été l'impact du réseau sur <u>votre organisme dans les secteurs suivants? Diriez-vous qu'il…?</u> *ALTERNEZ.*

Administration et gestion
Communication et diffusion
Recherche
Promotion de l'utilisation des recherches
Réseautage et création de partenariats
Réputation de l'organisme
Autre (veuillez préciser)

Diriez-vous qu'il...?

N'a eu aucun impact
A eu un léger impact
A eu un impact modéré ou
A eu un impact important
Incertain(e)/Refuse

E8 Et, de quelle façon le réseau a-t-il eu le plus d'impact sur <u>votre organisme, que cet impact soit positif ou négatif?</u>

_____
Incertain(e)/Refuse

E9 Dans l'ensemble, dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) de l'impact du réseau sur <u>votre organisme?</u> Êtes-vous…?

Pas du tout satisfait(e)
Pas très satisfait(e)
Passablement satisfait(e) ou
Très satisfait(e)
Incertain(e)/Refuse

Veuillez maintenant nous parler de l'impact du réseau en termes de développement.

E10 Votre réseau avait-il l'intention d'améliorer la qualité des recherches effectuées par ses membres?

Oui
Non, mais il a amélioré la qualité des recherches
Non, et il n'a pas amélioré la qualité des recherches *(PASSEZ À E13)*
Incertain(e)/Refuse

E11 Dans quelle mesure a-t-il amélioré la qualité des recherches? Diriez-vous qu'il ne l'a pas améliorée, qu'il l'a un peu améliorée, qu'il l'a passablement améliorée ou qu'il l'a grandement améliorée?

Ne l'a pas améliorée *(PASSEZ À E13)*
L'a un peu améliorée
L'a passablement améliorée ou
L'a grandement améliorée
Incertain(e)/Refuse

E12 Quels aspects de la recherche votre réseau a-t-il le plus améliorés (ex. : analyses comparées des sexes/sociologiques, publications dans des revues scientifiques, emploi de méthodologies innovatrices, méthodes quantitatives et analyses de données, etc.)?

_____
Incertain(e)/Refuse

E13 Votre réseau avait-il l'intention d'avoir un impact sur les politiques en...
AU BESOIN, RÉPÉTEZ L'INTRODUCTION À LA QUESTION

Renforçant les capacités des chercheurs pour faire des recherches sur le plan des politiques?
Élargissant le savoir disponible pour les décideurs ou en élargissant leurs perspectives?
Ayant un effet sur les lois, les règlements, les programmes ou la législation?

Oui
Non, mais a eu un impact sur les politiques
Non, et n'a pas eu d'impact sur les politiques
Incertain(e)/Refuse

E14 *NE POSEZ PAS SI « NON, ET N'A PAS EU D'IMPACT SUR LES POLITIQUES » À LA SECTION DESCRIPTIVE DE E13*

Dans quelle mesure les <u>politiques ont-elles été influencées par...?</u>

Le renforcement des capacités des chercheurs pour faire des recherches sur le plan des politiques?
L'élargissement du savoir disponible pour les décideurs ou l'élargissement de leurs perspectives?
L'effet qu'elles ont eu sur les lois, les règlements, les programmes ou la législation?

Diriez-vous qu'elles...?

N'ont été aucunement influencées
Ont été un peu influencées
Ont été passablement influences ou
Ont été grandement influencées
Incertain(e)/Refuse

SECTION RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS – POSEZ À TOUS

Pour terminer, j'ai quelques questions à vous poser pour nous aider à analyser les résultats du sondage. Soyez assuré(e) que vous réponses demeureront strictement confidentielles.

U1 En quelle année vous êtes-vous joint(e) au réseau?

INSÉREZ LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005 ET « AVANT 1970 »
Incertain(e)/Refuse

U2 En quelle année êtes-vous devenu(e) coordonnateur(rice) de ce réseau?

INSÉREZ LES ANNÉES DE 1970 À 2005 ET « AVANT 1970 »
Incertain(e)/Refuse

U3 Votre travail de coordonnateur(rice) est-il bénévole ou rémunéré?

Bénévole
Rémunéré
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse

U4 En moyenne, combien d'heures par semaine consacrez-vous à votre réseau?

