

**Learning lessons on research uptake and use:
Donor review on research communication**

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Acronyms

AGRIIS	Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology
AusAid	Australian Government's overseas aid program
BBC WST	British Broadcasting Cooperation World Service Trust
BLDS	British Library for Development Studies
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CommGap	Mainstreaming communication in development
CORDIS	Community Research and Development Information Service, EC
DAC	Development Assistance Committee - OECD
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development (of the United Kingdom)
DGIS	Netherlands Directorate-General of Development Cooperation
EBP	Evidence-Based Policy
EC	European Commission
FTTG	Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance
FP7	Framework Programme 7
GCARD	Global Conference for Agricultural Research for Development
GDN	Global Development Network
GNet	The electronic voice of - Global Development Network
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICT4D	Information and Communication Technologies for Development
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IFORD	International Forum of Research Donors
INASP	International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications
infoDev	Information for Development - World Bank
IRD	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MK4D	Mobilising Knowledge for Development – IDS
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PERii	Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information phase 2 – INASP
R4D	Research4Development - CABI
RC	Research Communication
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RELAY	Research Communication Programme – PANOS
SARIMA	Southern African Research and Innovation Management Association
SciDev.Net	The Science and Development Network
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SjCOOP	Peer-to-Peer Development and Support of Science Journalism in the Developing World WFSJ
SLI	Strategic Learning Initiative - IDS
ToT	Transfer of Technology
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFSJ	World Federation of Science Journalists

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Summary

DFID is one of several donors with a strategic commitment in research uptake and use. This donor review on research communication is part of a wider study contracted by DFID, which reviewed 17 DFID supported research communication programmes in relation to their contributions to DFID's new research strategy. The objective of the donor review is to identify good practice, emerging lessons, and possible future directions in research communication, and to identify commonalities in donor priorities and strategies that could lead to better harmonisation and value addition.

The study reviewed existing documents on donor interests and investments in research communication, before selecting 20 donors for a closer assessment, out of which 17 were interviewed. These include two multi-lateral agencies, eight (with DFID) bilateral agencies, two government-funded research bodies and five corporate or private foundations. Key documents of these agencies were reviewed, and telephone interviews were held in June and July 2009.

The main findings of the review are:

1. General consensus on the **importance of research communication** among the donors interviewed, and wide interest in developing appropriate programmes and mechanisms.
2. Little evidence of a **strategic approach** within individual agencies, with research communication generally dispersed within the organisation.
3. Emphasis continues to be on the **supply side** of research, with a weak understanding of and capacity to support the **demand side** of research communication.
4. Many **examples of good practice** and of innovative initiatives, also related to engaging users and other stakeholders in the research communication process.
5. Several donors are placing a priority on being a **learning organisation**, with research communication contributing to internal knowledge management.
6. No comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation **systems** in place to assess the effectiveness and relevance of various research communication approaches, and to feed this information back into research communication policy and investment decisions.
7. Most donors maintain their **own web portals** / archives of research findings.
8. There is a strong interest among donors to explore and expand **open access** to funded research findings.
9. Most donors would **welcome strengthening networking** and linkages between donors interested in research communication to improve efficiency and effectiveness, for shared learning and for greater impact.
10. **DFID** is recognized and valued as one of the **leaders** in the field of research communication.

As a next step for DFID, a donor workshop in early 2010 would provide the opportunity to present the outcome of the research communication programme review and donor review, raise the profile of research communication, and explore mechanisms for better donor linkages and value addition in research communication – for example through the OECD DAC or the International Forum of Research Donors (IFORD).

This report reflects the views of the Triple Line Consulting Ltd team, who carry full responsibility for the evidence presented and resulting analysis. Our findings may not reflect the views and opinions of the DFID.

1 Objectives and rationale

Research communication is one necessary process for enhancing research uptake and use. DFID has a strategic commitment to improving access to and uptake of research, with the aim of increase use of research. One mechanism for this is research communication, which several donors (including DFID) support through specific research communication initiatives, or new models of support to research and to users which embed research communication. For the purpose of this review, we defined research communication as

“a two-way process (and related strategies and mechanisms), whereby researchers interact and communicate with potential or actual intermediate and end users of research with the aim of making research more relevant for users, and to facilitate the understanding and application of research by users.”

This review draws together the current state of play of selected donors concerning their policies, investment and practice in research communication. As research communication is one mechanism for ‘research into use’, and is sometimes difficult to separate from a wider range of measures and strategies to increase research uptake, the review often strays into issues related to research uptake beyond research communication. It identifies good practice, emerging lessons, and possible future directions. The wider objective aims to identify commonalities in donor priorities and strategies that could lead to better harmonisation and value addition.

Specifically, the review asked the following questions:

- What are key donors (as identified through the criteria explained in section 2) funding in the field of research communication and what are the key future plans?
- Which donors have made explicit reference to research communication in their policies and funding frameworks?
- What are the institutional and organisational arrangements that enable research communication to take place including how research communication is embedded within the different research programmes supported
- What monitoring and evaluation systems are in place to learn about the outcomes and impacts of research communication
- What are the key knowledge gaps in research communication
- What are the possible opportunities for enhanced collaboration between donors on issues of research communication and research uptake.

The outcome of this study will serve to guide DFID’s future interventions in the context of taking forward the implementation of DFID’s Research Strategy 2008-2013¹. Specifically, it seeks to help guide what DFID might fund, and what kind of initiatives DFID could take to make the most of DFID’s own and other partners’ investment in this area, e.g. by opening a dialogue with the donor community to strengthen the understanding and role of research communication.

This study was undertaken as supplementary study to a lesson learning review of DFID’s research communication programmes (Proctor et al. 2009).

¹ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Research-Strategy-08.pdf> .

