

## IMCC6 Focus Group

*Effective marine and coastal conservation in Africa through demand-driven marine research, international partnerships and improved science-policy exchange*

# Enhancing science to policy uptake



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*African perspectives. Global insights.*

# Introduction

SAIIA ([www.saiia.org.za](http://www.saiia.org.za)), a leading African think tank engaged in supporting evidence-based policymaking in the region.

Presentation based on a [report and guidance document](#), published by the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association through the MeerWissen programme.

Survey and current literature

A focus on the *how*, rather than the *why* of science-policy uptake



**“The good news is that evidence can matter.  
The bad news is that it often does not.”**



## Science-to-policy, a recap

A recap of the policy cycle (linear, iterative, systematic)

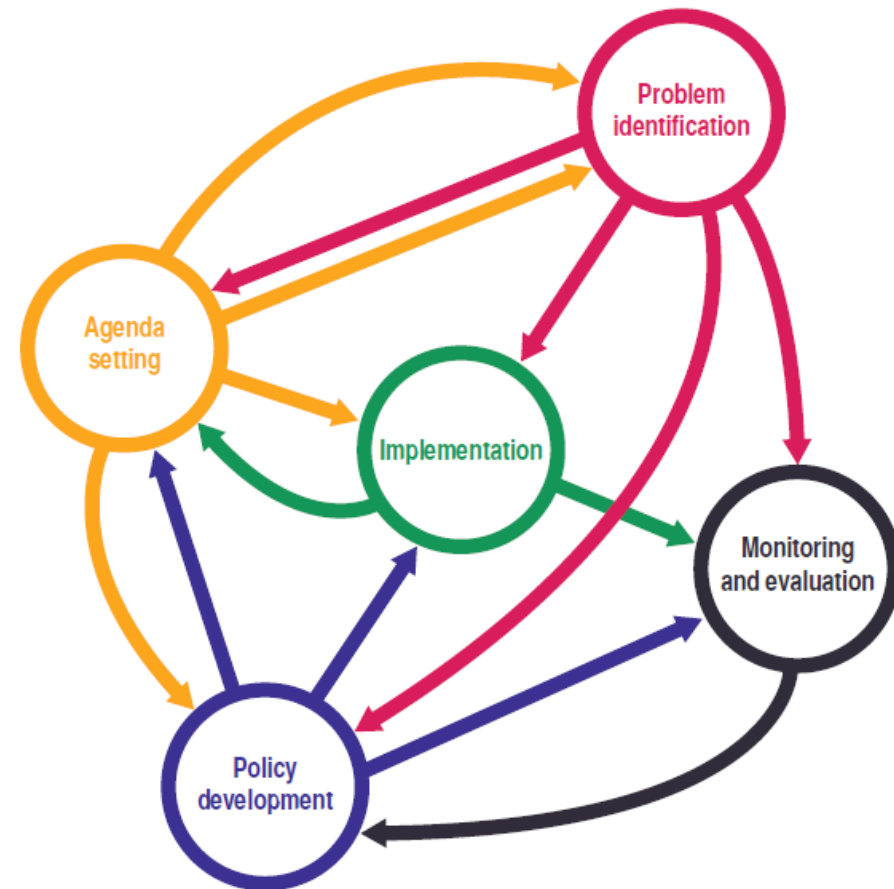
Strategies/plans for policy uptake tend to be linear and time-bound, with clear causal links



## Science-to-policy, a recap

The reality is that policy processes are complex, multifactorial and nonlinear – and the same often goes for efforts to support policy uptake

Can we accept that evidence isn't the only factor shaping policy, without giving way to cynicism?



## The 'not so good' news

It's hard, complex and demanding, with uncertain results...but that doesn't let you off the hook

Some lessons you keep learning

Sometimes, you will be ignored, or your results dismissed. It hurts, get used to it, learn from it, don't stop engaging



# The good news

Lessons emerging from practical experiences

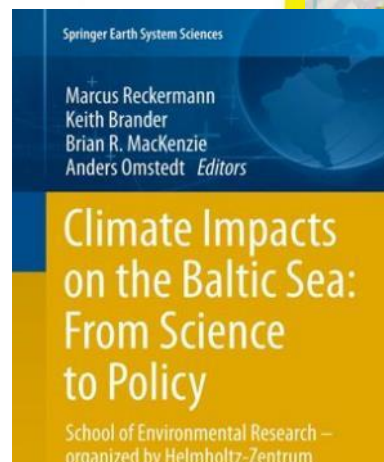
Increasing buy-in from research managers, funders and other stakeholders