Moins d'une heure par semaine
De 1 à 5 heures par semaine
De 6 à 10 heures par semaine
De 11 à 15 heures par semaine
De 16 à 20 heures par semaine
De 20 à 25 heures par semaine
De 25 à 30 heures par semaine
De 30 à 35 heures par semaine
De 35 à 40 heures par semaine
40 heures ou plus par semaine
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse *(PASSEZ À U6)*

U5 Selon vous, est-ce que consacrer à votre réseau est... *[INSÉREZ U4]*

Insuffisant
Convenable
Trop
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse

U6 Où habitez-vous présentement?
INSÉREZ LA LISTE DES PAYS
Incertain(e)

U7 Quel est le plus haut niveau de scolarité que vous avez atteint?

Diplôme d'études secondaires
Certificat technique
Baccalauréat
Maîtrise
Doctorat
Autre
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse

U8 Quelle est la principale discipline ou le principal domaine pour lequel vous avez obtenu ce diplôme ou ce certificat?

Sciences naturelles
Sciences humaines
Affaires
Arts
Mathématiques
Droit

Médecine et santé
Génie
Informatique
Multidisciplinaire
Autre
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse

U9 Dans quel type d'organisme travaillez-vous?

Université/Collège
Centre de recherche indépendant
Ministère/Agence/Organisme du gouvernement
Organisme international
Organisme non gouvernemental (ONG)/Organisation de la société civile (OSC) (sans but lucratif)
Organisme privé (à but lucratif)
Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI)
Organisme donateur autre que le CRDI
Je ne travaille pas pour un organisme/Je suis travailleur(euse) autonome
Autre
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse

U10 Quel poste occupez-vous actuellement au sein de votre organisme?

Directeur(rice)/Dirigeant
Personnel professionnel
Consultant(e)
Étudiant(e)/Stagiaire
Autre
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse

U11 Quel âge avez-vous?

_____ ans
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse

U12 *NOTEZ LE SEXE PAR OBSERVATION*

Femme
Homme
Préfère ne pas répondre/Refuse

U13

Nous aimerions effectuer un sondage similaire auprès des membres du réseau *[INSÉREZ LE NOM DU RÉSEAU].* Pourriez-vous nous donner le nom et l'adresse courriel de cinq membres du réseau qui seraient en mesure de répondre à nos questions? *[FIXEZ UN RENDEZ-VOUS POUR LE RAPPEL SI LE RÉPONDANT A BESOIN DE TEMPS]*

(AU BESOIN) Nous avons besoin du nom d'autres membres pour obtenir d'autres perspectives des réseaux.

	Nom	Courriel
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Je préfère ne pas répondre

Je n'ai plus d'autres questions pour vous. Je vous remercie de votre collaboration et du temps que vous nous avez accordé. Bonne journée!

NOTEZ LA LANGUE DE L'ENTREVUE

CRÉEZ UNE DISPOSITION :
N'est pas un réseau
N'est pas un coordonnateur

Research Inc.
3 de mayo de 2005

IDRC - Encuesta de Coordinadores y Miembros de Redes con Soporte del IDRC

Cuestionario de EVALUACIÓN PRELIMINAR
(Versión telefónica)

Presentación:

Buenos días / tardes. Mi nombre es _____ y le llamo de Decima Research, que es una empresa canadiense de opinión pública, en representación del Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (IDRC). Nos encontramos llevando a cabo un estudio de comprensión de redes, el cual permitirá al IDRC mejorar el soporte que les brinda. No se trata de una evaluación de usted o de su red. Esta encuesta está inscrita en el sistema de registro de encuestas nacionales.

[*SI FUESE NECESARIO: El objetivo del presente estudio consiste en asistir al IDRC a determinar la manera más eficiente de brindar soporte a sus redes.*

[*ANTE PREGUNTA: Tomará aproximadamente 20 minutos completar esta encuesta.*]

I1
Sólo para confirmar, ¿es Ud. _____ *[COLOCAR NOMBRE DEL SELECCIONADOR DE ENTREVISTADOS]*?

NOTA PARA EL ENTREVISTADOR – RECUERDE LEER TODAS LAS LISTAS CUANTAS VECES SEA NECESARIO; INDIQUE A LOS ENCUESTADOS QUE ELIJAN LAS OPCIONES "NO SÉ" O "NO ESTOY SEGURO/A", SI ES QUE NO SABEN ALGUNA RESPUESTA.

