

**Impact of Research on Development Policy and Practice:
An Annotated Bibliography By
Roger Harris**

Publication	Abstract/Summary	Key points
<p>Approaches to Development Research Communication Tessa Lewin and Zachary Patterson. IDS Bulletin Volume 43 Number 5 September 2012. (Lewin and Patterson, 2012)</p>	<p>This article traces the co-evolution between models of research communication and development. It looks at how creative and visual methods fit into this trajectory. It argues that the current growth in the accessibility of communication technologies has emerged alongside a strong revival of more linear, marketing-style understanding of development research communication, which threatens to undermine their progressive potential. It argues that despite development research communicators having many more options available to them, in terms of tools and approaches, and a much better understanding of how to integrate research and communication, they are also under increased pressure to prove impact, or show direct attribution. It argues that the more democratised communication becomes, the more difficult it is to do this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Much of the literature, and the field of development research communication, is divided into those who focus on direct, instrumental, measurable policy impact, and those who are more concerned with broader systemic change. ▪ The creation of knowledge, and therefore development approaches, that lack social communication and inclusive dialogue reinforce structural relationships of power. ▪ One should always be sceptical of the optimism that accompanies innovative research communication approaches and technologies due to the digital divides and potential authoritative controls that accompany the use of these technologies. ▪ The diffusion of ‘the internet, mobile communication, digital media and a variety of social software tools throughout the world has transformed global news media and communication systems into interactive horizontal networks’ that connect local and global individuals and issues. ▪ As accessibility and reach of research transforms, so too does the role and the definition of a ‘researcher’. Today, many researchers are playing an active role in working with individuals who are directly impacted by research findings. This change in role calls into question the traditional definition of ‘researcher’, but so does the transforming nature of producing and publishing information using alternative digital media and communications. With this development the once stark line dividing academia and professional and amateur writers (i.e. op-ed writers, bloggers, etc.) has become blurred. It seems ironic that in an era where we have so many more options in terms of tools and approaches, and a much better understanding of how to integrate research and communication, funders are demanding an approach based on calls to prove impact, or show direct attribution. ▪ Added to this is the complication that the impact of more inclusive, iterative, participatory models that have become increasingly possible as communication becomes more democratised, are notoriously hard to measure.
<p>Bridging research and policy in international development: an analytical and practical framework. Julius Court and John Young. Development in Practice, Volume 16, Number 1,</p>	<p>It often seems that researchers, practitioners, and policy makers live in parallel universes. Researchers cannot understand why there is resistance to policy change despite clear and convincing evidence for it. Policy makers bemoan the inability of many researchers to make their</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Often, the link between research and policy, or evidence and practice, is viewed as a linear process, whereby a set of research findings or lessons shift from the ‘research sphere’ to the ‘policy sphere’, and then has some impact on policy makers’ decisions and programmes on the ground. Reality tends to be much more dynamic and complex, with two-way processes between research, policy, and practice, shaped by multiple relations and reservoirs of knowledge. ▪ Overseas Development Institute (ODI) has identified a wide range of inter-related factors that determine whether research-based and other forms of evidence are likely to be adopted by policy makers and practitioners; the political context; the evidence; and the links between policy and research communities. ▪ The quality of the research is important if it is to affect policy Influence over policy is affected by topical relevance and, as importantly, the operational usefulness of an idea; it helps if a new approach has been piloted and the resulting

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<p>February 2006. (Court and Young, 2006)</p>	<p>findings accessible and digestible in time for policy decisions. Practitioners often just get on with things. Yet better application of research and evidence in development policy and practice can help save lives, reduce poverty, and improve the quality of life. By making more informed, strategic choices, researchers can maximise their chances of influencing policy.</p>	<p>document can clearly demonstrate its value as a policy option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A critical factor that affects uptake is whether research has provided a solution to a problem. ▪ The sources and conveyors of evidence, the way new messages are packaged (especially if they are couched in familiar terms) and targeted, can all make a big difference. ▪ Existing theory stresses the role of translators and communicators. It seems that there is often an under-appreciation of the extent and ways that intermediary organisations and networks influence formal policy guidance documents although evidence clearly matters, there has been very limited systematic understanding of when, how, and why evidence informs policy ▪ Research is more likely to contribute to policy if; the evidence fits within the political and institutional limits and pressures of policy makers, and resonates with their assumptions, or sufficient pressure is exerted to challenge these assumptions. . The evidence is credible and convincing, provides practical solutions to pressing policy problems, and is packaged to attract policy makers' interest, and if researchers and policy makers share common networks, trust each other, and communicate effectively.
<p>Research, policy and practice. <i>Capacity</i>. Issue 35, December 2008: Linking research-based evidence to policy and practice. Heinz Greijn. Impact of research on policy and practice. John Young The importance of building trust. Ambassador Mahamet Saleh Annadif Developing capacities for policy influence. Gala Díaz Langou</p> <p>(Young, 2008) (Greijn, 2008) (Annadif, 2008) (Langou, 2008)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Researchers, policymakers, civil society organisations (CSOs) and practitioners in capacity development often live in very separate worlds. As a result, research-based evidence is often only a minor factor when policies for development are formulated and practices shaped. ▪ The ability to conduct solid research and analyse the findings correctly are core capacities. ▪ Researchers must know and understand key stakeholders in the policymaking process. They need to grasp and adapt to the dynamics of the political debate and bring to the fore relevant evidence at the right time. ▪ Another crucial capacity is the ability to communicate in a language that policymakers can understand. Policy processes are very rarely linear and logical. ▪ Research-based evidence often plays a very minor role in policy processes if researchers want to be good policy entrepreneurs, they also need to synthesise simple, compelling stories from the results of the research. ▪ Although the potential of evidence-based research is gradually becoming clear, many African politicians and policy makers do not yet have confidence in researchers. ▪ What we reproach researchers for most is that they remain at their computers. We want see them in the field, talking to people involved in projects and those in need of support. They are the real researchers, not those who only collect information from internet. ▪ A relevant issue is the importance of complex contextual factors in the promotion of evidence-based public policy, such as economic, political and social instability, corruption and poor institutionalised mechanisms for interaction between state and civil society. ▪ Organisations often cannot alter contextual factors. ▪ Personal strengths relevant to influencing policy; being an effective communicator, specifically, the ability to find common ground and communicate well with various audiences, also creativity, which is useful when designing innovative campaigns that help communicate research to the policymakers,

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<p>Communication of Research for Poverty Reduction: A Literature Review. Ingie Hovland. Overseas Development Institute, Working Paper 227, October 2003 (Hovland, 2003)</p>		<p>Recommendations in the current literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve communication of research to policy-makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen researchers' communication skills (in order to get the target group right, get the format right, get the timing right, etc.). - Aim for close collaboration between researchers and policy-makers. - Construct an appropriate platform from which to communicate; a platform of broad engagement (e.g. a public campaign) is more likely to be heard. - Strengthen institutional policy capacity for uptake; government departments may not be able to use research because of lack of staff or organisational capacity. ▪ To improve communication of research to (other) researchers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen Southern research capacity in order to enable Southern researchers to access Northern-produced research. - Support research networks, especially electronic and/or regional networks. - Continue with dissemination of development research, through for example the id21 format –popular with academics. ▪ To improve communication of research to end users (i.e. the poor and organisations working with the poor): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate communication activities into project design, taking into account for example gender, local context and existing ways of communicating, and possibilities for new ways of communicating through Information and Communication Technology (ICTs). - Encourage user engagement; map existing information demand and information-use environment, promote participative communication for empowerment. - Create an enabling environment; failure to use research/information is not always due to lack of communication, but can instead be due to lack of a favourable political environment or lack of resources.
<p>Deliberation, Dialogue and Debate: Why Researchers need to Engage with Others to Address Complex Issues. Ajoy Datta. IDS Bulletin Volume 43 Number 5 September 2012 (Datta, 2012)</p>	<p>As societies have become more differentiated, policy issues are increasingly being analysed using concepts and ideas from the complexity sciences. Policy change involving diverse stakeholders interacting with one another in ways that are shaped by power and politics are increasingly characterised by contestation and unpredictability. Stakeholders other than researchers are collecting information and producing their own knowledge to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-elites farmers, patients, consumers,)) have increasingly mobilised to contest the power given to researchers and their advice and have added new perspectives to knowledge gathered through scientific processes by collecting information and producing their own knowledge. ▪ Research tends not to translate neatly into a set of policy actions. ▪ Researchers in any one field tend not to speak with one voice. ▪ The simple linear model, where research results are disseminated to target audiences who assimilate this new knowledge and act upon it, is too simplistic. ▪ Researchers no longer have a monopoly over knowledge production and communication. ▪ Researchers need to engage with broader arguments informed by evidence from a variety of sources, and appeals to values as well as interests ▪ Not all researchers see policy engagement as part of their role: pure scientists are only interested in doing research; science arbiters respond to specific questions from policymakers but do not express policy preferences; issue advocates aim to influence policy in a particular direction; and honest brokers clarify and potentially expand the policy options available to decision-makers.

