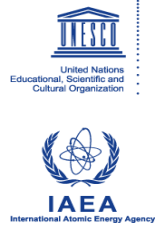




The Abdus Salam
**International Centre
for Theoretical Physics**



2464-30

Earthquake Tectonics and Hazards on the Continents

17 - 28 June 2013

Theory and practice of research into policy

J. Young

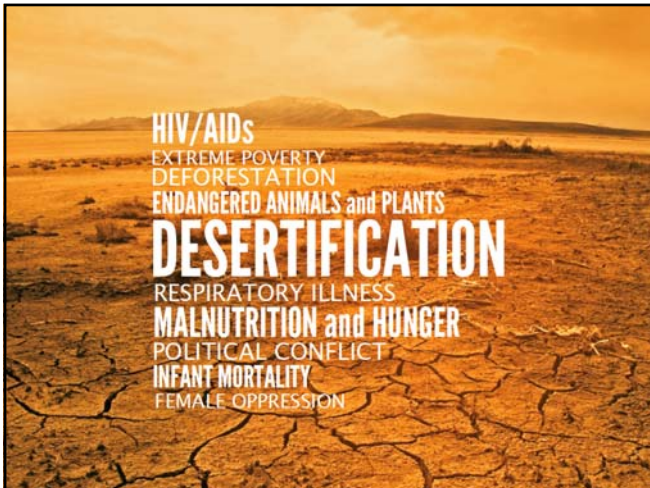
Overseas Development Inst. RAID, London

..... UK

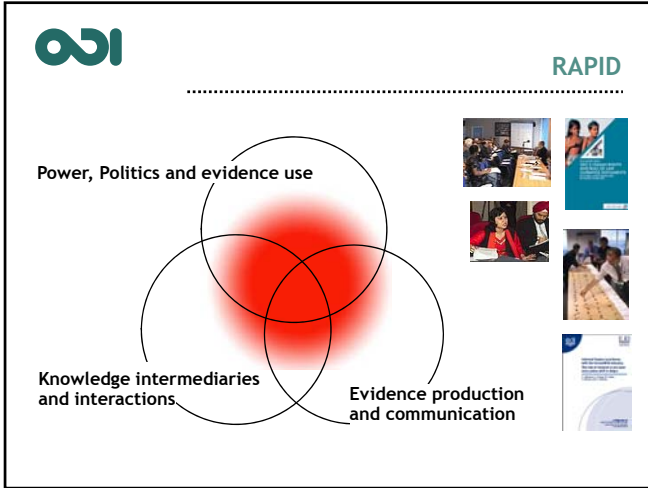


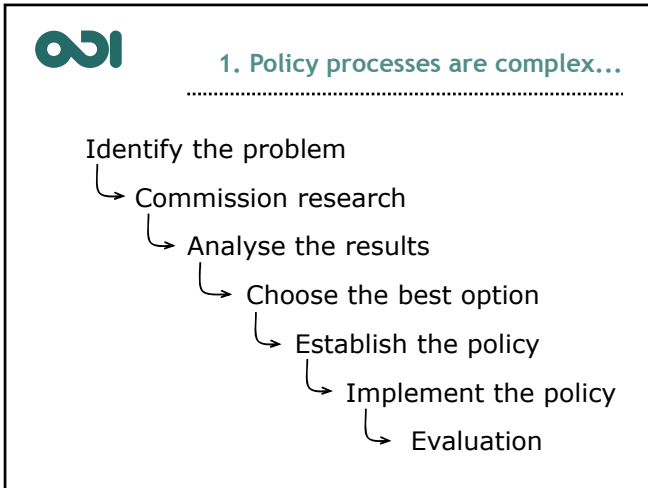
**Maximising the Impact of
Research for Development: Some
lessons and possible approaches**