Insights from other fields: climate, health, education

Research and guidance on science to policy



STAGES: connecting science to policy to support MSFD implementation



# SCIENCE TO POLICY – KEY THEMES

BASED ON ODI BRIEFING PAPER “10 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT HOW TO INFLUENCE POLICY WITH RESEARCH”

## 01

### KNOW WHAT YOU WANT TO INFLUENCE

Being clear about the policy issue, theme or process you want to change is the first step to effective policy influencing. Are you looking to influence legislation, or a change in government policy? You might want to encourage greater investment in a certain programme or approach, or a change in practice. You might want to influence perceptions or attitudes, or the language people use around an issue.<sup>1</sup>

10 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT HOW TO INFLUENCE POLICY WITH RESEARCH





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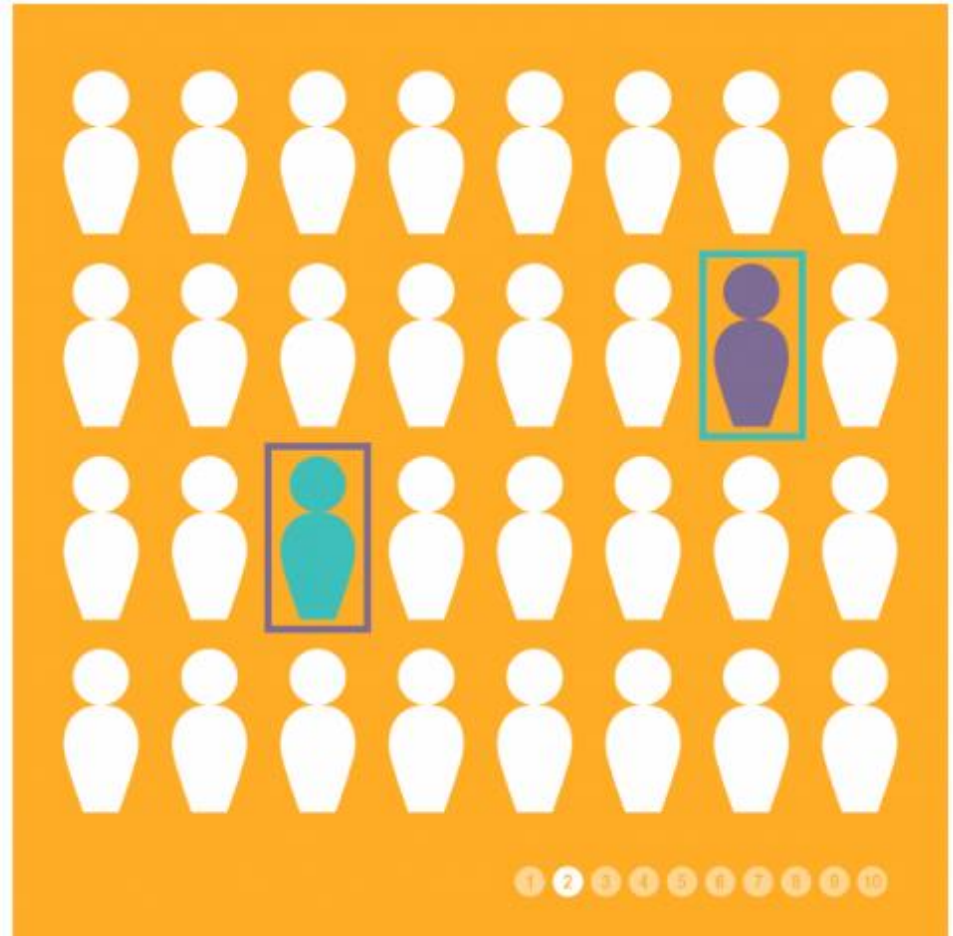
## 02

### KNOW WHO YOU WANT TO INFLUENCE

Who has the power to enact a change in a policy process or change the debate on an issue? Is it a senior government official, a parliamentarian, a government minister or a head of state? You need to be clear about who you want to influence.

It's also useful to identify who can indirectly influence your target audience – an adviser, a respected commentator, a media outlet, a well-known academic? Know the routes to the people and organisations you need to influence and build relationships with them. And remember that you might not always be the best messenger.