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	<p>add new perspectives to those of, and contest the power given to, researchers and their advice. Against this backdrop, I argue that traditional approaches to communicating research to policymakers are inadequate. Researchers now share the field of knowledge production and communication with many others, and where appropriate, those who view their role in relation to policy, should be prepared to engage with stakeholders affected by policy issues and expose their findings to human interaction, review and scrutiny by others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engagement processes may be more suited to those who see themselves as issue advocates and honest brokers ▪ Public engagement processes that draw on a range of methods and approaches to elicit a diversity of views are likely to work better ▪ Researchers who aim to engage with policy have often had to alter their own mindset and approach. ▪ Means researchers are no longer perceived as neutral and objective observers, but take on an active role and admit to be part of a (value-based). ▪ Changing roles from ‘doing research for development’ to ‘doing research as development’ requires skill, experience and some intuition decision-making process. ▪ Researchers also need to move beyond the rhetoric of multi-, inter- and trans-disciplinarity and make it a reality. ▪ Researchers institutions and funders need to do more to facilitate engaging with broader policy debates, ▪ Most researchers have not been trained to engage with non-specialists such as the public and media. ▪ Researchers and their institutions may be better off knowing if and when to engage with whom. And when they do, they need to know how to do it well. ▪ Commentators have called on research institutions to provide researchers with the right incentives to: engage effectively, but this is a relatively unexplored issue in more ‘developing’ societies where uncertainty and urgency are arguably greater in the context of rapid economic and social change. These and other questions could usefully form the basis of future research.
<p>Developing a strategy for knowledge translation and brokering in public policymaking. Knowledge Translation and Brokering workshop, Montreal, Canada, October 20th 2010 (Knowledge Translation and Brokering workshop, 2010)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The challenge for policymakers is to ensure that the decision-making process effectively meshes different types of knowledge such as scientific knowledge, knowledge of the local context and wider knowledge of what has worked in the past; and to do this whilst involving different types of organisation such as line ministries, research providers, non-governmental organisations, advocacy groups, local delivery bodies and citizens. ▪ It is a challenge to keep on top of the vast array of knowledge being developed and who is developing it, the speed at which it is emerging, and the potential of social media and other IT tools to improve access to information. ▪ Six functions of a knowledge broker: Informing; Linking; Matchmaking; Focused collaboration; Strategic collaboration; Building sustainable institutions. ▪ Three things underpin brokering: robust evidence, a commitment to evaluation, and the trust and credibility of the broker. 	

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<p>Does Research Reduce Poverty? Assessing the Welfare Impacts of Policy-oriented Research in Agriculture. Edoardo Masset, Rajendra Mulmi and Andy Sumner, Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex Brighton UK March 2011</p> <p>(Masset, Mulmi and Sumner, 2011)</p>	<p>Surveys the literature and identifies different ways of assessing the impact of policy-oriented research. Key findings are:</p> <p>There is no standard practice for the evaluation of research projects and every evaluation strategy should be designed on a case-by-case basis. It is possible to test research project impacts along some dimensions of social welfare by finding the appropriate indicators (and methodology). The overall goal – welfare impacts of research – is highly desirable, but not always feasible. When welfare assessment of research is not feasible, it is recommended that evaluators test intermediate outcomes. The articulation of the theory of change of the project allows testing critical links in the causal chain running from research to welfare.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International development research is about applied research and is concerned with real-world problems. ▪ Preconditions to increase the likelihood of policy change: a networked policy research community; policymakers openness to evidence. ▪ Policy-oriented research interventions are the activities researchers do to maximise research impact; Networking, Messaging, Opportunism (systematic identification of good opportunities to have an impact.). ▪ Research has a diffuse impact on policymaking the impact of research is diluted in the policy process and its outcomes are hard to disentangle ▪ Research will at best contribute to the adoption of a policy and will rarely be the only determinant, as a number of actors including practitioners, journalists, interests groups etc. will contribute to the making of a given policy decision ▪ The attribution problem is overcome by using surveys among policymakers, ▪ Two factors make research more relevant to policymakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>quality</i>; objectivity and unbiasedness; statistical sophistication; consistency of findings; - generalisability of results; and data-supported recommendations - <i>action orientation</i>; simple recommendations; analysis of policy variables; targeting; immediate applicability of findings to current operations
<p>The Impact of Economic Policy Research. Ryan and Garrett, International Food Policy Research Institute. Oct 2003</p> <p>(Ryan and Garrett, 2003)</p>	<p>Reviews approaches to the evaluation of economic policy research. Analysts must confront at least eight issues in conducting impact assessments for social science research: Scale; Time lags and discontinuities; Demand-side vs supply-side; Surprise; Attribution; Choice of indicators; Sampling; Ex ante and ex post assessments. Researchers must be encouraged to take advantage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicators of policy research impact: Publications (number and type); Methodologies; Training; Seminars/Symposia/Conferences; Press Releases; Press Conferences; Capacity Strengthening of Partner Institutions. ▪ Factors for success of economic policy research for impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High quality, independent - Timeliness, responsiveness, Communications and Advocacy - Long-term collaboration and in-country presence - Conducive policy environment for receptiveness and impact - Primary and secondary quality empirical data and simple analysis. - Trade-offs between immediate and sustainable impacts - Choice of partners and collaborators - Building consensus for change among stakeholders - Cross-country experience

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	<p>of the increased availability of information technology to disseminate to disparate groups and generate important public debate to better inform the policy process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investors in public research are no longer satisfied with activity-based reports. They expect outcome/influence and impact evaluation. ▪ Researchers have a responsibility to ensure dissemination of their findings to policymakers and the interested public. A degree of advocacy is also appropriate. ▪ With the increased availability of information technology and the growing role of participatory democracy and good governance in developing countries, there is increased scope for credible policy research to be accessed by disparate groups, generate important public debate and better inform the policy process.
<p>Introduction: Is Development Research Communication Coming of Age? Blane Harvey, Tessa Lewin and Catherine Fisher. IDS Bulletin Volume 43 Number 5 September 2012 (Harvey, Lewin and Fisher, 2012)</p>	<p>Reflects on three themes that highlight current trends in research communication for development and, in turn, shape this issue of the IDS Bulletin. We argue that shifts in the socio-political and theoretical context within which development research communication is being put into practice; the range and configurations of actors and roles being deployed; and technological advances or innovations available for research communication are affecting important and often contested changes. In introducing this collection of articles relevant to these themes, we conclude that further work is needed in mapping out this evolving landscape and better understanding the inter-linkages, antecedents, and tensions between perspectives. Doing so, we argue, could contribute to a stronger praxis of development research communication.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For some, research communication is primarily a public relations or marketing exercise – as the ‘communication’ product that comes in the final stages of a linear research process. Increasingly, however, development practitioners and researchers have recognised the importance of iterative and participatory communication processes. ▪ Perhaps the most obvious driver of these changes is the rise of new, participatory Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) that allow for the rapid, multi-sited, multimedia and participant-driven production and communication of research, as it unfolds. ▪ Bloggers and journalists are often viewed as more credible, useful or accessible sources than researchers ▪ Research communication has evolved away from solely linear and top-down models of influencing (e.g. getting research onto the desks of the most senior decision-makers), toward more complex and multi-sited theories of change. ▪ There is an assumption among some actors that research communication is often an unnecessary add-on, or a dispensable luxury. ▪ There is lack of clarity or consensus on the meanings of research impact or influence, and researchers have very different ideas about who they are trying to influence, to what end, and using which methods. ▪ There is a proliferation in roles and actors for communicating research in development. ▪ These new roles push the boundaries of conventional ideas of research and are challenging how research agendas are set, and how knowledge is generated and shared. ▪ The range of information intermediary and knowledge broker roles is. Some are concerned with information flows, others about repackaging information, still others with brokering relationships and knowledge sharing, and yet others with brokering systemic change processes. They merit greater attention by donors. ▪ As development and research actors increasingly fixate on new technology and its assumed capacity to drive change, so those wary of technological determinism caution against overemphasising the agency of technologies.
<p>Making Science of Influencing: Assessing the Impact of</p>	<p>The impact and influence of development research is an agenda that has been gathering</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factors that seem to support greater research impact and influence include: ‘Sticky messages’ or ‘rallying ideas’; ‘Knit-working’ or the building of coalitions of connectors and champions; ‘Strategic opportunism’ or the role of mapping contexts to identify windows of opportunity for impact/influence.