2 Methods used

The donor review used three main methods to identify priorities and interests of other key donors: document review – previous studies on research communication donors, document review – donor documents and web sites, and donor telephone interviews.

As a first step, existing studies funded by DFID on donor priorities were consulted, including (in chronological order):

- An IDS convened workshop on research communication (Barnard et al, 2007);
- A study undertaken by ODI (Jones and Young 2007), which looked at DFIDs research funding from a comparative perspective; and
- A donor mapping undertaken by PANOS RELAY (2009), assessing the commitment of a range of donors to research communication.

The findings of this document review are presented in Section 3.

In order to identify donors actively or potentially engaged in research communication, the team drew upon the earlier work on lesson learning on research uptake and use (Proctor et al. 2009) and the PANOS RELAY study on research communication donors. The web sites and key documents of these donors were then reviewed in relation to research communication, and a checklist for telephone interviews was prepared and agreed by the DFID Research & Evidence Division (see Annex 1). After identification of key interlocutors, dates and times for phone interviews were agreed, and 20 interviews were held with representatives of 17 donors. DFID was not explicitly included in this review however reference is made to the work of DFID when relevant to context. The findings from the donor document review and the interviews are presented in Section 4.

Whilst it may appear more effective to focus on those donors who already show a strong commitment to research communication, i.e. those with a scoring 4 and 5 in the PANOS mapping exercise, additional donors were included in the exercise for the following reasons:

- USAID and IRD, because of their overall large volume of research funding;
- Sida, NORAD and DANIDA, to represent the “Scandinavian approach” to development research (with a strong emphasis on supporting Southern research networks), and
- Carnegie Corporation and Rockefeller Foundation, to complement other private sector / foundation donors.

While every effort was made to identify 20 donors (the agreed sample frame) and to make contact with the key relevant person in these agencies, the team were unable to interview three donors: JICA, SDC, and the Ford Foundation during the June / July 2009 time frame. The resulting seventeen donors interviewed are shown in Table 1. The interview with Winrock International revealed that they are not a research donor as such, and therefore the interview findings have not been fed into the overall findings. Thus sixteen donors, plus DFID, formed the cohort for this study. In some cases more than one person was interviewed – reflecting the numbers of different teams within agencies with responsibility for research communication.

Interviews were carried out with donor agency staff members nominated by their agencies, and who were available at the time interviews were conducted. The

findings were not triangulated through further interviews with other colleagues or departments. The draft report was circulated to all donor representatives interviewed, but only eight of them sent corrections and additions before the deadline for finalisation. It is therefore possible that not all information about the respective agency's research communication activities has been captured. The review should therefore be considered to be an initial mapping and not a comprehensive description of donor strategies, policies and activities in research communication.

Table 1 Donors interviewed			
Donor and country	Person interviewed	Interviewer	Date
Bilateral / multilateral donor			
AusAID	Debbie Muirhead, Research Advisor, Research Section, Economics and Service Delivery Branch	Felicity Proctor (FP)	25/06/09
CIDA, Canada	Catherine Kiszkiel, with written contributions from team	Nikki van der Gaag (NvdG)	6/7/09
DANIDA, Denmark	Darriann Riber, Chief Technical Advisor for Development research	Jackie Davies (JD)	23/06/09
DFID, UK	Abigail Mulhall, Acting Team Leader, Research Uptake Team, DFID Research	Barbara Adolph (BA), FP, NvdG	Various discussions
DGIS, The Netherlands	Maarten Brouwer, Ambassador at large for Development Cooperation	Nikki van der Gaag	17/06/09
EC, Belgium / France / Luxemburg	Hans-Joerg Lutzeyer, Scientific Support to Policies, Directorate General Research	Felicity Proctor	24/06/09
	Philippe Lebaube, Head of Unit, Community Research and Development Information Services (CORDIS), and Margaret Warton-Woods, Head of Section – Content David Radcliffe, Senior Policy Adviser Agricultural Research for Development, DG Development and Relations with ACP		03/07/09
IDRC, Canada	Lauchlan Munro, Vice President for Corporate Strategy and Regional Management	Nikki van der Gaag	26/06/09
IRD, France ²	Marie Noëlle FAVIER, Director, Information and Communication Department and Stephane Raud, Director, Evaluation Dept.	Nikki van der Gaag	25/6/09 and 6/7/09
NORAD, Norway	Reidun Sandvold (works with Norad's research portfolio); Elizabeth Heen, Acting Head, Research	Jackie Davies	08/07/09
Sida, Sweden	Hannah Akuffo, Head of Team Research Policy and Method Development, The Secretariat for Research Cooperation	Jackie Davies	08/07/09
USAID, USA	Karen Turner, Director of Office of Development Partners	Felicity Proctor	26/06/09
	Peter Hobby, Project Manager, Knowledge Services Center		18/06/09
World Bank, USA	Merrell Tuck-Primdahl, Senior Communications Officer, Development Economics Vice Presidency	Felicity Proctor	26/06/09
Foundations			
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USA	Oliver Babson, Policy Officer, Global Development Policy and Advocacy Group	Felicity Proctor	16/06/09
Carnegie Corporation, USA	Susan King, VP Public Affairs	Nikki van der Gaag	24/06/09
Hewlett Foundation, USA	Sara Seims, Director, Population Program, and Tamara Fox, Population Program	Jackie Davies	26/06/09
Rockefeller Foundation, USA	Diane Fusilli, Director of Communications	Nikki van der Gaag	26/06/09
Winrock International, USA	Megan Davenport, Director, Communications and Public Affairs	Jackie Davies	25/06/09
Wellcome Trust, UK	Bella Starling, Medicine, Society and History Group	Felicity Proctor	26/06/09

² Strictly speaking, IRD is not a bilateral donor, as they receive funds from the French government. However, they are a 100% government organisation and give grants to others (similar to IDRC, with the difference that IDRC receives most of its funding direct from the Canadian Parliament).