An audience mapping tool can be useful here.<sup>2</sup>



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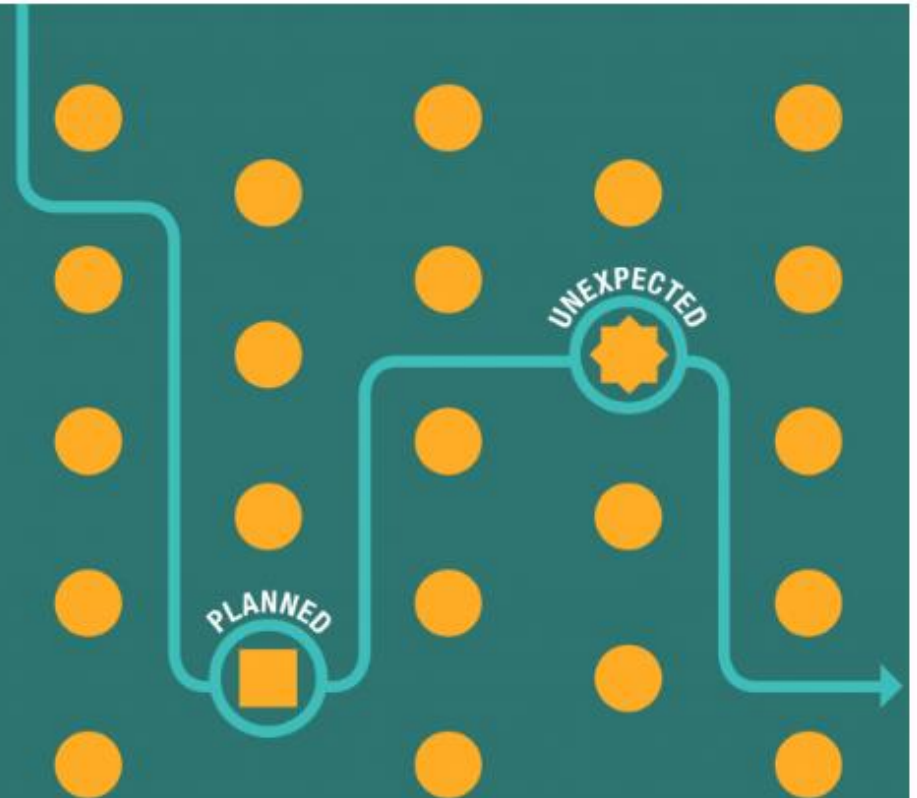
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## 03

### KNOW WHEN TO INFLUENCE

Your research needs to reach your target audience at a moment when they can take action. For example, this could be in the lead-up to an election, during a budget cycle, as part of a government consultation, ahead of an international decision-making summit, or at a key meeting.

Unexpected opportunities will also emerge. So having the flexibility to react and adapt your plans as you go is important. If you can quickly spot policy opportunities as they arise, you may be able to have greater impact. Think 'strategic opportunism'.



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## 04

### BUILD RELATIONSHIPS AND NETWORKS

You can't change policy by yourself, no matter how ground-breaking your research is. You should find and work with other people and organisations who share your policy influencing objective – your allies and collaborators. Working together, building trust and developing a joint plan will increase your impact.