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<p>Development Research. Andy Sumner, Nick Ishmael-Perkins and Johanna Lindstrom. IDS Working Paper 335, Sep 2009 (Sumner, Ishmael-Perkins and Lindstrom, 2009)</p>	<p>momentum over the last few years. This agenda is a coming together of two divergent concerns. The first, from the funders of research, draws on results based management and is concerned with getting value-for-money from research spending.. The second is concerned with whether research in the area is 'making a difference'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are two priority areas that would benefit from deeper research: The ingredients and indicators of impact/influence; The ethics or politics of impact/influence in terms of whose knowledge counts. ▪ There are four distinct ideas about how research knowledge relates to power and social change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Information Approach = the quantity of knowledge is what counts; influence is about getting your research in front of the decision-maker and the more places it is available the more likely it is to make a difference. - Evidence-Based Approach = the quality of knowledge is what counts; influence is about producing high-quality, contextually relevant research. - Value-Based Approach = whose knowledge counts is what counts; influence is about making your research credible or 'brand' building. Politics is there but it's politics only as discourse (c.f. Foucault). - The Relational Approach = it's not the knowledge that counts but the dialogue; influence is not just about changing minds but being open to changing your own mind in the process. The notion is that politics can be neutralised with conscious attempts at equality.
<p>Making a difference: M&E of policy research. Ingie Hovland, July 2007 Overseas Development Institute (Hovland, 2007)</p>	<p>Conventional academic research is usually evaluated using two approaches: academic peer review, and number of citations in peer-reviewed publications. For policy research programmes, these evaluation tools have proven too limited. They are not well suited to capture some of the broader aims of policy research, such as policy impact, changes in behaviour, or building of relationships. Presents examples and approaches on how to do M&E of policy research from the current experience of a range of research institutes, think tanks and funding bodies. The approaches have been divided into the following five key performance areas: (i) Strategy and direction; (ii) Management; (iii) Outputs; (iv) Uptake; and (v) Outcomes and impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the world of policy research, the mechanisms of academic peer review and conventional citation counting are starting to prove too limited. ▪ Policy research programmes will not usually use conventional academic citations in peer-reviewed journals as a primary monitoring and evaluation tool. ▪ Some of the outputs that policy research programmes consider important: policy briefing papers, a website, public meetings, one-on-one meetings, coalitions and networks. ▪ Range of stakeholders that policy research programmes often wish to communicate with, such as policymakers, bureaucrats, donors, businesses, civil society organisations, the media, or the public ▪ A concern for development funders who commission research. ▪ Indirect impacts, outcomes and changes are an important part of the non-academic impact of research. These impacts are hard to pin down ▪ Reviews commonly used strategy evaluation tools: logframe; problems tree; objective tree/hierarchy; stakeholder analysis; social network analysis; impact pathways; Gantt chart. ▪ Reviews Management evaluation tools: quality audit; horizontal evaluation; appreciative enquiry ▪ Reviews research output evaluation tools: Quality of science; Policy and briefing papers; websites; knowledge networks; After Action Review; ▪ Reviews uptake evaluation approaches: impact logs; new citation measurement; user survey. ▪ Reviews Evaluating outcomes and impacts: Outcome mapping; RAPID Outcome Assessment; Most Significant Change; Innovation Histories; Episode Studies; ▪ Suggests best practices

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<p>Out of the Loop: Why Research Rarely Reaches Policy Makers and the Public and What can be Done. Patricia Shanley and Citlalli L'opez, BIOTROPICA 41(5): 535–544 2009 (Shanley and López 2009)</p>	<p>Most of the world's population that derives their livelihoods or part of their livelihoods from forests are out of the information loop. Exclusion of public users of natural resources from access to scientific research results is not an oversight; it is a systemic problem that has costly ramifications for conservation and development. To ensure science is shared with those who need it, a shift in incentive structures is needed that rewards actual impact rather than only 'high-impact' journals. Widely used approaches and theoretical underpinnings from the social sciences, which underlie popular education and communication for social change, could enhance communication by linking knowledge and action in conservation biology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directly and inadvertently, academic and non-academic research institutions discourage impact-oriented research by prioritizing the number and frequency of publications in peer-reviewed journals ▪ Results of a survey of 268 researchers from 29 countries indicate that institutional incentives support the linear, top-down communication of results through peer-reviewed journal articles, which often guarantees positive performance measurement. ▪ While the largest percentage of respondents (34%) ranked scientists as the most important audience for their work, only 15 % considered peer-reviewed journals effective in promoting conservation and/or development. ▪ Respondents perceived that local initiatives (27%) and training (16%) were likely to lead to success in conservation and development; but few scientists invest in these activities. ▪ Engagement with the media (5%), production of training and educational materials (4%) and popular publications (5%) as outlets for scientific findings was perceived as inconsequential (<14%) in measuring scientific performance. ▪ Performance measurement systems, as perceived by respondents, reveal robust institutional preferences against communicating with the public; ▪ Incentives to produce outputs that reach a broader swath of society through training are so low that if engaged in at all, this occurs as an after-thought once the article is published. ▪ In spite of theoretical advancements in communication for development, and the need to move from a top-down communication style to a more inclusive style the former 'trickle down' and 'transfer' paradigms continue to guide and dominate the behaviours of academics ▪ In an attempt to match practice with theory, numerous institutes have recently developed guidelines for dissemination of research results and published advice for improving the impact of research through communication for development. These include the ODI, IDRC, FAO and IUCN. ▪ In spite of decades of research on participatory processes, the development of relevant outputs is often lacking and products are routinely inaccessible or irrelevant to communities that participated in the research. ▪ Tools put in place to ensure scientific rigor—performance measurement systems and peer-review processes—can undermine and work against improved knowledge sharing and transfer. ▪ Appropriation of the word 'impact' to designate a journal's ranking constitutes a potential misrepresentation of what impact is. ▪ The field-worn researcher who publishes less due to time in the field engages in long-term or risk-taking research, or perseveres in focusing on whole organisms and ecosystems may descend to the lower ranks or fade away. ▪ Strong organizational disincentives dissuade researchers from engaging in outreach beyond the scientific community. ▪ Until communication and impact are seriously integrated into performance measurement systems, it is likely that only a limited number of independently motivated scientists will engage in the time-consuming processes needed to disseminate research effectively. ▪ Suggests steps that may be taken to promote knowledge transfer and sharing:, for academic institutions, scientists and students, journal editors and publishing organizations, and donors. ▪ Ambiguities within the peer-review system, its perceived declining validity, a spread of conformity, a trend toward publishing positive outcomes only and the tendency to favour influential Anglo-American journals are being questioned

