A Think Tank Model

For Evidence Informed Policymaking in Nigeria

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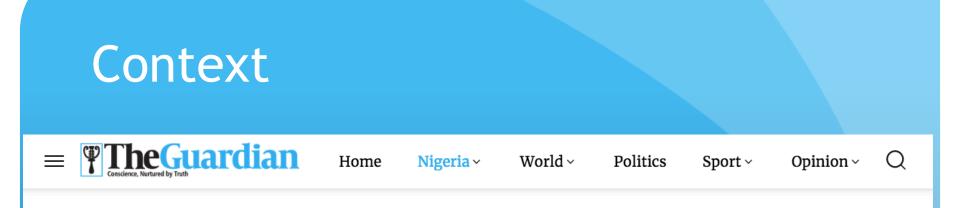
Constitution-making Background

1st Republic 1963 – 1966 2nd Republic 1979 – 1983 3rd Republic 1992 – 1993 4th Republic 1999 –Date

First indigenous constitution motivated by selfish ethnic and political interests. The constitutionalmaking process was elitist driven. The result was a Civil War The constitution was drafted by a 49-member Constitution Drafting under the supervision of the Supreme Military Council (SMC).

The Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) commissioned a constituent assembly to draft The Provisional Ruling Council (PRC), set up a 25member Constitutional Debate Coordinating Committee .

In Nigeria, "We the people" is simply a false claim on which successive governments and institutions - military and otherwise have existed.



National

Constitution review splits attorney general, justice minister's office

By Azimazi Momoh Jimoh, Adamu Abuh and John Akubo, Abuja

24 February 2022 | 4:13 am

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- Scraps FCT minister's office, gives 37 senatorial slots to women
- Senate okays Maritime Security Trust Fund



Context

- A constitution is important because it establishes a state's framework, its principle institutions and the interrelationships between these institutions.
- Democratic institutions are mechanisms for the facilitation of a democratic process, and should incorporate the voices of informed citizens and evidence in public decision-making.
- Think Tanks exist to fill institutional gaps and are critical actors to help boost government capacity.

Our Aim

To strengthen Nigeria's democratic institutions through evidence informed policymaking.

The Problem

- Policymakers are not evidence literate.
- Policy proposals do not effectively incorporate constituency support.
- Institutions do not have the capacity to actually use policy proposals.

Capacity development

- A capacity needs assessment carried out by the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP) revealed a huge skills gap in evidence informed decision-making (EIDM) among civil servants in African countries.
- The Nigerian federal civil service and other institutions generally operate to serve a spoils system.
- "Only 13% were graduates of universities" and "just 8% had degrees related to accounting or economics" - Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, former Minister of Finance on the human capacity of the institution she headed.

Political incentive

- AFIDEP's evaluations have pointed to the fact that the failure by policymaking interventions to undertake political economy analyses to inform policy design and implementation, has limited their impact and sustainability.
- Research indicates, "political manipulation and ambition are among the strongest determinants of factors influencing policy development process" in Nigeria (Onukwube, 2011).

Solution

- The U.S. Public Interest Research Groups (PIRGs) provides an exemplary framework to build on. At every juncture, these young people have the opportunity to learn while doing. Like a Think Tank, they achieve their objectives through research and communication educating the public.
- More importantly, PIRG's have an advocacy element. They are able to mobilize and engage in community organizing towards garnering support for a particular policy idea.

A community based research group (CBRG)

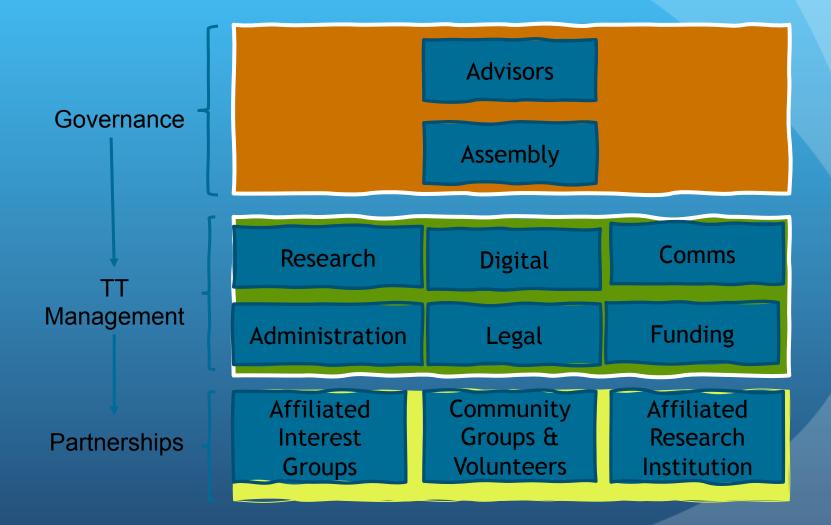
- A direct form of public participation generates legitimacy for policy ideas. and increases public knowledge of evidence informed policy making.
- Mobilizing constituencies via CBRGs could provide the think tank with the institutional legitimacy to enter into strategic partnership with government administrations and institutions.

Think Tank Hub

 Unlike students in the U.S., Nigerian counterparts aren't financially autonomous.

 The need for communication professionals, legal practitioners, researchers and policy experts sums up the rational for a hub that brings together various public interest groups to collaborate towards policy development and advocacy.

Organizational layout



Assumptions

- Young citizens want to "do good" and are in search of a platform to channel their passion and energy towards impactful citizen action.
- Various interest groups would collaborate towards longlasting institutional reform for access in government administrations.
- Researchers and experts are in search of a platform that could transform their policy expertise to impactful career within governments and policy.

Going forward

- One-year to promote dialogue between various public interest groups.
- Develop a roadmap for action-oriented research that highlight the need for the proposed Think Tank and publish.
- Establish the organization
- Secure funding
- Staff the organization

Potential outcome

- Give young citizens the information and skills needed to function effectively in a democratic society by combining solid research with organized actions.
- Support grassroots ownership of the policymaking process and the resulting policy recommendations.
- Empower the people to monitor implementation of policy proposals and hold policymakers to account.
- Prepare young citizens for a career in evidence informed policymaking.
- This institutional framework could provide political leverage for the think tank to recommend top policy expert members for public appointments within various government administrations.

Research Questions

- How evidence literate are policymakers?
- How well connected are policymakers and researchers?
- What are the existing strategies for capacity building of policymakers?
- How is public policy research currently communicated to policymakers and the public?
- What incentives drive policy makers to use research?
- How do policy makers choose between competing values/issues?
- What is policymakers capacity to actually use research evidence?

Discussions