Su conocimiento y experiencia en redes será un importante aporte para la encuesta por lo que se agradece enormemente su colaboración. No le tomará más de 20 minutos completar esta encuesta. Todas sus respuestas serán completamente confidenciales y no serán asociadas con su nombre o su red.

INDICAR A QUIENES HAYAN SIDO COORDINADORES:

[VERSIÓN EN ESPAÑOL]: Todas las preguntas que haré están formuladas en tiempo presente, pero se refieren a su participación en *[COLOCAR EL NOMBRE DE LA RED].*

SECCIÓN: PERFIL DE LA RED

Le agradeceríamos que responda algunas preguntas acerca de su red y la historia de la misma.

N1 ¿En cuál de las siguientes áreas opera su red?
SE PERMITEN RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

Tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (ICT)
Recursos naturales y su manejo
Política social
Política económica
Otro (especifique)
No estoy seguro/a

N2 ¿Cuál es el ámbito geográfico del trabajo de investigación y desarrollo de su red? Por favor indique todas las opciones que correspondan o que <u>hayan correspondido</u> durante los últimos 10 años. Ámbito geográfico
SE PERMITEN RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

Mundial
Sudamérica
Latinoamérica
Caribe
Asia del Sur
Asia del Sureste
Oriente Medio
África del Norte
África Occidental
África Meridional
África Oriental
No corresponde
No estoy seguro/a

N3 ¿Cómo describiría la coordinación de su red? ¿Podría decirse que…?
SELECCIONE SÓLO UNA

Una persona [es/era] el coordinador permanente
Coordinación rotativa, o bien;
Coordinación compartida
Otro (especifique) _____
No estoy seguro/a

N4 ¿En qué año fue que su red adquirió la forma y nombre más recientes?
NO ACEPTAR INTERVALOS DE TIEMPO. SE PUEDE ACEPTAR FECHA ESTIMATIVA.

COLOCAR "ANTES DE 1970" Y AÑOS DESDE 1970 A 2005
No estoy seguro *(VAYA A N6)*

N5 Si su red existía antes de *[COLOCAR N4; SI ES "ANTES DE 1970", COLOCAR 1970]* bajo una forma o nombre distintos, ¿cuándo se realizó el cambio?
NO ACEPTAR INTERVALOS DE TIEMPO. SE PUEDE ACEPTAR FECHA ESTIMATIVA.

	Año del cambio
Últimos forma/nombre	**[COLOCAR N4]**
a. Forma/nombre anteriores	La red no existía bajo una forma o nombre distintos *(VAYA A N6)* *COLOCAR "ANTES DE 1970" Y AÑOS DESDE 1970 A 2005* No estoy seguro/a
b. Penúltimos forma/nombre	La forma y nombre de la red sólo cambiaron una vez *(VAYA A N6)* *COLOCAR "ANTES DE 1970" Y AÑOS DESDE 1970 A 2005* No estoy seguro/a
c. Penúltimos formas/nombres	La forma o nombre de la red solo cambió dos veces *(VAYA A N6)* *COLOCAR "ANTES DE 1970" Y AÑOS DESDE 1970 A 2005* No estoy seguro/a

PREGUNTE SÓLO SI ES EX COORDINADOR, DE LO CONTRARIO VAYA A M1

N6 Su red, ¿se encuentra aún en funcionamiento?

Sí
No
No estoy seguro/a

N7 *SÓLO PREGUNTAR SI LA RESPUESTA FUE NEGATIVA EN N6*

¿Cuándo dejó de funcionar su red?
COLOCAR "ANTES DE 1970" Y AÑOS DESDE 1970 A 2005
No estoy seguro/a

DIRECCIÓN DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN Y SECCIÓN DE MIEMBROS

El siguiente grupo de preguntas trata acerca de la organización que [alberga/albergaba] a su red.