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<p>Organizational factors that Influence University-Based Researchers' Engagement in Knowledge Transfer Activities. Nora Jacobson, Dale Butterill, Paula Goering, <i>Science Communication</i>, Vol. 25 No. 3, March 2004 246-259 (Jacobson, Butterill and Goering, 2004)</p>	<p>Knowledge transfer has become a priority for universities and other publicly funded research institutions. However, researchers working in these settings report certain structural barriers to engaging in knowledge translation activities. This article describes these barriers, situating them in the disjunction between current expectations and the historical tradition of disciplinary authority in academia. The authors review some of the organizational solutions that have been proposed to address this disjunction. This analysis of barriers and solutions suggests that five domains of organizational policy and practice—promotion and tenure, resources and funding, structures, knowledge transfer orientation, and documentation—may be critical to promoting researchers' engagement in knowledge transfer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research on knowledge transfer, particularly in the field of policy development, has led to several models of the process: science push; demand pull; interactive. ▪ Failure to transfer knowledge has been attributed to the “two communities” problem—an explanation that points to cultural differences between researchers and users as barriers to such engagement. ▪ Chief among the barriers described in the literature is the reward and incentive system of the academy (i.e., promotion and tenure), a system that, in general, continues to value traditional types of within-group activity (e.g., publication in peer-reviewed journals, presentation at disciplinary conferences, receipt of research grants from federal agencies) over the more broadly directed outreach and production activities associated with knowledge transfer. ▪ Means that few researchers receive training in or have experience doing knowledge transfer and that little money is available to cover the monetary costs associated with transfer-related activities. ▪ The balance between this autonomy (the “ivory tower”) and relevance has shifted; for some this has resulted in an uncomfortable disjunction between the new expectations and the old discipline-driven modes of work, including the persistence of discipline-based criteria for reward and advancement. ▪ The importance of knowledge transfer may be endorsed in rhetoric, but rewards and resources (and thus priorities) reflect the enduring value accorded more traditional academic activities. ▪ Despite the new expectations that urge engagement in knowledge transfer, many researchers still accord it a low priority. ▪ In many disciplines, knowledge transfer—the ‘exchange, synthesis, and ethically-sound application of knowledge’— is noted to ‘pose risks to an academic career’. This is because ‘the activities that make up much of the work of knowledge transfer—outreach, building partnerships with non-academic organizations, and plain language communication— are not widely accepted as legitimate forms of scholarship.
<p>Constituting the academic performer: the spectre of superficiality and stagnation in academia. Yves Gendron, <i>European Accounting Review</i>, Vol.17 No.2 pp97-127, 2008 (Gendron, 2008)</p>	<p>Journal rankings and performance measurement schemes tend to become increasingly influential within many fields of research, thereby consolidating the prevalence of performativity on the life and research endeavours of many academics. The latter are nowadays often pressured to publish in “top” journals to ensure they have a displayable level of performance. Drawing from</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing tendency to rely increasingly on official listings of allegedly high-quality journals to measure and make sense of researchers' performance. ▪ Widespread reliance on journal rankings and performance measurement schemes participates to the construction of academics as performers while promoting and stimulating superficiality; restraining intellectual innovativeness and the development of multiple voices. ▪ Academic productivity is increasingly measured and made sense through performance indicators predicated on “hard” data such as grants, citations, and the number of publications. In short, it can be argued that performance measurement – through disciplinary and self-disciplinary processes ensuing from normalization – seeks to construct actors in the field of academia in a peculiar way, namely, as performers. ▪ Due to serious shortcomings within peer-reviewed journals, some posit that lower status journals in the periphery of the field are where intellectual innovation, originality and depth may be more likely to take place. ▪ The growing influence of rankings and measurement practices, not least a tendency to assess researchers on the basis

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	<p>literature on identity, this paper introduces and details the construction of the academic performer – a representation of identity which is increasingly typical of what it means today to be an actor in academia, in terms of attitudes and behaviour. Fundamentally speaking, this paper constitutes a critique of a detrimental tendency in academia, that is to say the excessive spread of performance measurement practices and the flow of superficiality and conformity they consolidate</p>	<p>of their “hits” instead of the substance of their work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As performers, researchers do not have keen interest in challenging orthodoxies in their area and undertaking projects in untamed territories. ▪ High-status journals are unlikely to have strong incentives to innovate in publishing atypical articles given the stakes involved in maintaining their status and ranking. ▪ The mania surrounding the practice of performance measurement stifles innovation while engendering and/or reinforcing pressures of superficiality and conformity
<p>RAPID Knowledge: ‘Bridging Research and Policy’ At the Overseas Development Institute. Diane Stone, Public Administration and Development. 29, 303–315 (2009) (Stone, 2009)</p>	<p>Numerous organizations advocate the need to ‘bridge research and policy’. Philanthropic foundations, national social science funding regimes and international organizations have sought to improve knowledge utilization. Similarly, research consumers such as NGOs and government departments complain of research irrelevance for policy purposes. The concern of this article is with ‘evidence informed policy’ within the field of international development in which the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), a London-based think tank, forms the case study. Most think tanks are driven by the need to influence immediate political agendas but ODI has also</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a distinction between ‘research on’ policy and ‘research for’ policy. Research on policy is more reflective and academic in style whereas research for policy is policy evaluation. ▪ Northern and international sources provide around US \$3 billion annually for international development research. ▪ Researchers and policy-makers operate with different values, language, time-frames, reward systems and professional ties to such an extent that they live in separate worlds. ▪ There is little consensus or incontrovertible evidence of when, where and why research has impact ▪ How research–policy dynamics are interpreted has implications for the methods adopted to improve the relationship; If the problem is on the supply side, then approaches to improve research communication and dissemination are adopted; if the problem is on the demand side then strategies focus on improved awareness and absorption of research inside government, expanding research management expertise and developing a culture of ‘policy learning’. ▪ A policy entrepreneur is an individual who invests time and resources to advance a position or policy. One of their most important functions is to change people’s beliefs and attitudes about a particular issue. ▪ ODI has gone further by identifying different policy entrepreneur styles: story-tellers, networkers, engineers who are engaged on the ground with street level bureaucrats in action research rather than isolated in a laboratory or library; and political fixers. ▪ ODI has established itself as an organizational policy entrepreneur by developing advisory ties to governments and international organizations, and institution building of policy communities via networking and partnerships. ▪ Bridging research and policy is relevant to organizations that commission and fund development research; The (social) science they fund is not inherently persuasive in debates on international development. Nor is it sufficient to improve the character of supply by training researchers to be more policy aware or to craft their research into pithy policy briefs. ▪ instead, the uptake of research is contingent on long-term partnerships, co-financing of research by and collaboration

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	developed organizational strategies of policy entrepreneurship that extend to longer term influence through creating human capital, building networks and engaging policy communities.	with governments as well as policy community networking that unavoidably politicize processes of research communication.
Rates of Return to Research: A Literature Review and Critique. Kunal Sen, DFID (2005), Rates of Return to Research: A Literature Review and Critique. (DFID, 2005)	As with any investment, the funding of research is expected to yield benefits both during the current period when the research is being undertaken and in the future. To calculate the rate of return to research, the present value of the current and future benefits of the research is compared to the total costs of the research, and an internal rate of return is calculated to equalise the revenue stream with the cost outlays. This internal rate of return is the rate of return to research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High quality, policy oriented and well communicated development research can improve public policy in developing countries and by doing so, accelerate development progress ▪ The methodology to calculate the rate of return to research necessitates the valuation of economic and social benefits of research in quantifiable and measurable ways ▪ The highest likely impact of research on development outcomes is when there is a clear demand from research users and there is an effective supply of high quality policy relevant research, backed by the intent to influence among researchers. ▪ If there is interest in the research among researcher users but there is lack of leadership in the user community or if there is a capacity shortfall in using the research, the impact of high quality policy relevant research will be limited, even if there is clear intent to influence among research users ▪ Intent to influence is a necessary but not sufficient supply side factor in determining the development effectiveness of research ▪ A results chain links the research undertaken to a policy intervention/change/reform (or lack of such an intervention/change/reform) and which then relates the policy intervention/ change/reform to a discernible outcome. ▪ There are no available studies that provide estimates on the rate of return to infrastructure research ▪ There is limited evidence on whether policy oriented social science research in economic and social development leads to tangible policy change. An important study in this context is assesses whether social science research supported by IDRC has had a significant impact on policy. It provides several examples of policy impact of IDRC supported research. ▪ For most types of governance research, there are no rates of return to research available in the literature. ▪ Research impact models may be of three types: producer-push; user-pull; and exchange. ▪ Capturing the subtle and diverse impacts (of social science development research) poses considerable conceptual, methodological and practical challenges, and there are few toolkits available to measure the impacts of research on a wider set of outcomes which includes changes in values and attitudes, and the improvement of the quality of public debates.
Should Aid Donors Support Economic and Social Research? N. F. Gregory, Journal of International	Aid donors devote substantial sums to economic and social research. This is justified by its contribution to development. Aid agencies should act as agents for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are three possible dimensions in which ESR may play a role. Firstly, it may contribute to development by improving understanding among those involved in policy-making of the process of economic and social development, Secondly, ESR underpins the teaching of social sciences, Thirdly, ESR informs and fosters public debate ▪ The traditional academic approach to research agendas has been to stress the freedom of the researcher to select topics