3 Findings from review of previous studies

The three previous studies on donor priorities in relation to research communication (see Section 2) provided a useful background to this review.

Jones and Young (2007) listed the top 20 development research donors (Table 2), with DFID ranking fifth - even before the doubling of its research budget from 116 million GBP in 2006/07 to 220 million GBP by 2010/11. These figures have not been updated for this study. The subsequent donor document review and donor interviews showed that most donors do not have one figure for their research spending, as funding is broken down either by sector (health, education, agriculture etc.) or by geographical area – not by type of intervention.

Table 2 Research funding		
Agency (Country)	Annual Spending on Development Research [USD]	Year
1. Gates Foundation (USA)	\$450m	2006
2. USAID (USA)	\$282m	2002
3. European Union	\$254m	2007/08
4. IRD (France)	\$220m	2005
5. DFID (UK)	\$174m	2005
6. Wellcome Trust (UK)	\$143m	2005/06
7. Sida (Sweden)	\$135m	2006
8. Medical Research Council (UK)	\$120-160m	2006
9. IDRC (Canada)	\$110m	2006
10. World Bank	\$ >100m	2005
11. NORAD (Norway)	\$100m	2005
12. ACIAR (Australia)	\$85m	2006/07
13. Ford Foundation (USA)	\$75-100m	2006
14. BMZ (Germany)	\$78m	2006
15. CIDA (Canada)	\$65m	2006
16. SDC (Switzerland)	\$40m	2006
17. Japan	\$ >35m	2005/06
18. DMFA (Netherlands)	\$ >35m	2006
19. Danida (Denmark)	\$50m*	2009
20. Rockefeller (USA)	\$30-40m	2005

Source: From Jones and Young (2007), unless otherwise stated

* Personal communication with Darriann Riber, DANIDA, 11 October 2009

The ODI study noted that DFID is one of only two international donors (with IDRC) to have identified research utilisation and communications as a priority focus area, and concluded that this is one of DFID's potential comparative advantages. In line with some of the conclusions from this review of DFID-funded research communication programmes, the study noted that:

"Nevertheless, several key informants highlighted the need to undertake more rigorous evaluations of what types of research-policy linkages and research communication and utilisation strategies are effective in different research fields and political and policy contexts, suggesting that this was an important under-researched area to which DFID could usefully contribute. It was also emphasised that a focus on

research into use should not be conflated with embedding policy research questions in research design. In this regard, specific attention to building the capacities of southern policymakers to become more effective and informed consumers of knowledge was identified as an area that had received insufficient attention to date and one where DFID could potentially add value."

The main findings and conclusions from the review of previous studies are summarised below, and complemented by the main findings of the donor review (presented in Section 4):

Table 3 Main findings of review of existing studies and donor review

Finding from review of previous studies	Finding from donor review (based on donor interviews and donor documents)
(1) Purpose of research communication. Most research funders were interested in research as a means to an end; the use of research knowledge to achieve development aims that is the ultimate aim. Presenting research communication as a tool that enables research to have a developmental impact is therefore of interest to research funders.	This finding holds true to some extent – while most donors interviewed subsequently would agree that research communication is fulfilling a development objective, several research donors do not specifically have development objectives in mind and use research communication to raise interest in research and thus ensure public and political support for research investment.
(2) Mechanisms for supporting research communication. Research funders used a range of objectives and approaches, with some funding research projects directly and others playing a longer-term and more hands-off capacity building role, for example in supporting Southern universities. The starting point for addressing research communication issues can therefore be very different, requiring different approaches. Specific mechanisms identified include, among others (see Dodsworth et al. 2003): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. developing detailed guides for researchers and practitioners on how to plan their research and communicate in order to influence policy; 2. strengthening research capacity in the South to improve Southern institutions' capacity to access and take up research 3. maintaining a Research Project Database 4. exploring a broader range of research approaches that promote evidence-based policy, instead of commissioning most research from research Institutes and hoping that better communication will improve its impact 5. exploring innovative ways to assess impact of development communications activities (e.g. Rockefeller Foundation) 	The mechanisms identified by Dodsworth et al. were confirmed by the donor review, and additional mechanisms were identified. These are presented in Section 4.3.2 of this report.
(3) Capacity development. Capacity issues are central to improving research communication, and funders need to invest in building capacity at a number of different levels. This includes expanding their own capacity to make use of	The review found several examples of both donors investing in capacity development of researchers and research intermediaries, and in their