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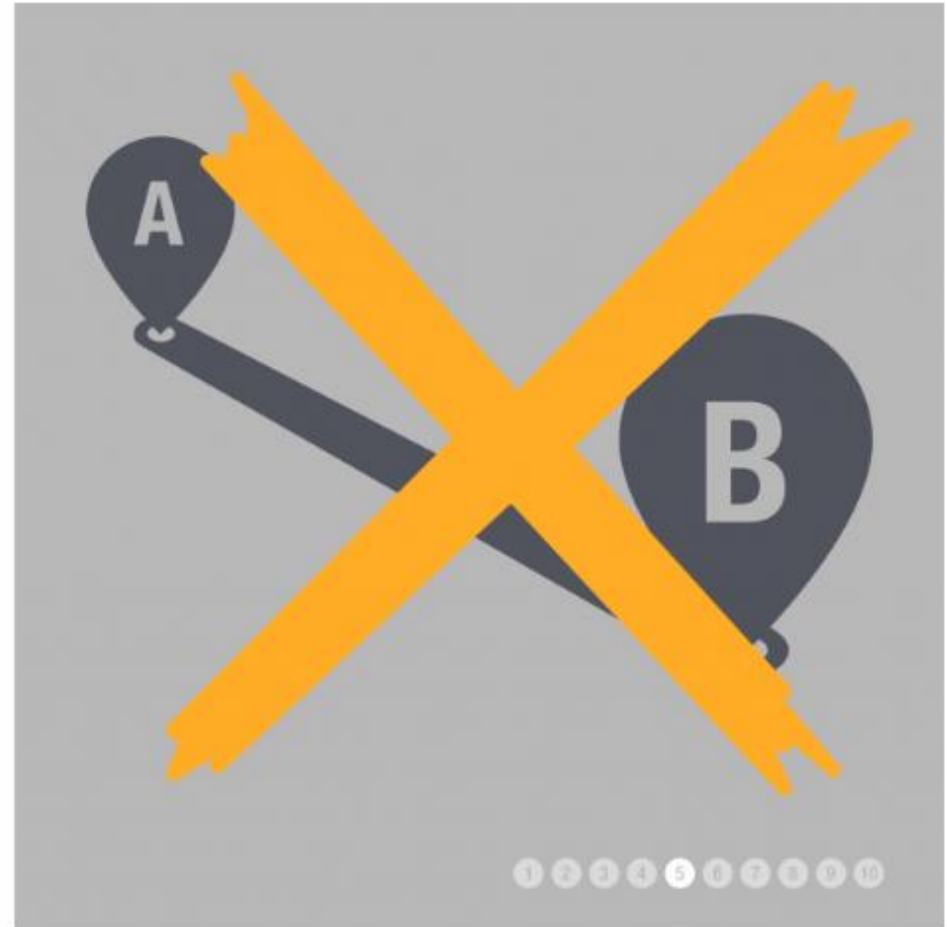
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## 05

### POLICY DEVELOPMENT IS NOT A LINEAR PROCESS

It is tempting to think that policy processes are linear: you identify a problem, gather evidence and implement a policy. But they aren't. Policy-making is complex, dynamic and involves a lot of different people and moving parts. Nonetheless, policy formulation does have its own formal and informal rhythms. If you understand these, you'll know where your evidence will be most useful and have greatest impact.

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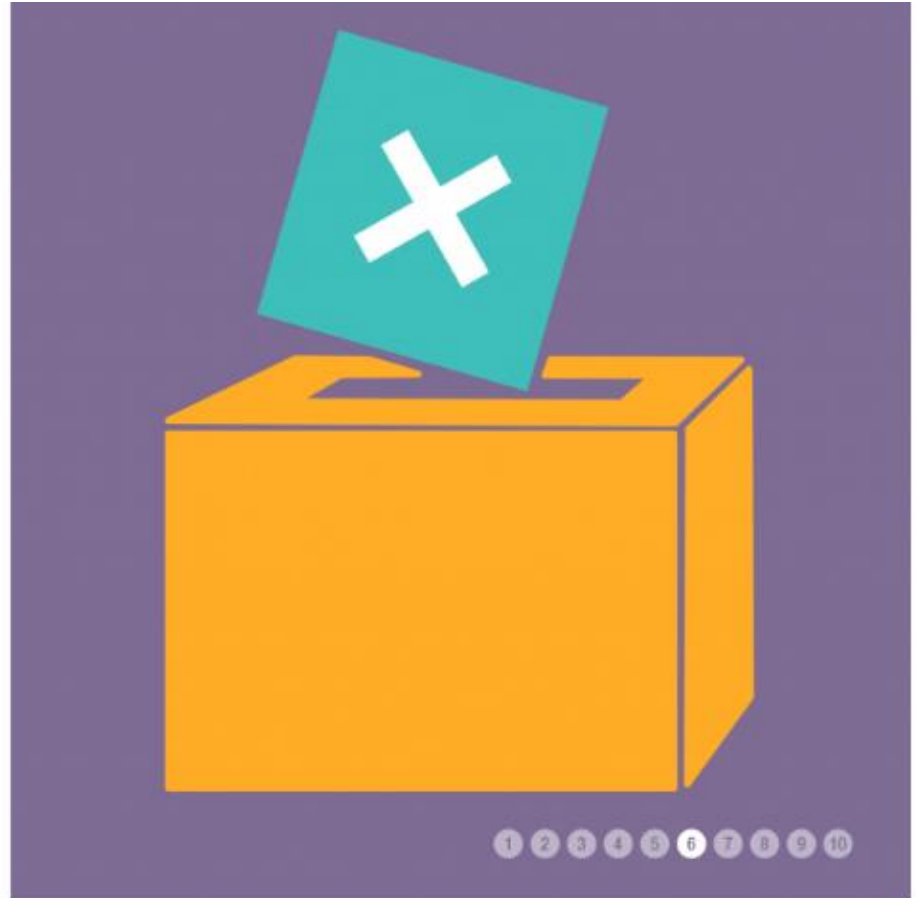
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## 06