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<p>Development: Vol. 4, No. 2, 233-242 (1992)</p> <p>(Gregory, 1992)</p>	<p>the intended beneficiaries of research, principally LDC policy-makers. The research agenda should reflect the perspectives of both researchers and beneficiaries. Due to market failure, donors need to support research capacity. They can do this through their funding policy towards individual research projects, support for broader programmes of research, or by lump-sum financing of research institutions. The location of research affects its contribution to development: there may be a trade-off between quality of research and other objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ However, researchers may not be sensitive to the needs of the policymakers in the societies they study. The consumers of research do not satisfactorily articulate their research requirements. ▪ Most research expenditure is spent directly on procuring research, but some donors place more emphasis on supporting institutions or developing research capacity. ▪ It is likely that an aid agency has, or can acquire, greater capacity to assimilate research results and define research agendas than many LDC governments. ▪ The content of a programme of support depends upon the weighting given to the objectives of building research capacity, obtaining policy-relevant research results, and communicating research results to policy-makers. ▪ It may include such elements as support for libraries, basic research, networking and development of skilled and experienced research staff, as well as support for policy-relevant research and dissemination activities.
<p>Social Development as Knowledge Building: Research as a Sphere of Policy Influence. Eleanor D. Fisher and Jeremy D. Holland, Journal of International Development , 15, 911–924 (2003)</p> <p>(Fisher and Holland, 2003)</p>	<p>The value of using social development knowledge as a tool for building development policy was promoted by the British bilateral donor in the late 1990s. Takes the case of a capacity building initiative that sought to build social development knowledge as a resource for policy formulation in ‘southern’ countries. Situating knowledge as a development resource presents difficulties for intervention processes that have historically developed to provide access to economic and social assets. This article highlights some of the problems involved in trying to build social development capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The academic and practical worlds are often divided over how to incorporate new knowledge within social development. ▪ Thus little attention has been paid to the ways in which different actors come together to constitute a policy sphere around knowledge and its institutionalization within policy processes. ▪ The shift towards viewing social development knowledge as a policy resource in the context of development in ‘southern’ countries has placed emphasis on the need for research capacity building ▪ An emphasis on ‘policy relevance’ implies not only that traditional process of research capacity building within academic institutions should be pursued but also that capacity to form new relationships and linkages across institutional boundaries ▪ A shift towards locating research within ‘knowledge systems’ raises issues relating to how research can be used to form the basis of evidence upon which policy can be formed. ▪ The use of social knowledge as a resource for policymaking has become a means to mobilize researchers and policy makers in new political alliances, over and above ‘old’ ideological and partisan differences that have separated academia from engagement with practice.

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	<p>and questions the suitability of this style of intervention. Inappropriate and short-term support for knowledge capacity building carries the danger that the traditional separation between the academic and practice spheres will be reinforced, making the process of democratising social knowledge more difficult.</p>	
<p>Stimulating Demand for Research Evidence: What Role for Capacity-building? Kirsty Newman, Catherine Fisher and Louise Shaxson, <i>IDS Bulletin Volume 43 Number 5 September 2012</i></p> <p>(Newman and Shaxson, 2012)</p>	<p>There has been a great deal of interest in recent years in supporting evidence-informed policymaking in developing countries. In particular, there have been efforts to build the capacity of researchers and research intermediaries to supply appropriately packaged research information (for example in the form of policy briefs) to policymakers. While supply of research information is important, it will only be used to inform policy if it is accessed, valued and understood by policymakers. In this article, we discuss our understanding of demand for research from policymakers; the capacities which underlie it; and how these might be supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demand in this context encompasses both the capacity to find, evaluate and use different forms of evidence and the motivation to use them to make evidence informed policy ▪ Evidence-informed policy is that which has considered a broad range of research evidence; from citizens and other stakeholders; and from practice and policy implementation and other factors such as political realities and current public debates. ▪ Evidence-informed policy does not necessarily imply a linear transition of research findings into policy decisions ▪ Use of research in policy formulation can contribute to positive policy outcomes where the will to develop policies which benefit society exists, ▪ Better policies can be achieved when research is systematically considered as one factor in decision-making. ▪ There is reluctance on the part of international development organisations to acknowledge a lack of capacity within partner organisations ▪ We tend to assume that policymakers are evidence-literate ▪ The ‘issue advocacy role’ is an important part of the knowledge ‘ecosystem’, but it does not necessarily stimulate future demand for research. ▪ Addresses capacity to demand research evidence at three levels – individuals, organisations, and environmental ▪ Capacity-strengthening interventions that stimulate research demand include: Diagnostic processes; Training; Mentoring; Linking schemes; Organisational policies; Societal interventions
<p>Creating Spaces for Engagement: Understanding Research and Social Change, Joanna</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are growing expectations within development that research should inform policy ▪ Researchers themselves are seeing themselves as political actors, communicators, and facilitators. ▪ Models of how policy is made and how research can influence policy: ‘rational model’ ‘Policy entrepreneurship’, ‘Knowledge utilisation’, ‘Innovations systems’, ‘Policy paradigms’, ‘Actor-network theories’ ▪ There is a clear need for researchers to understand policy processes and communicate research results in an effective

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<p>Wheeler, Development Research Centre on Citizenship, Participation and Accountability, 2007</p> <p>(Wheeler, 2007)</p>		<p>way in order to influence these processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research can also engage a range of stakeholders, including the ‘researched’, who in turn emerge as actors in generating and using knowledge, and in influencing the policy process.
<p>Knowledge To Policy: Making The Most Of Development Research, Fred Carden, SAGE Publications Inc/IDRC, 2009</p> <p>(Carden, 2009)</p>	<p>Discusses a range of issues that determine how much effect research studies have on the bureaus, legislatures, and administration of governments in developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDRC’s support for research is now more than ever directed to drawing together researchers from developing countries, citizens, and members of the policy community in the design, conduct, and application of research. In development research, ▪ Getting a new discovery into policy and practice is just as important as the discovery itself ▪ Three principles behind the design of a research programme that may allow for the maximum impact: intent to influence; creation of networks; effective communications ▪ Developing countries often lack the intermediary institutions that carry research to policy ▪ Policymakers lack confidence in their own researchers ▪ Researchers in development often lack hard data ▪ Southern countries too seldom share research among themselves ▪ Demand for research can be missing ▪ The revolutions in information and communication technologies—from cellular phones to web-based commerce and education—have caused policymakers to search out knowledgeable advice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDRC’s evaluation of development research projects around the world, in very different political contexts, confirmed three overall categories that describe how research can affect policy. Research can: expand policy capacities; broaden policy horizons; and affect decision regimes ▪ The most meaningful and lasting influence is less about specific policy change than about building capacity—among researchers and policy people—to produce and apply knowledge for better development results. ▪ Researchers seeking to influence policy can expect to encounter a measure of institutional reluctance among policymakers ▪ Development researchers are likely to maximize their influence on policy by designing and conducting research, and communicating results to the policy community, so as to fit the policy/political context that surrounds them ▪ Development research is more likely to influence policy and action if the intent to influence is expressly included among its original objectives. ▪ Collaborations have proven the diverse and sometimes surprising rewards of organizing research in networks of shared purpose ▪ Researchers are uncomfortable communicating with officials and politicians in the policy community ▪ At its best, communication starts early in the research, designed into the research plan, and carried out as the project unfolds.