Finding from review of previous studies	Finding from donor review (based on donor interviews and donor documents)
research findings and to encourage research communication.	organisational capacity to use research findings and evidence.
(4) Absorbing research. Even if communication channels are working well, lack of time to absorb and interpret research findings is often a big blockage. This will not change unless steps are taken to make more space for reflection and learning for those involved in implementing development programmes, not least among those working for donor agencies.	Information overload, both among donor agencies and recipients of research findings, was raised only by two of the donors interviewed – it appears institutional commitment to research communication is a more important factor determining absorptive capacity.
(5) Disconnect. While donor agencies may aspire to be 'learning organisations', and be responsive to research knowledge, the different cultures, priorities, and timeframes of donor organisations can lead to a sense of disconnect with the research community, and this makes dialogue more difficult. This can be a particular problem at country level if country office staff are not tuned into the value and importance of research. It appears that this applies to some extent for DFID.	The review interviewed donor staff at HQ level, and can therefore not make exhaustive statements about the use of research findings at country level. However, several donors (BMGF, WB, Wellcome Trust) actively promote the communication and use of research appropriate to national context at country level.
(6) Funding priorities. While the central hypothesis that research funders have a critical role to play in encouraging more effective research communication is broadly accepted, there clearly needs to be a balance between spending on research and spending on communication. In a context of increasing funding to the sector these need not be in competition.	Shortage of funding for research communication was mentioned by some funders, but this did not necessarily mean a competition with research funding. Most donors appear to consider investment in research communication as complementary to research funding.
(7) Research as a public good. Funders can help to 'globalise' research that is carried out for the global public good by supporting research communication, and insisting that the research they fund is made public in ways that can be accessed by all. This means putting their weight behind moves to break down intellectual property rights restrictions.	The review identified several innovative and committed initiatives to promote open access to research findings (see Section 4.3.6).
(8) Supporting access to research. Related to the above is the recommendation made in the Dodsworth et al. study to stimulate the development of a single electronic portal through which all DFID and other donor-funded research can be accessed. While DFID has such a portal in the form of the research for development web site (www.research4development.info), this is currently used only for DFID funded research.	The review found that many donors either already have, or are developing their own web portal for reasons that merit further investigation. See Section 4.3.5.
(9) Supporting intermediaries. The catalytic role of knowledge intermediaries in helping facilitate research communication, not least in the South, is generally accepted. Implications for funders are the need to support better networking and coordination between knowledge intermediaries, to maximise the contribution of this emerging sector, and encourage learning and continuing innovation.	The role of intermediaries is acknowledged, but there are some concerns about the risk of misinterpretation or distortion of research findings by intermediaries. Many of the donors interviewed currently financially support intermediary programmes.
(10) Donor coordination. Research funders need to work together to coordinate their efforts and learning around research communication, both at headquarters level and at country level – possibly	Donors interviewed agreed that increasing coordination is a worthwhile endeavour. Two donor proposed OECD/DAC as a possible

Finding from review of previous studies	Finding from donor review (based on donor interviews and donor documents)
by establishing a joint country lead on research and research communication. This should include taking steps to share relevant material such as communication guidelines, monitoring and evaluation reports, and lessons on how to strengthen incentives. The OECD/DAC28 could be a useful forum for coordinating these efforts, possibly via a special task force. However, this cannot be the only forum as it does not include all the relevant funders, and is by its nature donor driven.	coordination and advocacy forum for research communication. Several donors were already IFORD members and are interested in continuing a dialogue through IFORD in a focused way, with clear objectives and a clear agenda.
(11) Linking to existing fora. Taking advantage of existing meetings and fora to get research communication onto the agenda (e.g. the Global Development Network's annual conference) can be effective and efficient, particularly if steps are taken to ensure a mix of participants. Where initiatives to coordinate donor support to research are already in place, such as through the regional research networks, these offer good opportunities for simultaneously building capacity in communication for research.	Most donors interviewed participate in a range of global or regional fora. The potential of using these to further coordination of research communication was not specifically discussed during the relatively short interviews.

The most recent document consulted for this review is the PANOS donor mapping, which provided an initial typology of donors, based on secondary documents. The mapping was consulted for this review, and informed the selection of donors interviewed (see Section 2).

The PANOS study was undertaken with the assumption that not all donors are aware of the value of using media to communicate research and improve uptake, and of models and approaches for communication. It assumes that increased awareness would lead to increased commitment to research communication, and that RELAY could offer relevant experience, models, and partnerships, if donors are willing to offer funds. The mapping exercise will inform RELAY's 'donor engagement strategy'. It focused on those donors most likely to be interested in communicating research, on the basis of the following criteria:

- Fund significant amounts of research on/related to development issues
- Stated commitment to uptake, influence, and/or impact of research
- Stated commitment to and demonstrated knowledge of models/means for communication of research (including through the media)
- Active engagement to promote research uptake and use of research
- Dedicated funding of research communication

The mapping resulted in grouping of donors by their level of commitment and engagement in research communication. Donors were assigned scores for their level of commitment³. However, PANOS has indicated that this scoring is based on the information available in the public domain at the time of their writing, and was only indicative. The scores are therefore not reproduced here. This subsequent donor review - which did not score donors by their level of commitment to research communication - provides a more up to date and nuanced assessment of the current state of play.

4 Findings from donor interviews

4.1 Introduction and overview

The interviews revealed a wide range of interpretations of and approaches to research communication, with many examples of good practice and interesting and / or new approaches. The synthesis of findings presented here aims to combine quantitative measures (e.g. proportion of donors using a particular practice – see annex tables) with qualitative evidence in the form of narratives, describing a particular perspective or experience.

Because research management and communication with agencies is often managed through more than one unit, the limitations of interviews with one or in some cases two - three representatives from each donor must be recognised. To address this, the analysis presented below focuses on the positive (i.e. what is happening), rather than on what is not being done.

The donors interviewed are shown in Table 1. Out of the 17 donors (including DFID) included in the analysis, two were multi-lateral agencies (EC and WB), eight were government departments / agencies of individual countries (out of which five were from Europe – DANIDA, DFID, DGIS, Sida and NORAD), one was a largely government funded research entity (IRD), one a 'Crown Corporation'⁴, (IDRC), and five were corporate or private foundations.

The interests of and investments in research communication by donors can be grouped along a continuum in three broad areas:

- **Geographical focus and targeting:** From targeting the general public in the North (e.g. for Wellcome Trust the UK, for Carnegie the USA, for EC the European Union member states) to targeting development assistance to low and middle income countries, or targeting both through a global focus.
- **Research – development continuum:** From a focus on basic or applied research, to a focus on development impact.
- **Organisational setup:** Separate research communication unit located in either the research or the communication department within the donor agency, research communication embedded in research (outsourced), research communication 'outsourced' to intermediaries, research communication delegated to grantees / funded projects and programmes.