M1 ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones describe mejor la organización que *[actualmente alberga a su red/albergaba a su red anteriormente]*?
ACEPTAR UNA RESPUESTA ÚNICAMENTE

Universidad/Instituto Superior
Centro de investigación independiente
Departamento/ministerio/agencia de Gobierno
Organización internacional
Organización No Gubernamental (ONG)/Organización de Sociedad Civil (CSO) (sin fines de lucro)
Organización del sector privado (con fines de lucro)
Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (IDRC)
Agencia de donaciones que no sea el IDRC
La red es virtual **(VAYA A M6)**
La red no posee una sede organizacional **(VAYA A M6)**
No estoy seguro **(VAYA A M5)**

M2 Esta organización ¿cuándo se convirtió en sede de su red?
NO ACEPTAR INTERVALOS DE TIEMPO. SE PUEDE ACEPTAR FECHA ESTIMATIVA.

COLOCAR "ANTES DE 1970" Y AÑOS DESDE 1970 A 2005
No estoy seguro *(VAYA A M5)*

M3 Su red, ¿ha cambiado de sedes durante su existencia?

Sí
No
No estoy seguro/a

M4 *SÓLO PREGUNTAR SI RESPONDIÓ SÍ EN M3*

El cambio de sede/s ¿estuvo relacionado con el recibo de más recursos financieros?

Sí
No
No estoy seguro/a

M5 ¿En qué país *[se encuentra/se encontraba asentada su red]*?

COLOCAR LISTA DE PAÍSES
No estoy seguro/a

A continuación, algunas preguntas acerca de la membresía de su red, su composición y la ubicación de los miembros.

M6 Su red ¿se encuentra…?

Abierta a nuevos miembros (es decir, cualquier persona puede ser miembro), o bien
Cerrada, (es decir, se exigen ciertos requisitos para ser miembro)
No estoy seguro/a

M7 Su red ¿está compuesta por…?

Personas *(NO PREGUNTAR M10 ni M11)*
Organizaciones *(NO PREGUNTAR M12-14)*
Personas y organizaciones
No estoy seguro/a

M8a ¿Cuántas personas y organizaciones son miembros de su red?
NO ACEPTAR RANGOS. SE ACEPTAN CIFRAS ESTIMADAS. PREGUNTAR SECCION APPROPIADA SOLAMENTE.

_____ personas
_____ organizaciones
No estoy seguro

M9 ¿Cómo ha cambiado con el transcurso del tiempo el volumen de miembros de su red? El volumen…

Se incrementó
Disminuyó
No tuvo cambios significativos
No estoy seguro/a

M10 ¿Cuáles de los siguientes tipos de organizaciones son miembros de su red?
SE PERMITEN RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

Universidad/Instituto Superior
Centro de investigación independiente
Departamento/ministerio/agencia de Gobierno
Organización internacional
Organización No Gubernamental (ONG)/Organización de Sociedad Civil (CSO) (sin fines de lucro)
Organización del sector privado (con fines de lucro)
Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (IDRC)
Agencia de donaciones que no sea el IDRC
Otro
No existen organizaciones en la red (VAYA A M12)
No estoy seguro/a

M11 Las organizaciones miembros de su red se encuentran principalmente situadas en…

Paises en vías de desarrollo
Paises desarrollados
Distribuidas por igual entre países desarrollados y países en vías de desarrollo
No estoy seguro/a

M12 Los miembros de su red, ¿son…?
SE PERMITEN RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

Miembros de la comunidad
Investigadores
Estudiantes
Funcionarios de Gobierno
De organizaciones no gubernamentales o sociedad civil
Del sector privado / empresas
De organizaciones de donaciones o fundaciones
De organizaciones internacionales

Otro (especifique)
No existen miembros individuales en la red *(VAYA A C1)*
No estoy seguro/a

M13 *PREGUNTE SI ES INVESTIGADOR O ESTUDIANTE EN M12*
¿Cuáles son las disciplinas de los investigadores de su red?
SE PERMITEN RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

Ciencias naturales
Ciencias sociales
Negocios
Arte
Matemáticas
Derecho
Medicina y salud
Ingeniería
Informática
Disciplinas varias
Otro
No estoy seguro/a

M14 Los miembros individuales de su red se encuentran principalmente situados en…

Países en vías de desarrollo
Países desarrollados
Distribuidos por igual entre países desarrollados y países en vías de desarrollo
No estoy seguro/a

SECCIÓN DE COMUNICACIÓN Y PROPIEDAD

Brinde información acerca de la comunicación entre los miembros de su red.