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<p>The disciplining effects of impact evaluation practices: negotiating the pressures of impact within an ESRC–DFID project, Glyn Williams, <i>Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers</i>, NS 37 489–495 2012</p> <p>(Williams, 2012)</p>	<p>Examines the effects of impact evaluation practices on motivation and intellectual compass of academics addresses two ethically complex boundary crossings, the movement of research ‘beyond the academy’, and the effect of impact evaluation on the conduct of research in places far beyond their point of origin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pressures on higher education funding mean that academics are increasingly being asked to demonstrate the public benefit of their work ▪ Designed to change academic culture by rewarding those researchers whose work has relevance beyond the immediate confines of academia. ▪ Impact has moved from an aspiration (‘research should move beyond academia’) to a key performance criterion (‘research must provide evidence of its impact’). ▪ An impact agenda raises a number of concerns for academics who may become subject to (new) processes of research evaluation. In terms of the first boundary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires academics to demonstrate and perform our individual and collective relevance ‘beyond the academy’. - Provides strong incentives to claim that academics can deliver change in highly charged political situations from which we as individuals are often distanced and/or insulated. - Encourages academics to perform relevance by demonstrating interaction with and influence upon certain groups of people – particularly policy makers, and other powerful agencies – through which we can demonstrate the ‘reach’ of ‘transformative’ research.
<p>Research for Policy’s Sake: The Enlightenment Function of Social Research. Carol Weiss, <i>Research, Policy Analysis</i>, 3:4 (1977: Fall) p.531</p> <p>(Weiss, 1977)</p>	<p>Data from three recent studies suggest that the major use of social research is not the application of specific data to specific decisions. Rather, government decision makes tend to use research indirectly, as a source of ideas, information and orientations to the world. Although the process is not easily discernible, over time it may have profound effects on policy. Even research that challenges current values and political feasibilities is judged useful by decision makers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The consensus seems to be that most research studies bounce off the policy process without making much of a dent on the course of events. ▪ The prevailing concept of research utilisation stresses application of specific research conclusions to decisional choices. ▪ Evidence suggests that government officials use research less to arrive at solutions than to orient themselves to problems. ▪ Outsiders cannot often trace the effect of a particular finding or a specific study on a public decision. ▪ Policymakers are often unaware of the source of their ideas. ▪ The major effect of research on policy may be the gradual sedimentation of insights, theories, concepts and ways of looking at the world. ▪ The enlightenment model of research does not consider value consensus (between researchers and policy-makers) a pre-requisite for useful research. ▪ It suggests that decision makers believe it is good to have controversial research,
<p>What Determines The Influence That Research Has on Policy-Making? Maureen O’Neil, <i>Journal of International Development</i>, 17,</p>	<p>Draws on a formal evaluation of about 22 IDRC-supported research projects in developing countries, an evaluation that specifically examined the dynamic interactions of development research with policy-making in those countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposes three essential elements of policy influence for development research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intent, the determination amongst researchers to do their work and report their results so as to inform policy decisions and improve policy outcomes. - direct engagement by researchers with the policy community. - public participation; the research community must become participants in democratic governance, active at every level,

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761–764 (2005) (O’Neill, 2005)		
Bridging Research And Policy: A UK Perspective, Matthew Taylor, Journal of International Development, 17, 747–757 (2005) (Taylor, 2005)	There is no shortage of tragic failures amongst those seeking to turn ideas and research into action. So—research does not always succeed in influencing policy. But can we do better? I think we can. And I propose five rules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ win the argument about what the problem is before trying to win the argument about what the solution is ▪ the vital importance of political context; emphasize the need to frame research in relation to those issues that are at the front of people’s minds. ▪ balance persistence and opportunism; put as much effort into continuing to drive behind the research they have already developed as they do in developing new research ▪ focus on application; getting good research translated into a policy adopted is, at best, only a third of the way towards getting good research turned into actual action on the ground. ▪ always be strategic; differentiate clearly between those people who can be persuaded, those people who cannot be persuaded, those people with whom it is possible to compromise and deal with ▪ Most of the time, the material that reaches policy-makers simply does not pass the basic tests of robust policy advice.
Bridging Research and Policy, Masood Ahmed, Journal of International Development, 17, 765–773 (2005) (Ahmed, 2005)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The key to the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Approach was how, at the right time, it brought together various strands of research and good development practice within a coherent operational framework ▪ Continuous and two-way interaction between policy analysts and researchers enabled the PRS policy proposals to draw much more heavily on emerging research. ▪ The PRS episode illustrated the multiplier effect when research from different disciplines and different methodologies was brought together; in particular, the combination of quantitative and qualitative research on voice and participation was much more compelling than either would have been by itself. ▪ It also illustrated the crucial role of ‘translators’. There were people who had credibility in both the research and policy-making communities and were able to bridge the two. ▪ excessive professional and organizational distance between the two communities made it difficult for policy-makers to draw upon the relevant research.
Bridging Research And Policy in India, Naresh C. Saxena, Journal of International Development, 17, 737–746 (2005) (Saxena, 2005)	Reviews the complex interplay between research and policy in India. On the one hand, India has a research capacity of which any country might be proud. On the other hand, it has a government which, in many respects, appears very open to research. In practice, the relationship between research and policy is variable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Six key lessons for researchers: researchers need to change their mind-set; address policy agendas; move beyond the project level; research should be comparative; good communication is vital; reports need to be short ▪ Donors can play an important role in building indigenous capacity for dissemination and advocacy ▪ Donors should aim at long term relationships with the organizations that they choose to work with
Policy Entrepreneurship for Poverty	Bridging research and policy is a topic of growing practical and scholarly interest in both North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Successful evidence-based policy making occurs when the external environment is right and when three other sets of requirements are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the evidence is credible and well-communicated;

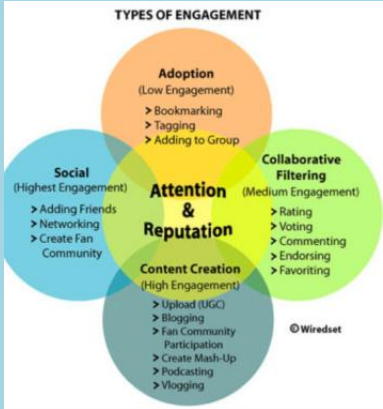
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<p>Reduction: Bridging Research and Policy in International Development, Julius Court and Simon Maxwell, Journal of International Development, 17, 713–725 (2005)</p> <p>(Court and Maxwell, 2005)</p>	<p>and South. Contributions by four experienced practitioners and in four papers by researchers illustrate the value of existing frameworks and add four new lessons: the need for donors and research foundations to foster research capacity and to protect it from political interference; the need for researchers to use detailed case material in order to inform high-level policy debates within and across national boundaries, often by working in cross-country teams; the importance of presenting research results in such a way that they cannot be oversimplified; and the value of creating alliances between researchers and civil society advocacy groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the political context is such that policy-makers are responsive to new research findings; and the links are well made between researchers and policy-makers, for example through networks or by intermediaries. ▪ Researchers, practitioners and policymakers often seem to live in parallel universes. ▪ Summarises what researchers need to know; to do and how to do it in four domains; Political, evidence, links and external influences
<p>Research, Policy And Practice: Why Developing Countries are Different John Young, Journal of International Development, 17, 727–734 (2005)</p> <p>(Young, 2005)</p>	<p>Better utilization of research and evidence in development policy and practice can help save lives, reduce poverty and improve the quality of life. However, there is limited systematic understanding of the links between research and policy in international development. The paper reviews existing literature and proposes an analytical framework with four key arenas: external influences, political context, evidence and links. Based on the findings of stakeholder workshops in developing countries around the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research-policy links are dramatically shaped by the political context. The policy process and the production of research are in themselves political processes from start to finish. ▪ Key influencing factors include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - issues of political culture - the extent of civil and political freedoms in a country - political contestation, institutional pressures and vested interests - the capacity of government to respond - the attitudes and incentives among officials, their room for manoeuvre, local history, and power relations ▪ The lack of high quality credible research on current policy issues is a major constraint. ▪ Need to package research in an attractive and useful manner; lack of skills to do this ▪ Theoretical or hypothetical arguments are not as effective as pilots, case studies or comparative studies ▪ Donors can have a dramatic influence on research-policy interactions ▪ Think Tanks are a well developed organizational model. While there are relatively few Think Tanks in developing countries, the Think Tank Approach—delivering academically credible research-based evidence and advice to policy makers in the right format at the right time—is a frequent feature of successful cases ▪ National regional and global networks are playing an increasing role in development policy and many national and

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	<p>world, the paper identifies four key issues that characterize many developing countries. These are: (i) troubled political contexts; (ii) problems of research supply; (iii) external interference; and (iv) the emergence of civil society as a key player. Despite these challenges, two institutional models seem to be particularly effective: (i) think tanks and (ii) regional networks.</p>	<p>regional networks were cited as influential</p>
<p>Bridging Research and Policy: An Annotated Bibliography, Maja de Vibe, Ingeborg Hovland and John Young, ODI Working Paper 174, Sep 2002</p> <p>(de Vibe, Hovland and Young, 2002)</p>	<p>Three assumptions underpin the traditional view of the link between research and policy and are now being questioned. First, the assumption that research influences policy in a one-way process (the linear model); second, the assumption that there is a clear divide between researchers and policy-makers (the two communities model); and third, the assumption that the production of knowledge is confined to a set of specific findings (the positivistic model). Literature on the research-policy link is now shifting away from these assumptions, towards a more dynamic and complex view that emphasises a two-way process between research and policy, shaped by multiple relations and reservoirs of knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contains summaries of 100 documents from various streams of literature ▪ Several determining influences why some of the ideas that circulate in the research/policy networks are picked up and acted on, while others are ignored and disappear: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The political context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The policy process - The current policy discourse - The information age ▪ The actors (networks, organisations, individuals) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networks and inter-organisational linkages - Organisational management, learning and change - Social psychology – perception and decision-making ▪ The message and media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge management and research relevance - Interpersonal communication and advocacy - Marketing communication - Media communication and IT