Related to these three areas are different interpretations of research communication, and as a result, different priorities and practices in terms of resource allocation and programme orientation, as discussed in the next section.

⁴ IDRC is a Crown Corporation, which in most other countries is called a parastatal or a parastatal corporation. As such IDRC staff are not part of the Public Service of Canada, except for very limited purposes.

4.2 Research communication: Role and understanding, paradigms, approaches and investments

4.2.1 Understanding and prioritising research communication

Donors interviewed had different interpretations of 'research communication', which did not necessarily coincide with those areas identified by DFID as required for achieving its research strategy ambitions (Box 1).

Box 1 Strategic areas for research communication in DFID

In 2007, DFID carried out a global consultation to develop its new research strategy. The outcome of this consultation is summarised in a series of ten working papers, published alongside DFID's Research Strategy 2008-2013. The Research Communication working paper provides an analysis of the consultations' response to the questions on research communication and uptake. The paper identifies five strategic areas and outcomes:

1. Research on communication (the media – its role in research uptake and use; information and communication technologies, research on policy processes).
Outcome: Improved understanding of the impacts of good research communication practice on uptake of research
2. Supporting researchers to communicate (improve the incentives for researchers to communicate, build skills to communicate more effectively, strengthen the capacity and demand for evidence)
Outcome: Quality assured system for supporting researchers to better communicate research
3. Communication of research (making existing information more accessible, analyzing and synthesizing research to provide tailored information services, more harmonized and effective communication of research)
Outcome: DFID is recognized as a good communicator of research
4. Facilitation of research uptake / enabling environment
Outcome: Enabling environment improved for better research uptake.
5. Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation
Outcome: Knowledge management strategy designed and implemented for DFID supported research programmes

Source: DFID 2008.

While all donors interviewed had some interest in, and views about, their role in disseminating research findings and outcomes to a wider audience, the relative importance given to this (as compared to, on the one hand, generating new knowledge, and, on the other hand, using existing knowledge to further development) and the underlying paradigms varied.

Only eight of the 17 donors interviewed explicitly include research uptake and communication in their mandate (see Annex 2), but even these do not necessarily have a specific strategy or policy on research communication. Several donors (CIDA, DANIDA, Sida, and BMGF) said they are interested in developing such a strategy or are already working on it. Rockefeller has a strategy, but has not yet the specific tactics to implement it. Table 4 lists some key documents related to research communication.

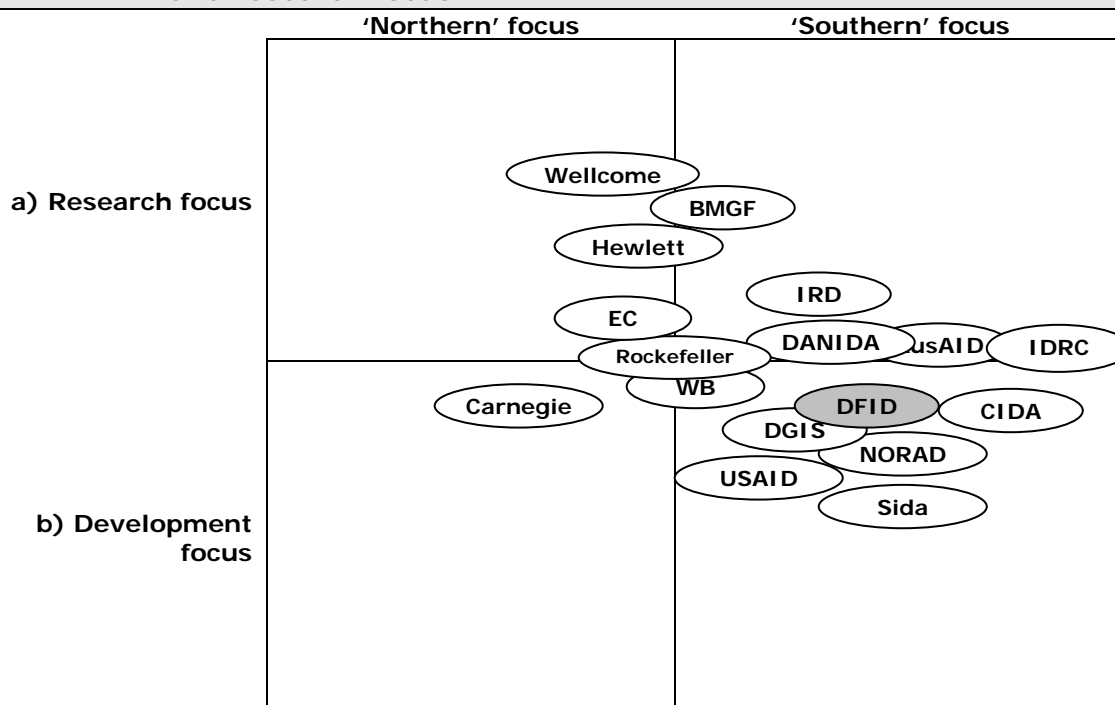
More than half of the donors interviewed mentioned that the objective of research which they fund is to provide solutions to development challenges. However, not all pursue primarily a development objective (in the sense of 'development assistance to low and middle income countries'), and even among those who see their main aim at contributing to development of low and middle income

countries, not all see the role of research and research communication in the same way.