C1 ¿Con qué frecuencia se comunican los miembros de su red a través de…? *ROTAR REPITA LAS OPCIONES SI FUESE NECESARIO.*

Reuniones personales
Conferencias telefónicas o de video y voz a través de Internet
E-mail, listas de distribución por e-mail, y espacios en línea o virtuales

¿Se comunica…?
A diario
Semanalmente
Mensualmente
Algunas veces por año
Anualmente
Menos de una vez por año
Nunca
No estoy seguro/a

C2 ¿Existe algún impedimento en la comunicación de su red?

Sí (Especifique) _____
No
No estoy seguro/a

C3 *PREGUNTAR SÓLO SI ES EX COORDINADOR, DE LO CONTRARIO VAYA A P1*

¿Mantiene algún tipo de relación con miembros de su red?
ACLARAR: Si la respuesta es positiva, ¿cuál es la naturaleza de esas relaciones?

Sí, manteong una relación profesional
Sí, manteong una relación personal
Sí, manteong una relación personal y profesional
No, no manteong ningún tipo de relación con miembros de esta red
Prefiere no indicar

SECCIÓN DE PROPÓSITOS

Las siguientes preguntas tratan acerca de los objetivos de su red y cómo han cambiado.

P1 ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones describe mejor los objetivos de su red?
SE PERMITEN RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES. ROTAR

Llevar a cabo investigaciones
Mejorar la calidad de investigación
Desarrollar la capacidad investigativa de los miembros
Definir prioridades y agendas de investigación locales
Promover el compartir conocimiento y experiencia entre los miembros
Fomentar las relaciones con los usuarios de investigación
Influenciar la política
Otro (Especifique) _____
No estoy seguro/a

P2 En general, ¿cuán exitosa ha sido su red en lograr estos objetivos?
(Opciones a continuación)

No tuvo éxito
No demasiado éxito
Éxito relativo
Muy exitosa
Demasiado pronto para determinar
No estoy seguro/a

P3 Los objetivos de su red, ¿han cambiado con el paso del tiempo?

Sí (Especifique cómo) _____
No
No estoy seguro/a

Decima Research

SECCIÓN DEL IDRC

A continuación, algunas preguntas acerca de la participación del personal del IDRC en su red y la interacción entre ellos y su red.

D2¿En qué año se relacionó el IDRC con la red *[COLOCAR EL NOMBRE DE LA RED]?*
NO ACEPTAR INTERVALOS DE TIEMPO. SE PUEDEN ACEPTAR FECHAS ESTIMATIVAS.

COLOCAR AÑOS DESDE 1970 A 2005 Y "ANTES DE 1970"
No estoy seguro *(VAYA A D4)*

SI D2 ES POSTERIOR A N4 VAYA A D5

D2a ¿En qué año terminó la relación del IDRC con la red?

La relación con el IDRC todavía continúa
COLOCAR AÑOS DESDE 1970 HASTA 2005 Y "ANTES DE 1970"
No estoy seguro/a

SI D2 ES MAS POSTERIOR A N4 VAYA A D5

PARA LAS REDES QUE YA NO RECIBEN AYUDA DEL IDRC. Las siguientes preguntas se refieren al tiempo en que IDRC estuvo relacionado con su red.

D3 ¿El IDRC aportó financiación para ayudar en el inicio de su red?

Sí
No
No estoy seguro/a

D4 Además de proporcionar financiación, ¿qué participación tuvo en un comienzo el IDRC al apoyar el desarrollo del contenido y los objetivos de su red? (Opciones a continuación)

No tuvo participación
No mucha participación
Participación relativa
Mucha participación
No estoy seguro/a

D5 ¿Cuál es el rol del IDRC y de los miembros del personal del IDRC en su red? (Opciones a continuación)
ROTAR. SE PERMITEN RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

Miembro
Coordinador
Consejero formal / miembro de un comité de dirección
Donante / Patrocinador
Otro (Especifique) _____
No estoy seguro/a

D6 ¿Qué agencias financian su red?

IDRC es el único donante

_____
Prefiere no indicar

D7 ¿Con qué frecuencia interactúa con el IDRC…
ROTAR

… en la administración o gestión de su red?
… en el contenido de la red (por ejemplo, diseño e implementación de la investigación, difusión de la investigación, y promoción del empleo de la investigación?

