Knowledge to Policy: making the most of development research

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Influence – how?

Neglecting research findings was a common recreation in arenas of action.

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The Framework

- Expanding Policy Capacities
- Broadening Policy Horizons
- Affecting Policy Regimes
Context Matters:

1. Policy Maker Demand

2. Policy Maker Interest, Leadership Gap

3. Policy Maker Interest, Resources Gap

4. Policy Maker Neutral, Research Interest

5. Policy Maker Disinterest, Research Interest
Changes in Context

- **Clear demand:** MIMAP-S, Nepal ICTs, Viet Nam, Acacia (South Africa, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda)

- **Policy Maker interest/leadership gap:** TEHIP, MIMAP-B, MIMAP-P, LATN, G-24

- **PM interest, resources gap:** Ukraine

- **PM neutral, research interest:** High Altitude Mining, ECAPAPA, Arsaal (local), AFSSRN, SRISTI, Jordan, Copper Mining

- **PM disinterest, research interest:** Syria, Arsaal (national)
Changes in Context

- **Clear demand**: MIMAP-S, Nepal ICTs, Viet Nam, Acacia (South Africa, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda)
  - AFSSRN, SRISTI
- **Policy Maker interest/leadership gap**: TEHIP, MIMAP-B, MIMAP-P, LATN, G-24
  - Copper Mining, Jordan
- **PM interest, resources gap**: Ukraine
  - Arsaal (Local)
- **PM neutral, research interest**: 
- **PM disinterest, research interest**: Syria, Arsaal (national)
  - ECAPAPA, High Altitude Mining
Contingencies

- Stability of decision-making institutions
- Capacity of decision-makers to use research
- Decentralization vs tight control
- Countries in « transition »
- Economic pressures