Table 4 Key documents on research communication identified by donors interviewed	
Donor	Key documents related to research communication
AusAID, Australia	Research strategy which includes research communication: www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/research_strategy.pdf
CIDA	Strategy on knowledge for development through ICTs: www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/pdf/\$file/ICT.pdf
DFID	Research Strategy: www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/research-strategy-08.pdf Research Communication working document: http://www.research4development.info/PDF/Outputs/Consultation/ResearchStrategyWorkingPaperfinal_communications_P1.pdf Research communication programme review: Proctor et al. 2009
DGIS	Research in Development theme: www.minbuza.nl/en/themes/human-and-social-development/research/Research-in-development.html
EC	No specific strategy document on research communication; one FP7 theme is explicitly addressing ICT
IDRC	Corporate Strategy and Program Framework 2005-10: www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/11250758901CSPF_2005_e.pdf , also separate strategy for communication division
IRD	Paper on scientific communication: http://www.ird.fr/fr/ccde/pdf/reflexions/deontologie_information_communication_scientifique.pdf ; annual report: www.ird.fr/fr/institut/rapport/2008/ird_ra2008_fr_web.pdf
NORAD	No specific document or policy on RD. Policy docs on NORAD and collaboration with Norwegian Research Council and International Centre for Higher Education.
Sida	Do not envisage research communication to become a central focus for Sida beyond its practice as a integrated part of good research practice
USAID	Have a KM strategy (still at draft stage and not yet public) - to be launched in 2009
World Bank	There is no research communication strategy in the Development Economics Group (DEC), but estimate: 70% research, 30% outreach; Importance of evidence based development. WB-wide KM strategy in preparation due end 2009
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Internal document: BMGF strategy for communication and advocacy. There is no research communication strategy in BMGF, but estimate: 75% research, 25% outreach, and increasing for outreach
Carnegie Corporation	Article about 'Communications for Social Good' (2004) http://www.carnegie.org/reporter/09/in_issue/socialgood.html
Rockefeller Foundation	Have very strong impact focus – see research as vehicle to impact on policies.
Wellcome Trust	Wellcome Trust 2005-2010 Strategic Plan: http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/stellent/groups/corporatesite/@policy_communications/documents/web_document/wtd018878.pdf One aim is to support the development and use of knowledge to create health benefit www.wellcome.ac.uk/About-us/Strategy/Updates/Aim-2-Using-knowledge/index.htm

Whilst acknowledging this to be broad-brush, Figure 1 maps donors' research programmes along the two criteria of 'development / research focus' and 'Northern / Southern focus', based on the priorities outlined in their key documents and during the interviews. It shows that the majority of donors fall into the "development" / "Southern" focus, with Wellcome and Hewlett, and to some degree the EC focusing largely on research in the North.

Figure 1 Key features of donors interviewed in relation to geographical and research focus



Note: This grouping refers to the orientation of the research programme of the respective donor, and not the overall donor strategy.

4.2.2 Drivers and paradigms for Research Communication

The motivation for donors for funding research and research communication varies. The need to ensure that evidence feeds into policy was mentioned by five donors, while the WB and EC referred to the wider economic impact of research (e.g. by resulting in technologies that can be exploited commercially).

Eight donors explicitly mentioned the need to show research impact as part of the overall objective of increased aid effectiveness (see Annex 8). This is also a major driving force for DFID's research communication investments. For some donors the need to show effective use of resources and research impact is amplified by the impact of the financial crisis on overall funding volume, resulting in more competition for resources within the organisation.

In both CIDA and USAID the motivation to become a learning organisation that uses evidence more effectively in internal decision making was a main motivation driving the research communication and knowledge management agendas. The Wellcome Trust and EC were particularly motivated by the need to demonstrate the value of scientific research to the general public. The EC further has a strong motivation for private sector uptake of research outputs/innovations.

Research communication is used by donors for different purposes and with different paradigms. These include the following:

- **Communication of research findings and their impact for Public Relations / corporate communications:** Using good 'stories' from research to demonstrate aid effectiveness, to enhance development awareness among the general public, and to ensure a continued public and

political support to research funding and provide accountability. Example of donors using research communication in this sense, include the EC, IDRC, the Wellcome Trust and BMGF.

- **'Transfer of Technology' (ToT) model:** Undertaking research communication activities at the end of a research project or programme as an 'add on'. This often involves doing research in a conventional way, contracting research organisations, and then adding a separate dissemination component towards the end. The World Bank, Rockefeller, Hewlett and Carnegie appear to be using this approach.
- **Research communication as an ongoing and embedded activity:** Embedding research communication throughout the research process, using both established and new approaches such as platforms and partnerships, action research etc. DGIS and IDRC are representatives of this approach, with their emphasis on supporting partnerships and networks, and often with the aim of strengthening the demand for research. DGIS and DFID are taking an 'innovation systems' perspective – in the case of DFID through a large research programme⁵, which also emphasises ongoing interaction between scientists, policy makers and practitioners.
- **Research communication as a specialised skill:** Perceiving research communication as a specialist activity, requiring separate skills and experiences, and therefore supporting the capacity of these intermediaries in assisting researchers with communication. Examples include DFID and Sida. Some agencies such as IDRC carry significant in-house capacity for research communication.

Box 2 Research communication in DFID

DFID uses a communication of approaches to research communication, which include the following:

- Funded RPC (Research Programme Consortia) and DRCs (Development Research Centres) need to produce quality assured communication strategies
- A ring-fenced budget allocation for research communication of 10% for all bilateral programmes, which can be used e.g. to hire research communication specialists
- Supporting specific programmes / organisations that foster collaboration / partnership between researchers and policy makers partnerships – e.g. FARA in Africa (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa)
- Encourage the use of intermediaries, and fund research communication programmes that work with intermediaries
- Develop the capacity for uptake and use of research, by supporting intermediaries who do this, and through specific research uptake programmes (e.g. RIUP – Research Into Use Programme)
- Support the development of researchers' capacity to community (also through intermediaries)
- Encourage the use of research internally in DFID through for improved internal communication, knowledge management and evidence-based decision making
- Explore models to decentralise some research functions
- Production of policy briefs

Source: DFID research communication review (Proctor et al. 2009), DFID interviews.