¿Se comunica…?
A diario
Semanalmente
Mensualmente
Algunas veces por año
Anualmente
Menos de una vez por año
Nunca
No corresponde – Trabajo en el IDRC
No estoy seguro/a

*VAYA A E1 SI AMBAS SON "NUNCA" O "NO CORRESPONDE";
SI D7A O D7B ES "NUNCA" O "NO CORRESPONDE", NO PREGUNTE LA
PARTE CORRESPONDIENTE A D8*

D8 En general, ¿cuán satisfecho se encuentra con la interacción entre su red y el IDRC…

… en la administración o gestión de su red?
… en el contenido de la red (por ejemplo, diseño e implementación de la investigación, difusión de la investigación, y promoción del empleo de la investigación?

¿Está…?

Para nada satisfecho
No muy satisfecho
Relativamente satisfecho
Muy satisfecho
No estoy seguro/a

D9 En términos del contenido de la red, ¿en cuáles de las siguientes áreas interactúa con el IDRC? *(Opciones)*

SE PERMITEN RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES

Diseño e implementación de investigación (incluso: metodología, enfoque y tema de investigación, soporte del servicio de biblioteca del IDRC, etc.) *NO PREGUNTAR SI D7b ES NUNCA O NO CORRESPONDE*

Difusión de la investigación (incluso: asistencia en las publicaciones, comunicación con los medios, participación en conferencias, talleres, seminarios, etc.) *NO PREGUNTAR SI D7b ES NUNCA O NO CORRESPONDE*

Promoción del uso de la investigación (incluso: desarrollando conexiones y difundiendo los hallazgos a los usuarios de investigaciones, etc.) *NO PREGUNTAR SI D7b ES NUNCA O NO CORRESPONDE*

Establecimiento de contactos con redes y sociedades (incluso: ampliación de la red de contactos y conexiones con donantes, personal de programa del IDRC, universidades canadienses, departamentos de investigación y gobierno, organizaciones ONG, etcétera.)

Desarrollo profesional (incluso: capacitación, progreso laboral, etc.)
Otro (Especifique) _____
No estoy seguro/a

D10 ¿Cuán satisfecho se encuentra con el soporte del IDRC en…?
INCLUIR SÓLO AQUELLAS QUE SE SELECCIONARON EN D9. REPITA LAS OPCIONES SI FUESE NECESARIO.

Diseño e implementación de investigación (incluso: metodología de investigación, enfoque, tema, soporte del servicio de biblioteca del IDRC, etc.)

Difusión de la investigación (incluso: asistencia en publicaciones, comunicación con los medios, participación en conferencias, talleres, seminarios, etc.)

Promoción del uso de la investigación (incluso: desarrollo de conexiones y difusión de hallazgos a usuarios de investigación, etc.)

Establecimiento de contactos con redes y sociedades (incluso: ampliación de la red de contactos y conexiones con donantes, personal de programa del IDRC, universidades canadienses, departamentos de investigación y gobierno, organizaciones ONG, etc.)

Desarrollo profesional (incluso: capacitación, progreso laboral, etc.)

¿Podría decirse que está…?

Para nada satisfecho
No muy satisfecho
Relativamente satisfecho
Muy satisfecho
No estoy seguro/a

D11 *SI D7A O D7B ES NUNCA O NO CORRESPONDE, NO PREGUNTE LA PARTE CORRESPONDIENTE A D11*

En su opinión, ¿cómo podría el IDRC mejorar su soporte…

… en la administración o gestión de redes?
… en el contenido de la red (por ejemplo, diseño e implementación de la investigación, difusión de la investigación, y promoción del empleo de la investigación?

_____

No estoy seguro/a

SECCIÓN DE PARTICIPACIÓN Y RESULTADOS DE LA RED

A continuación, brinde información acerca de la influencia de la red en Ud. y su carrera.

E1 ¿En cuáles de las siguientes actividades participa?   (Opciones a continuación)
SE PERMITEN RESPUESTAS MÚLTIPLES. ROTAR.