### POLICY-MAKING IS INHERENTLY POLITICAL

Policy-making is often a very political process. Alongside research, policy-makers' own values, experience and expertise play an important role in influencing how they make decisions. For example, in the lead-up to a general election it's not uncommon to see the same research being used by competing political parties to argue different points. You should factor this into your plans and develop a political strategy.

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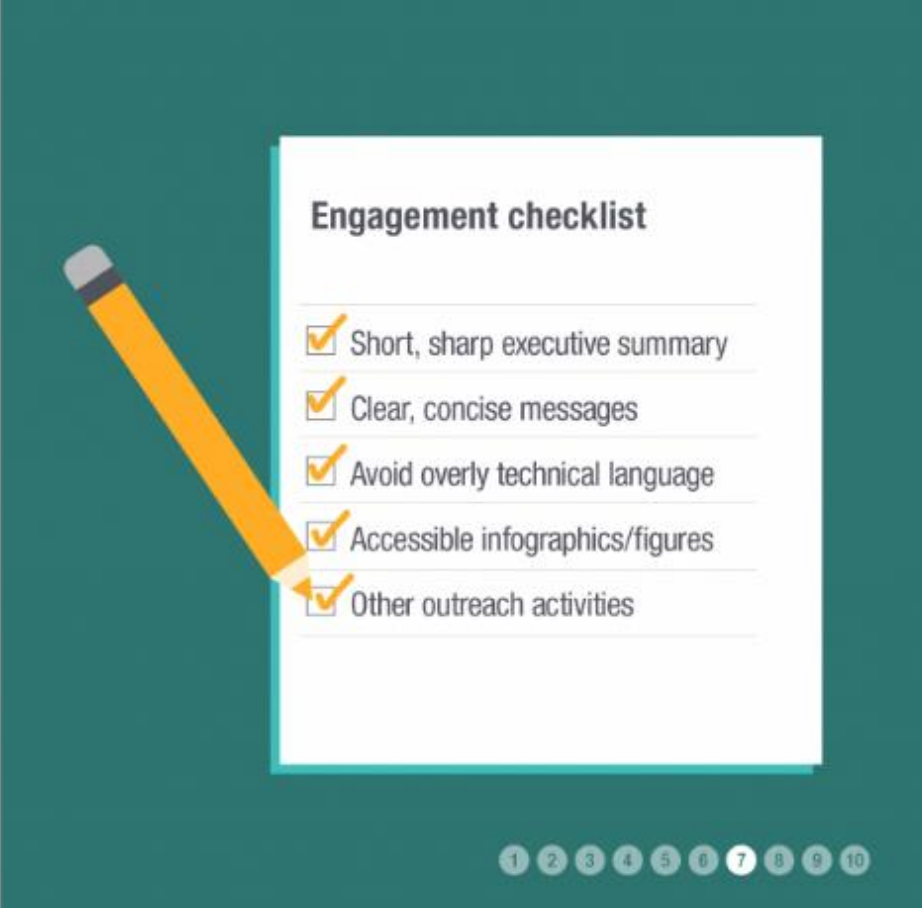
## 07

### PLAN YOUR ENGAGEMENT

You need to think carefully about how to communicate your research. Policy-makers are busy so won't always have time to read a long report. A short, sharp executive summary or policy brief can be a powerful tool. Focus on clear messages and avoid overly technical language. Infographics can also help to make your data accessible.

Consider other outreach activities too, such as press releases, public events, bilateral meetings, presentations or side events at summits and conferences.<sup>3</sup>

10 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT HOW TO INFLUENCE POLICY WITH RESEARCH



**Engagement checklist**

- Short, sharp executive summary
- Clear, concise messages
- Avoid overly technical language
- Accessible infographics/figures
- Other outreach activities

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## 08

### FOCUS ON IDEAS AND BE PROPOSITIONAL

Policy-makers don't need to be told the problem; they need constructive ideas, so be propositional. Based on your research, tell them what should happen, who could take action, when and how. It's also important to frame your recommendations within the realms of what is possible, both technically and politically. Be ambitious, but realistic.