Related to the predominant paradigm of research communication, donors invest in research communication at the start (e.g. by asking researchers to produce a

⁵ See RIUP (Research into Use programme - <http://www.researchintouse.com/index.php?section=1>)

communication strategy), and / or at the end (e.g. by funding researchers and intermediaries to re-package and disseminate research findings) and / or throughout the whole process (e.g. by encouraging and funding multi-stakeholder platforms and other forms of research – policy – practitioner interaction). It is not uncommon for a donor to support these different processes simultaneously through different programmes or departments, with varying degrees of integration. Specific measures and tools for research communication are discussed in Section 4.3.2.

Overall there is a strong emphasis on the supply of research to potential users, rather than on strengthening demand for research. This often goes hand-in-hand with a more ToT ('Transfer of Technology') type of research paradigm, whereby the user is perceived to be a recipient at the end of a 'chain'. However, several donors are trying to better understand the needs of research users and to engage with them in a different way. In particular DGIS, with its systemic perspective of research, emphasises the need to strengthen capacities at the demand-side of knowledge/research, as well as alignment with demand-driven, legitimate agendas (instead of piling up donor agendas). They perceive this to be a more critical issue than donor coordination as such.

Almost half of the research funders interviewed devolve the responsibility for research communication to grantees / funded projects and programmes, taking a somewhat 'hands off' role in relation to research communication. This applies in particular where donors fund research councils, networks or organisations that are assumed to have adequate systems and processes for the dissemination of research – these include DANIDA, NORAD, Sida, USAID, the World Bank and Rockefeller.

Box 3 Supporting demand for research

IDRC, BMGF and Hewlett Foundation are jointly supporting a think tank initiative in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and South Asia, operating at national and regional levels, providing core funding to both support research and working to meeting policy makers demand. This includes helping to make research more demand driven, with a strong emphasis on communication. <http://www.idrc.ca/thinktank/>

The EC is supporting demand for research in different ways:

- Through policy reforms: Together with other donors, the EC is taking an active role in the reform of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), with the aim of making agricultural research more demand and user lead. This involves an active engagement in the GCARD (Global Conference for Agricultural Research for Development) process.
- Through engaging citizens and youth: By supporting media to get youth interested in science – such as Radio Síntesis, a Spanish broadcast on science with interviews and discussions on science topics.

DGIS supports global and Southern organisations with legitimate mandates in order to strengthen the demand side and/or to make research more demand-driven and relevant. These include the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Institutional Learning and Change Programme (ILAC), United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT), African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS), Regional Agriculture and Environment Initiative Network Africa (RAEIN-Africa), Network of African Science Academies (NASAC), Convergence of Sciences – Strengthening agricultural Innovation Systems (CoS-SIS, Wageningen UR), and Proyecto de Resistencia Duradera en la Zona Andina (PREDUZA).

Source: Donor interviews / feedback on draft report

The same donors might however support designated research communication programmes or intermediaries – but not necessarily as part of a cohesive research communication strategy. A situation whereby project and programmes related to research communication in the wider sense were managed by different departments, does not appear uncommon (for example, Sida and USAID). In the case of DFID, all intermediary programmes were brought under the management of the Research Communication Team in 2003/04, with development communication programmes added in 2008.

Donors supporting some of the intermediaries also currently or previously supported by DFID are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Donor support to selected research communication programmes	
Programme	Donor supporting
GNet	GDN: 18 funders, including AusAID, DGIS, WB, BMGF, IDRC, NORAD, Netherlands. GNet: DFID and DGIS
ICT4D	IDRC, DFID
InfoDev	EC, WB, Sida, DFID
PERii / INASP	DANIDA, Sida, DFID
MK4D	Sida, SDC, DFID and other partners
Practical Answers	Corporate and individual sponsors
SciDev.net	DGIS, Sida, DFID, IDRC, others
SjCOOP	IDRC, Sida, DFID

Note: This table is not exhaustive.

It is not uncommon for different departments within a donor agency to primarily build on one of the paradigms outlined above – so the public relations department would primarily see research communication as a means to provide a narrative that justified investments, while the research department might be more interested in ensuring research findings are accessible to potential users through intermediaries. Some donors use a combination of approaches, using research communication for different purposes. From the interviews, it was not always clear to what extent the mix of approaches used by donors is a strategic choice, working towards clear outcomes that support research and / or development objectives and to what extent it was opportunistic. There appears to be potential for more strategic use of research communication as a means to achieve the strategic objectives of a given donor agency.

No matter what the predominant paradigm of a donor in relation to research communication, where research communication has a prominent position, institutional commitment followed through with appropriate policies and practices is required. This view was expressed explicitly by the Rockefeller Foundation, but was implicit in many other interviews and documents.

4.2.3 Investments in and organisational systems for Research Communication

It was impossible to quantify the proportion of donor spending on research communication, because generally there is no clear demarcation between research communication and research on the one hand, and research communication and communication on the other. For example, USAID sub-contracted a Knowledge Services Centre to support communication and

knowledge management, but this includes a diverse range of activities from library services to producing policy briefs based on research findings and developing systems to capturing organisational knowledge. Only two donors interviewed could specify a budget for research communication (IDRC: 2%, IRD: 1.7%), but this figure refers only to a specific in-house research communication units or programmes, and does not include the often substantial research communication related activities of individual research, communication or development initiatives.

Many of the bilateral donors are on the border between research and communication – often because they ‘outsource’ research to research councils, and therefore have little direct influence on its use. The review showed several options for the location of research communication in the organisational structure, depending on their interpretation of research communication:

- Research communication embedded in overall communications, or as part of agencies’ corporate communications / PR budget and structure (often in addition to embedding in research). Here, research communication is perceived to be about communicating the role of research to the wider public, often to ensure continuing support for research investments.
- Research communication embedded in research (10 out of 17 donors) – either by training researchers to communicate research, or by embedding research communication specialists in research organisations or projects.
- Research communication as separate unit (DFID, IRD, IDRC) – but in addition to other funding modes. Such units can also provide support to research programmes or networks.
- Research embedded into development programmes to ensure better research communication (IDRC, DGIS). The emphasis here is on increasing demand for research.