Coordinación de la investigación dentro de la red
Monitoreo de la calidad de investigación dentro de la red
Conducción de la investigación dentro de la red
Administración financiera de la red
Trabajo en funciones de consulta en representación de la red
Capacitación a los miembros de la red
Presentación en conferencias, talleres, seminarios, etc., en representación de la red
Organización de conferencias, talleres, seminarios, etc., para miembros de la red
Difusión de los resultados de investigación de la red
Promoción de la red
Gestación de nuevas relaciones para la red
Movilización de recursos para la red
Facilitación de la comunicación y relaciones interpersonales dentro de la red
Provisión de soporte técnico e informático a los miembros de la red
Otro (Especifique) _____
Prefiere no indicar

E3 ¿Hasta qué punto la red ha influenciado <u>sus habilidades </u>en cada una de las siguientes áreas? *ROTAR.*

Habilidades para la investigación
Habilidades para la gestión de proyectos y la administración
Habilidades para la administración financiera
Habilidades para la redacción
Habilidades para el liderazgo
Habilidades para la comunicación y las relaciones interpersonales
Habilidades para los idiomas extranjeros
Habilidades para la computación y aspectos técnicos
Habilidades para el monitoreo y la evaluación
Habilidades para la coordinación y la instrucción
Otro (Especifique)
(Opciones a continuación)
Ninguna influencia
Poca influencia

Influencia moderada
Mucha influencia
No estoy seguro/a

E4 ¿De qué manera la participación en la red lo influenció en <u>mayor medida</u> a <u>Ud. y a su carrera</u>, ya sea de forma positiva o negativa?

_____

No estoy seguro/a

E5 En general, ¿cuál es el grado de satisfacción que siente, debido a la influencia que tuvo su participación en la red <u>sobre Ud. y su carrera</u>? ¿Está…?

Para nada satisfecho
No muy satisfecho
Relativamente satisfecho
Muy satisfecho
No estoy seguro/a

A continuación, le pediría que me hable sobre la influencia que tuvo la red en su organización.

E6 Su organización, ¿ha sido influenciada por su red?

Sí
No *(VAYA A E10)*
Yo no [estoy/estaba] afiliado a ninguna organización *(VAYA A E10)*
Prefiero no especificar *(VAYA A E10)*

E7 ¿Hasta qué punto la red ha influenciado cada una de las siguientes capacidades de su organización? (Opciones a continuación) *ROTAR.*

Capacidad de administración y gestión
Capacidad de comunicaciones y difusión
Capacidad de investigación
Capacidad de promover el uso de investigaciones
Capacidad de establecer contactos de red y asociaciones
Reputación de la organización
Otro (Especifique)

¿Podría decirse que tuvo…?

Ninguna influencia
Poca influencia
Influencia moderada
Mucha influencia
No estoy seguro/a

E8 ¿De qué manera la red influenció en mayor medida a su organización, ya sea en forma positiva o negativa?
_____
No estoy seguro/a

E9 En general, ¿cuán satisfecho se encuentra con la influencia que tuvo la red sobre su organización? ¿Está…?

Para nada satisfecho
No muy satisfecho
Relativamente satisfecho
Muy satisfecho
No estoy seguro/a

A continuación, brinde información acerca de los resultados de desarrollo que la red ha influenciado.

E10 ¿Su red tenía el objetivo de mejorar la calidad de investigaciones que realizaban sus miembros?

Sí
No, pero sí mejoró la calidad de investigación
No, y no mejoró la calidad de investigación *(VAYA A E13)*
No estoy seguro/a

E11 ¿Hasta qué punto mejoró <u>la calidad de investigación</u>? ¿Podría decirse que no hubo mejora, o bien que la mejora fue mínima, moderada o considerable?

No hubo mejoras *(VAYA A E13)*
Pocas mejoras
Mejora moderada
Importante mejora
No estoy seguro/a

E12 ¿Qué aspecto de la calidad de investigación fue mejorado <u>en mayor medida</u> por su red (por ejemplo, análisis social/de género, publicaciones en revistas evaluadas por pares, metodologías innovadoras que se hayan utilizado, métodos cuantitativos y análisis de datos, etc.)?

_____
No estoy seguro/a

E13 Su red, ¿tuvo la <u>intención de influenciar la política</u> mediante…

… la expansión de las capacidades de los investigadores con el fin de llevar a cabo investigaciones relevantes a la política;
… la ampliación del conocimiento disponible a los formuladores de la política y la expansión de sus perspectivas;
… el cambio de políticas, leyes, normas, programas y legislaciones?