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<p>Improving the impact of development research through better research communications and uptake. Louise Shaxson, Report of the AusAID, DFID and UKCDS funded workshop: London, November 29th and 30th 2010</p> <p>(Shaxson, 2010)</p>	<p>Report of the AusAID, DFID and UKCDS funded workshop: London, November 29th and 30th 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research is but one voice in the knowledge ‘ecology’ relating to policy and practice ▪ the field of research communication is moving away from a reliance on the linear model to one which appreciates the contribution made by a wide variety of actors ▪ we know more about how to improve supply than we do about how to improve demand for evidence ▪ the need for researchers to ‘get their feet wet’ in the ecology of the ‘knowledge pond’. This means improving their ability to: work with the media, build relationships with research users, take advantage of the particular skills of knowledge intermediaries, and collaborate with other knowledge producers ▪ increasing pressure to demonstrate that research is having an impact; creating value, affecting decision-making, and having a positive effect on people’s livelihoods ▪ DFID previously stipulated that many of the research programmes which it funds should spend at least 10% of their budget on communication activities. This appears to have had a positive impact on the uptake of research by both policy and practice, ▪ measures of impact shift from content analysis and Google Analytics-type information on issues such as hit rates, downloads and citations (informing) to measures of inclusivity and stakeholder involvement in project and programme plans and institutional strategies. ▪ The rise of knowledge intermediaries as a particular group of actors has been an organic one
<p>Opportunities, Challenges and Good Practices in International Research Cooperation between Developed and Developing Countries OECD, APRIL 2011</p>	<p>Describes issues and options that deserve the attention of scientists and administrators in industrialised countries and in developing countries, as they seek to design, initiate and manage collaborative research programmes and projects that include both scientific and development goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The outcomes of research often take years to make themselves evident in terms of measurable changes in longevity, health, income or environmental quality. ▪ Capacity-building is a research outcome. Examples include development of capacities for designing and implementing research programmes, including peer review processes, solicitation and communication with researchers, development of non-scientific skills that are relevant to research, particularly important for young scholars in DCs, paper writing (from applications for research grants to publications in scientific journals, communication with policy makers (e.g., policy briefs), communication with the general public and the media. ▪ Encourage researchers to undertake public outreach activities, for example: policy briefs, discussion papers, leaflets and posters in local languages, policy focused publications, participation in open events and for a, round tables, talk shows, issue-oriented policy debates, City fairs, festivals, religious gatherings and other community meetings, training workshops, radio/TV/newspapers/magazines (news, expert interviews, documentaries), Internet; homepage, social networking sites.
<p>Learning lessons on research communication and uptake, Barbara Adolph, Sarah Herbert Jones, Felicity Proctor,</p>	<p>the outcome of a high-level stock-take of DFID-funded or co-funded Human Development (Health and Education) and Agriculture research programmes, prepared in order to analyse to what extent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It does not appear to be the range, type and nature of uptake mechanisms that are used which matter most, but the way in which uptake mechanisms are sequenced and combined to form a coherent strategy, for example from a linear, supply driven, transfer-of-technology model to a more interactive, demand-driven collaborative model ▪ a better understanding is required of what type of mechanisms are most suitable to strengthen user demand for research and to encourage the development of new user participation models in research design and implementation ▪ The demand by DFID for a 10% allocation for research communication, combined with mandatory Communication

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<p>Triple Line Consulting Ltd for DFID, 2010 (Jones and Proctor, 2010)</p>	<p>these programmes undertake activities to support research communication and uptake, and what 'to draw lessons from this analysis.</p>	<p>Strategies for the Research Programmes, led to a paradigm shift for many Research Programmes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A communications approach has triggered in many Research Programmes an orientation towards uptake beyond the communications approach (with emphasis on clear targeting of messages to user groups), to something more aligned to an uptake strategy, with a stronger emphasis on, for example, user engagement ▪ Some programmes undertake research on uptake and use it to learn more about optimal processes and to develop better models for uptake practice. ▪ lack of insight about whether the current mix and utilisation of uptake mechanisms and spend levels in place are having planned impacts ▪ DFID could encourage all research programmes to formulate and articulate uptake strategies, and provide updated research uptake guidelines to facilitate this process; support a better understanding of what type of mechanisms are most suitable to strengthen user demand
<p>ICT4WHAT?—Using the choice framework to operationalise the capability approach to development Dorothea Kleine Journal of International Development Volume 22, Issue 5, pages 674–692, July 2010</p>	<p>Identifying the particular contribution of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to specific development goals has proven to be extremely difficult. This paper argues that instead of trying to make ICTs fit with a linear conceptualisation of impacts and an often economic view of development, the field of information and communication technologies for development (ICT4D) should be used as a prime example of a development process which has to be analysed in a systemic and holistic way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Researchers and practitioners in the field of ICT and development often struggle prove specific impacts of the technology ▪ framework was developed operationalising Sen’s work ▪ before undertaking an intervention designed to improve people’s lives and later measuring its effectiveness, practitioners and researchers would have to ask individuals about their own development priorities ▪ The ‘impact of ICT’ is not conceptualised in a cause-and-effect chain; instead effects are carefully disaggregated and their systemic interrelatedness and co-causality is demonstrated. ▪ the Choice Framework is a ‘living tool’ which clearly positions ICT usage not as an end in itself, but ICTs as being linked to different elements
<p>Do Information And Communication Technologies (ICTs) Contribute to Development? Heeks, R. Journal of International Development, 22, 625–640 (2010)</p>	<p>This editorial introduces the three papers in this Policy Arena on the contribution of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to development. Contribution in terms of technology diffusion and use – especially of mobile phones – is easy to detect. But focus has only recently shifted along the ‘ICT-for-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure and access are only the starting point in understanding ICTs’ contribution to development; they are inputs whereas our real attention should be focused on outputs. ▪ ICT4D impact assessment often lacked rigour: being descriptive rather than analytical; and often lacking clarity around, or lacking a sound foundation of, research ▪ the contribution in terms of technology diffusion and use – especially of mobile phones – is easy to detect, the focus has only recently shifted towards the question of development impact methods ▪ the absence of ICT4D research impact on practice and policy-making is due at least in part to substandard research in the ICT4D field. ▪ poor quality of ICT impact assessment to date derives from its lack of conceptual foundations. ▪ there are few researchers in ICT4D who are drawn from the development studies discipline, resulting in the use of an