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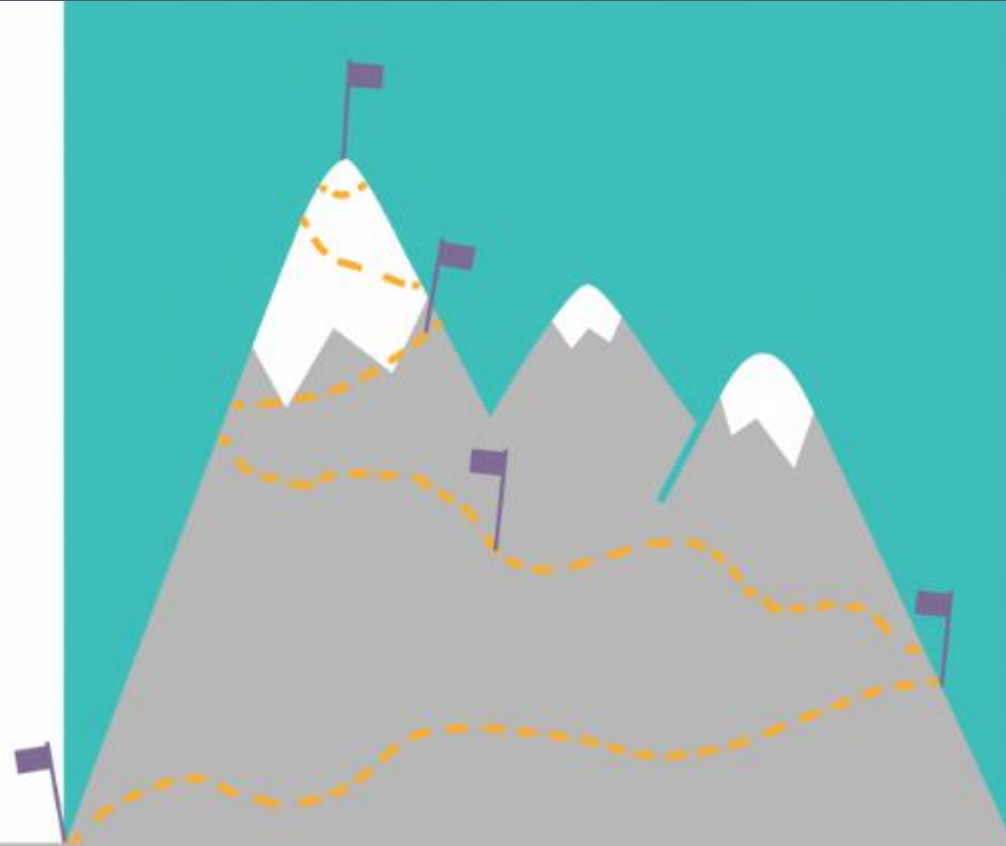
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## 09

### IT TAKES TIME, STICK AT IT

Influencing policy takes time and commitment. Make a plan, break it down, and be realistic about what you can do. Often it can be a slow process with no obvious impact in the short term. But stick with it, recognise that policy influencing is usually a marathon not a sprint, and be sure to set milestones and capture the small successes as you go. Continue to engage with your target audience and always keep up-to-date on the decision-making process.



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## 10

### MONITOR, LEARN AND ADJUST ALONG THE WAY

External factors will affect your plans along the way so it's important to remain flexible and adapt to new contexts and opportunities. You should also seek feedback from allies, partners, and even your target audience. Ask them what they need and when, as well as what format they prefer and adjust your plans accordingly.

If you find an approach is not working, you should stop, assess and try something new. Continuously review, and capture your learning as you go so you can apply it to future influencing plans. And, be willing to share your learning with key partners.<sup>4</sup>

10 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT HOW TO INFLUENCE POLICY WITH RESEARCH



## Discussion

- To what extent can policy uptake be planned? Is it art, is it science?
- Do you believe that the research community has largely bought into the idea that they themselves have a key role to play in promoting science to policy uptake? Is policy uptake externally motivated (university administrators, funders, etc) or internally motivated?
- What are some of the barriers that researchers continue to face (and any experiences of how these can be overcome)?
- Are reporting requirements adequate in accounting for the inherent messiness of science to policy uptake, while still maintaining accountability?
- Can you summarise in one sentence the belief or rule of thumb that guides you in your science-policy uptake efforts?



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