Sí
No, pero sí influenció la política
No, y no influenció la política
No estoy seguro/a

E14 *NO PREGUNTAR SI LA RESPUESTA ES "NO, Y NO INFLUENCIÓ LA POLÍTICA" PARA LA SECCIÓN RESPECTIVA DE E13*

¿Hasta qué punto la política fue influenciada por…?

… la expansión de las capacidades de los investigadores con el fin de llevar a cabo investigaciones relevantes a la política;
… la ampliación del conocimiento disponible a los formuladores de la política y la expansión de sus perspectivas;
… el cambio de políticas, leyes, normas, programas y legislaciones?

¿Hubo…?

Ninguna influencia
Poca influencia

Influencia moderada
Mucha influencia
No estoy seguro/a

SECCIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN PERSONAL

Estamos llegando al final de las preguntas, las cuales nos ayudarán a analizar los resultados de la encuesta. Le aseguramos la confidencialidad de todas sus respuestas.

U1 ¿En qué año se unió a la red?

COLOCAR AÑOS DESDE 1970 A 2005 Y "ANTES DE 1970"
No estoy seguro/a

U2 ¿En qué año se convirtió en coordinador de su red?

COLOCAR AÑOS DESDE 1970 A 2005 Y "ANTES DE 1970"
No estoy seguro/a

U3 Su cargo como coordinador, ¿es voluntario o remunerado?

Voluntario
Remunerado
Prefiere no indicar

U4 En general, ¿cuántas horas por semana dedica al trabajo en su red?

Menos de 1 hora por semana
1 a 5 horas por semana
6 a 10 horas por semana
11 a 15 horas por semana
16 a 20 horas por semana
20 a 25 horas por semana
26 a 30 horas por semana
30 a 35 horas por semana
35 a 40 horas por semana
Más de 40 horas por semana
Prefiero no especificar *(VAYA A U6)*

U5

En su opinión, ¿*[COLOCAR U4]* es

… muy poco tiempo?

… el tiempo apropiado?
… demasiado tiempo?
Prefiere no indicar

U6 ¿Dónde vive actualmente?
COLOCAR LISTA DE PAÍSES
Prefiere no indicar

U7 ¿Cuál es el nivel académico más alto que ha obtenido?

Diploma de Escuela Secundaria
Certificado de especialización técnica
Licenciatura
Maestría
Doctorado
Otro
Prefiere no indicar

U8 ¿Cuál es la disciplina o campo principal de estudio de su título o certificado?

Ciencias naturales
Ciencias sociales
Negocios
Letras y arte
Matemáticas
Derecho
Medicina y salud
Ingeniería
Informática
Disciplinas varias
Otro
Prefiere no indicar

U9 ¿En qué tipo de organización trabaja?

Universidad/Instituto Superior
Centro de investigación independiente
Departamento/ministerio/agencia de Gobierno
Organización internacional
Organización no gubernamental (ONG)/Organización de Sociedad Civil (CSO) (sin fines de lucro)
Organización del sector privado (con fines de lucro)
Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (IDRC)
Agencia de donaciones que no sea el IDRC

No trabajo en una organización/Soy independiente
Otro
Prefiere no indicar

U10 ¿Cuál es su actual cargo dentro de su organización?

Dirección Ejecutiva/Superior
Personal profesional
Asesor
Estudiante/Pasante
Otro
Prefiere no indicar

U11 ¿Sería tan amable de indicarme su edad?

_____ años
Prefiere no indicar

U12 Género ***REGISTRAR***

Femenino
Masculino
Prefiere no indicar

U13

 Quisiéramos realizar una encuesta similar con miembros de la red *[COLOCAR NOMBRE DE LA RED].*
¿Podría brindar hasta cinco nombres, junto a direcciones de e-mail, de miembros de la red que considera podrían responder estas preguntas?

	Nombre	Dirección de e-mail
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Prefiere no indicar

QUEDAMOS MUY AGRADECIDOS POR SU PARTICIPACIÓN EN ESTA ENCUESTA.

REGISTRAR EL IDIOMA EN QUE TUVO LUGAR LA ENTREVISTA

CREAR DISPOSICIÓN:
No forma parte de una red
No es coordinador