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	<p>development value chain’ from these indicators of ICT readiness and availability, to the question of development impact. In part, the absence or poor quality of ICT impact assessment to date derives from its lack of conceptual foundations.</p>	<p>impoverished understanding of development within ICT4D research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ discussion of ICTs’ contribution to development in the absence of development studies’ ideas to define and understand development may make little sense and could result in techno-centric project design as well as making it much harder to connect to development policymakers and practitioners ▪ relative lack of attention paid to ICTs’ contribution to development until quite recently
<p>Knowledge, policy and power in international development: a practical framework for improving policy. Harry Jones, Nicola Jones, Louise Shaxson and David Walker. ODI Background note, January 2013</p> <p>(Jones, Jones and Shaxson, 2013)</p>	<p>illustrates four-fold framework, detailed in our larger guide, for analysing the interface between knowledge, policy and practice. It is designed to be useful to all those who play a role in shaping the content of policies – policy-makers, researchers, civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations and donors – and who are challenged by apparently overwhelming complexity.</p>	<p>it is not necessary to be labelled as a knowledge intermediary in order to act as one; what matters is developing a clear understanding of the different intermediary functions that could be used and the resource implications of each.</p> <p>the interface between knowledge and policy is influenced by four common dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1. political context; the relative strength of actors involved in knowledge production and policy-making; the salience of the different types of knowledge; processes of knowledge interaction <div data-bbox="808 459 1160 919" data-label="Diagram"> <p>Figure 1: A framework to analyse interactions between knowledge, policy and power in international development</p> <p>Political context: Who has the strongest voice in policy debates? What checks and balances are in place to ensure that weaker voices can be heard?</p> <p>Actors' interests, values and beliefs: Actors do not always act in their own self-interests. Values and belief systems affect who is seen as credible in policy debates.</p> <p>Types of knowledge: Considering research knowledge, citizen knowledge and implementation knowledge, is one type dominant? What are the implications?</p> <p>Knowledge intermediaries: How people and organisations work at the intersection of knowledge and policy has implications for how knowledge is taken up and used.</p> <p>Central question: What are the key aspects that need to be addressed to engage effectively at the knowledge-policy interface?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1240 719 2033 1126" data-label="Diagram"> <p>Figure 3: Analysing how actors’ values, beliefs, interests and credibility affect the interface between knowledge and policy</p> <p>Actors' interests, values and beliefs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do actors' interests coincide or conflict with each other? • Are there strongly-held values and belief systems that affect this? • Who is seen as credible in policy debates? <p>Actors' interests: Actors' interests will shape who is involved in a policy issue, what they aim to get out of the process, what knowledge is prioritised for policy-making and whether that knowledge is shared openly and transparently.</p> <p>Actors' values and beliefs: It is not only about self-interest, people's values and ideologies affect how coalitions form. Values and beliefs will play a strong role in shaping how the problem is conceived.</p> <p>Registers of credibility: Understanding what constitutes 'credibility' will help assess how networks function to frame an issue and the incentives that shape the evidence.</p> <p>Style of policy-making: The distribution of interests around society creates 'winners' and 'losers', with implications for the style of policy-making and whether the demand is for narrowly technical or more broad-based knowledge.</p> </div>
<p>Social Media Engagement, DFID R4D Project, Euforic Services Oxford, United Kingdom.</p>	<p>One strand in the DFID R4D project explored the value of social media and other web 2.0 tools in encouraging uptake of DFID funded research material. We aimed to engage users and audiences in the online material as well as, more generally, increase knowledge-sharing and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ focuses on what the report calls policy actors, people whose work is wholly or partially involved in developing or seeking to influence national and regional development policies. ▪ Policy actors do have an appetite for research. Although they rate international research higher than local research. ▪ Policy actors are finding their own information, which implies we need to make it easy for them to locate research findings in easy to read forms. Perhaps local research needs to be found on international sites. ▪ Policy actors are using the emerging technologies, which implies that creating smartphone ‘apps’ which push research onto their phones might be worthwhile. ▪ Like all adults, Policy actors use a range of ICT to get information, and the media plays an important role in their lives, which implies researchers should actively try to get their research findings into the mainstream ‘news’. Indeed, currently

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	<p>collaboration between researchers. This work involved desk research, prototyping and experimenting with a range of online tools and consulting with experienced practitioners in three Peer Exchange meetings held in DFID. This document summarises the main findings of that activity. In the document we describe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. why we focused on social media 2. how relevant are online tools for researchers, especially those based in the global South 3. what we mean by engagement 4. what is recognised as good practice in this emerging specialism 5. how success might be measured 	<p>they see an absence of reporting on development which they would like to see filled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> many UK academics are reluctant to adopt web 2.0 tools for their work. relatively new function of Social search takes this one step further. This enables users to include direct searches of networks on Facebook and Twitter as part of a standard Google search, as in the example below which uses the Wajam platform to incorporate search results from Twitter followers. An important consequence of this trend is the growth in importance of influencers, people who are active in social media and whose recommendations are followed by their many followers or friends. 'echo chamber' effect of social media. This refers to the overlap between followers, friends or fans of organisations and individual working in allied or similar fields. @DFID_Research's 50 biggest followers have a combined reach of 2,392,764 @IDS_UK's 50 biggest followers have a combined reach of 3,639,250 @odi_development's 50 biggest followers have a combined reach of 4,300,481 We believe we have evidence that using social media increases the number of people who know about specific research projects, and indeed development research generally. We have evidence that people who are connecting with development research are likely to share that research. The statistics we and others have gathered show that the research so shared is accessed, or at least items are read and/or downloaded engagement in this context is generally taken to mean individuals moving from simply accessing or consuming the content and services offered by an online platform to becoming more involved in the platform, recommending or promoting it and actively co-creating the content Online media accessed through digital devices – PCs, pads and mobile phones – play a central role in all areas of knowledge and research. It is therefore crucially important to understand the online behaviour of the target audiences for development research as well as the wide range of available platforms and tools which can be exploited by project teams. Conventional wisdom holds that this kind of open sharing and joint activity is at odds with the nature of the research process, where the tradition is for solo teams of researchers to prepare their findings privately before putting them out to review and where, especially in an academic and commercial context, advancement and success is seen to depend on secrecy.
<p>Are southern academics virtually connected? Cheryl Brown, GDNNet, August 2012.</p>	<p>This study of secondary sources seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish current levels of adoption of web 2.0 tools for research collaboration and knowledge sharing by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although external research was predominantly only available on adoption of web 2.0 tools among academics in Europe, rather than in the South, levels of take-up among academics are relatively low. There are three broad reasons for lack of adoption: lack of awareness, being prevented from using them or choosing not to use them. Specific barriers include: poor infrastructure or lack of equipment, usability, time, perceived value or credibility of tools, and lack of institutional incentives. Finally, a major disincentive for the academic community to adopt web 2.0 tools for research activities is the lack of

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	<p>development researchers in the South, including any differences by region or gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify any reasons for lack of use of web 2.0 tools for research collaboration and knowledge sharing by development researchers in the South, including any differences by region or gender ▪ Examine existing online academic communities to identify good practice in design, management and monitoring and evaluation 	<p>institutional incentives for using them or for publishing online. The Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Network 2010 study found that for UK researchers, the policy of international peer reviewed journal citations being those that count towards academic promotion, rather than online citations, discourages informal publishing online. • Despite the promise they hold, evidence from the UK (Research Information • Network, 2010) suggests that many British academics are reluctant to adopt web 2.0 tools for their work.
<p>Assessing the Strength of Evidence. DFID Practice Paper</p> <p>DFID, 2013</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rankings and rating systems applying to both journals and individual academics can provide a useful proxy guide to the quality of a research study although the validity of such rankings for such purposes is subject to considerable debate. • Journal rankings provide an indication of the standard of peer review to which a publication has been subjected, or information on the frequency with which a study or academic has been cited. • The status of publications, in terms of the ‘impact factor’ of peer reviewed journals, can therefore inform an assessment of quality. • DFID staff should treat academic peer-review as an important mechanism. However, not all well-designed and robustly applied research is to be found in peer reviewed journals and not all studies in peer-reviewed journals are of high quality. Journal rankings do not always include publications from southern academic organisations or in online journals, so a broad and inclusive approach is required to capture all relevant studies.
<p>DESCRIBE Project Final Project Report, Hilary Stevens, Andrew Dean and Michael Wykes University of Exeter May 2013</p> <p>Stevens, Dean and Wykes, 2013</p>	<p>Investigated the definitions, evidence and systems for capturing the impacts and benefits of research within the EU.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Institutions Senior Management and Senior Academics at both institutional and discipline level need to provide strong leadership in supporting cultural changes around the impact agenda. Should consider how best to accommodate impact within internal structures, job descriptions, annual appraisal and promotional criteria, pay awards and professional development opportunities. • As researchers typically have little or no influence over the capacity of their audience to ‘use’ their research findings, this should include further investment to support the pull-through and absorption of research through, for example, the use of intermediaries or knowledge brokers to mediate relationships or transmit knowledge between academics and research users. • The impact agenda will necessitate a degree of cultural change as researchers and institutions re-orientate their practice and policies around the emerging requirements for impact-information.

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<p>Making evidence Useful. The case for new Institutions. Geoff Mulgan and Ruth Puttick March 2013</p> <p>Mulgan and Puttick, 2013</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Too often new public policies are rolled out nationally with little trialling or evaluation. In effect, governments experiment on the whole population at once.• Even where there is plenty of evidence, there may be a failure to ensure that the evidence being collected and analysed is made relevant to the needs of decision makers, and is acted upon.• One of the most striking factors impeding the effective use of evidence is the absence of organisations tasked with linking the supply and demand of evidence