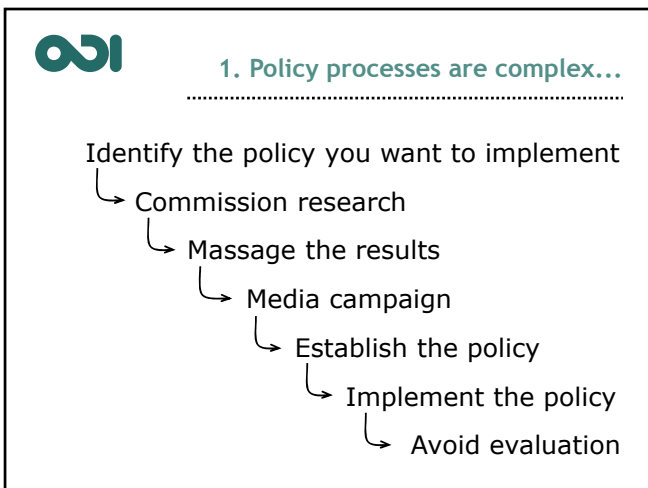
John Young, RAPID

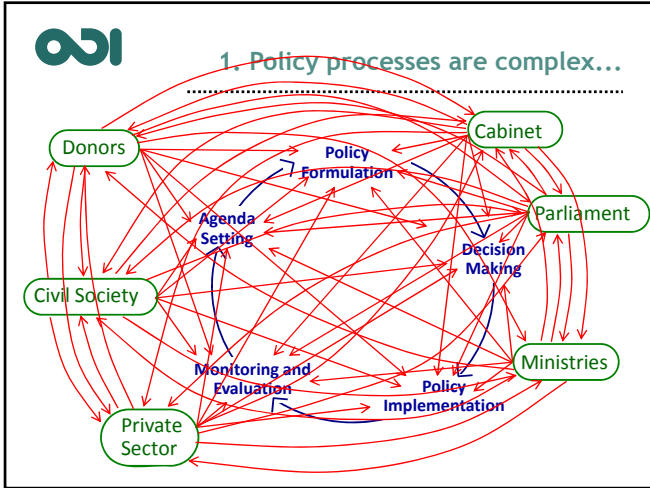












1. Policy processes are complex...

“The whole life of policy is a chaos of purposes and accidents. It is not at all a matter of the rational implementation of the so-called decisions through selected strategies”

Clay & Schaffer (1984). Room for Manoeuvre: An Exploration of Public Policy in Agricultural and Rural Development, Heineman Educational Books, London

2. Research

Fracture Points in Social Policies for Chronic Poverty Reduction

Kate Bird and Nicola Pratt with Tamsine O’Neil and Vincent J. Bolt

Chronic Poverty Research Centre

Working Paper 242

Results of ODI research processes in partnership with for discussion and critical comment

Kate Bird et al, Fracture Points in Social Policies for Chronic Poverty Reduction, ODI WP242, 2004 (http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/working_papers/wp242.pdf)



2. Research plays a minor role

Policy makers practically incapable of using scientific evidence because of the 5 Ss:

- Speed
- Superficiality
- Spin
- Secrecy
- Scientific Ignorance

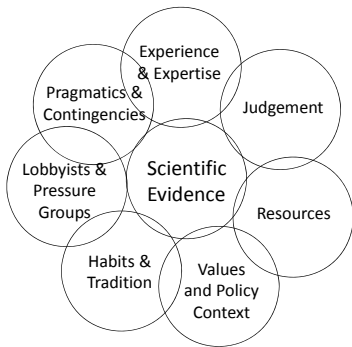


Vincent Cable – Lib. Democrat MP & Secretary of State for Business Innovation & Skills

Does Evidence Matter Meeting Series, ODI, London 2004



2. Research plays a minor role



Source: Phil Davies Impact to Insight Meeting, ODI, 2005



2. Research plays a minor role

Researchers	Policy Makers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Scientific’ (Context free) • Proven empirically • Theoretically driven • As long as it takes • Caveats and qualifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colloquial (Contextual) • Anything that seems reasonable • Policy relevant • Timely • Clear Message

Source: Phil Davies Impact to Insight Meeting, ODI, 2005



3. But research can have huge impact

The Tanzania Integrated Health Improvement Project

“The results of household disease surveys informed processes of health service reform which contributed to a 43 and 46 per cent reduction in infant mortality between 2000 and 2003 in two districts in rural Tanzania.”



TEHIP Project, Tanzania: www.idrc.ca/tehip



4. A holistic approach

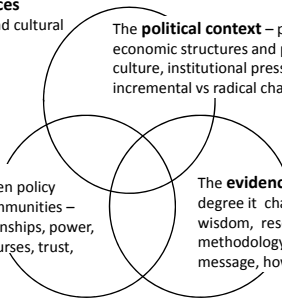
External Influences

Socio-economic and cultural influences, donor policies etc

The **political context** – political and economic structures and processes, culture, institutional pressures, incremental vs radical change etc.

The **links** between policy and research communities – networks, relationships, power, competing discourses, trust, knowledge etc.

The **evidence** – credibility, the degree it challenges received wisdom, research approaches and methodology, simplicity of the message, how it is packaged etc





4. A holistic approach

External Influences

political context

Campaigning, Lobbying

Politics and Policymaking

Policy analysis, & research

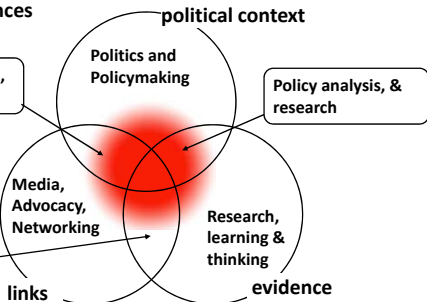
Scientific information exchange & validation

Media, Advocacy, Networking

Research, learning & thinking


links

evidence




 **5. Be a policy entrepreneur**

Storyteller Networker





Engineer Fixer

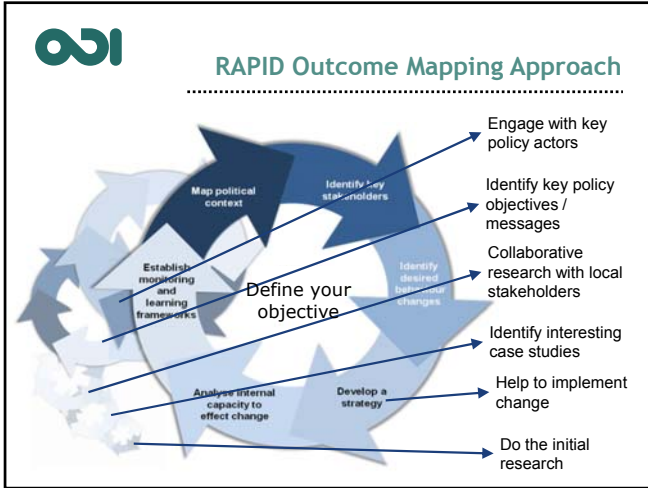
Researcher

 **6. Do things differently**

- focus more on policy
- establish different incentives
- establish different systems
- spend more on communications
- engage with different actors
- produce different products
- be ready to seize unexpected policy opportunities and move very fast

 **RAPID Outcome Mapping Approach**





ODI Briefing Paper 53

Helping researchers become policy entrepreneurs

How to develop engagement strategies for evidence-based policy-making

For example:

- RAPID Framework
- Drivers of Change
- Power Analysis
- SWOT
- Influence Mapping
- Force Field Analysis

For example:

- Log Frame (flexible)
- Outcome Mapping
- Journals or impact logs
- Internal monitoring tools

For example:

- Policy entrepreneur questionnaire
- SWOT
- Internal performance frameworks

Map political context

Establish monitoring and learning frameworks

Analyse internal capacity to effect change

Develop a strategy

Engage with key policy actors

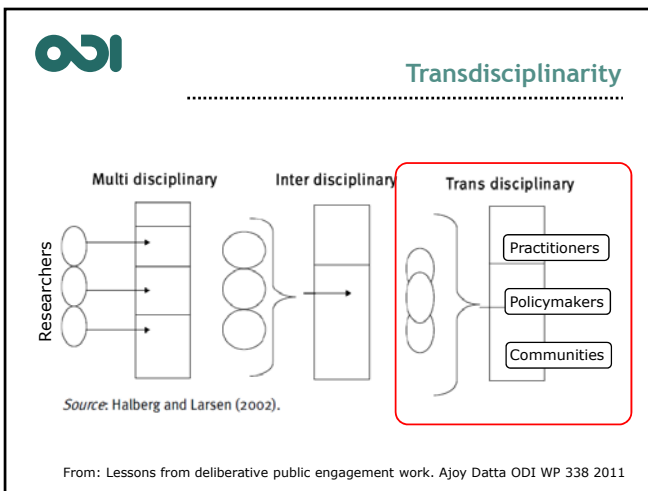
Identify key policy objectives / messages

Collaborative research with local stakeholders

Identify interesting case studies

Help to implement change

Do the initial research



John Young - j.young@odi.org.uk

Earthquakes without frontiers

Vision

- Comprehensive knowledge of the hazards and their context
- Appropriate and effective pathways to resilience
- More Morteza and not alone

Bam 2003; 30,000 killed out of 100,000 population

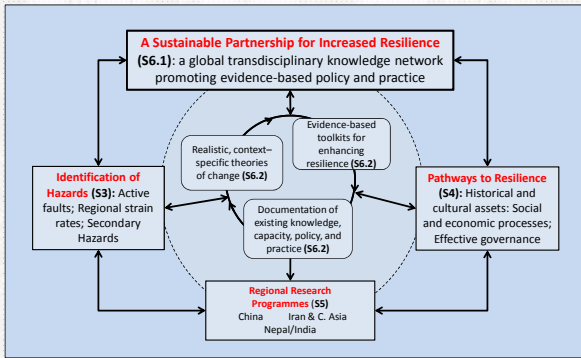
The Partnership

Asia

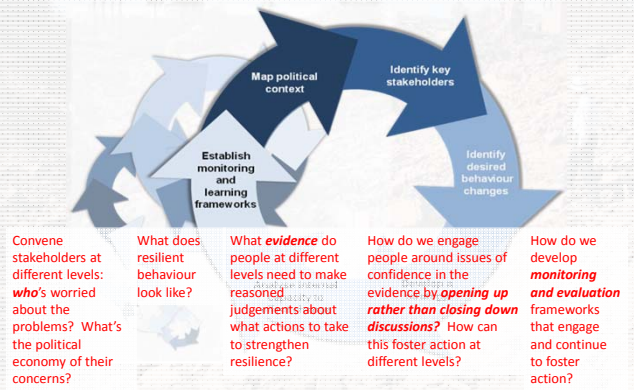
- NATURAL SCIENCE**
COMET+, Durham, BGS
Immense experience in continental tectonics
- SOCIAL SCIENCE**
Durham, Hull, Northumbria
Expert local knowledge and research
- SCIENCE INTO POLICY AND PRACTICE**
ODI, BGS

China Earthquake Administration
Institute for Disaster Management
International Poverty Reduction Centre in China
Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Beijing Normal University
National Technical University
National Observatory of Athens
Hellenic Center for Marine Science
Tata Institute for Social Sciences
Geological Survey of Iran
Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia
Government of Karnataka
National Nuclear Security Administration
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University
Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology
National Science Foundation
Nepal School of Earthquake Engineering
Nepal Risk Management Centre
Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
International Centre for Mountain Development
Global Earthquake Model

Partnership structure and components



An iterative process throughout



400 MILES
KAZAKHSTAN
RUSSIA
BURMA

EwF in China

What's been done so far:

- Mapping faults by CEA
- Learning from the 2005 Sichuan EQ by China Social Work Research Centre
- Visit and meetings in Xi'an
- Meeting in Beijing
- Establishment of team and country-coordinator
- Mapping faults in Weihe Valley

What will be done:

- Recruit local researcher
- Comparison of response in 2005 and 2013 by CEA
- Further mapping
- Social-science research in Weihe
- 'Writesop' to gather existing knowledge
- Stakeholder meetings
- Establishment of EQ research centre