Expertise for research communication can be:

- Largely present in-house (IRD)
- Largely devolved to grantees (most of the foundations, EC, DANIDA, NORAD) or to country / regional offices (WB)
- Largely contracted out to external research communication programmes, but with oversight from the donor (DFID, Sida)

While the majority of donors interviewed have untied their research funding (making either organisations based in other EC countries eligible, or organisations / individual worldwide), however Denmark currently supports Danish research organisations by providing funding to national research networks and councils and the EC has specific critical for EU member country institutions and levels of partnership with non EU countries.

4.3 Communicating research: Challenges, opportunities and specific measures

4.3.1 Obstacles to increased research uptake and use

The donors interviewed identified a range of obstacles for increased research uptake and use (see Annex 11). These are broadly of four types: (1) Related to the demand side (the users and their needs), (2) related to the supply side (the researchers and their abilities and motivations), (3) systemic obstacles, and (4) obstacles related to other factors.

- (1) **Demand side:** The most commonly expressed concern relates to research outputs not being tailored to policy needs (mentioned by six donors). Tailoring here refers to a range of factors – language, format, delivery mechanism. Related to this, and mentioned by four donors, is the relevance of research outputs for policy. Both imply an often weak understanding of the needs and requirements of policy makers – the demand side (see Section 4.2.2). A lack of capacity of policy makers to analyse and use evidence was mentioned by three donors, and specifically weak skills / capacity in policy departments of partner countries to build research into the analytical thinking of the policy process. This could be either a result or a reason for research often not being prioritised by national governments in PRSPs and similar strategies. A lack of resources / tools for policy makers on the use of evidence was highlighted by one donor. This is not to say that policy makers are the only users of research outputs; however, the donor interviews did highlight this specific user group.
- (2) **Supply side:** Five donors mentioned a lack of capacity of some researchers to communicate, with research findings often written in an academic style or being scattered in a range of journals or websites. This is partly related to the lack of adequate incentive systems for researchers, mentioned by three donors, and the unwillingness of some researchers to share knowledge. Poor accessibility of research outputs was mentioned by two. Other comments relate to the need to convince scientists and the science community of the merit in engaging in some of the more applied areas of research. Concerns were raised about intermediaries ‘diluting’ or misrepresenting research findings – which is why some donors prefer not to use intermediaries.
- (3) **Systemic:** DGIS see the obstacles to use as systemic, i.e. lying in (a.o. power) relations between ‘demand’, ‘supply’ and other components. Their policy is therefore based on the relevant literature on this and is oriented towards addressing these obstacles (or ‘system failures’).
- (4) **Other factors:** Lack or shortage of resources for research communication was mentioned by three donors, e.g. with reference to researchers often not allocating enough resources for outreach and dissemination (WB). General information overload was mentioned by one donor. Other issues raised include a lack of institutional commitment to research communication by donors, weak in-house management support for networks and partnerships, the lack of better IT tools to support what works, a general scepticism about the ability of research to influence policy process, and related to this a perceived gap between research generated, demands on what policy makers should do, and how these demands translate into specific policy and investment decisions. The example given was about the decision by NEPAD to request African countries to spend 10% of GDP on the agricultural sector, but research has contributed little to helping shape decisions on how best to invest the 10%.

However, only in a few cases could a clear link between identified obstacles and supported research communication initiatives be detected. There is clearly a missing link between the analysis of obstacles for and challenges to research communication, and addressing these through appropriate policies and actions.

4.3.2 Strategies and specific measures to promote research communication

While donors recognised obstacles to research communication related to the demand side, most research communication initiatives have a strong focus on the

supply side. This could have different reasons that were not explored in detail during the review:

- Research communication initiatives are often but not exclusively (see AusAID) structurally linked to research programmes rather than development programmes. If research communication is left to researchers, who represent the 'supply side' of research, they might not be able to relate to the demand / user side of research. Instead, they might be tempted to promote their own or their colleagues findings, even if there is no evidence of demand for these findings.
- Supporting the demand side is a difficult process with unsecure outcomes, as donors do not have direct control over or immediate influence on research users. While researchers can be incentivised (both with 'carrots' and 'sticks') to emphasise research communication in their projects and programmes, it is much more difficult to incentivise users, with less documented good practice to draw on.

Table 6 Examples of research communication measures and tools used by donors			
Phase	Supply focused	Demand focused	Both supply & demand
Start of research / application phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research communication / dissemination strategy required as part of a research proposal (AusAID, DANIDA, EC, IDRC, BMGF, Carnegie, Hewlett) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of research budget is earmarked for research that is specifically requested by donor (to address a particular policy issue) (DGIS) • Strengthening of stakeholder participation and multi-stakeholder platforms for demand-articulation and agenda-setting (DGIS, DFID, EC, IDRC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ring-fenced budget allocation for research communication in each research project (DFID)
Throughout research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of researchers in research communication (DANIDA, IDRC, Sida, BMGF, Carnegie, Hewlett) • Annual retreat of grantees (Hewlett, Carnegie) • Dedicated research communication staff to support research projects (IRD, BMGF, DFID) • Support peer exchange and networking between researchers (Hewlett) • Support research organisations that have research communication embedded in their work (Sida) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve policy makers and / or practitioners in research project throughout (AusAID, DGIS, CIDA, DANIDA, IDRC) • Workshops organised between donor and researchers (AusAID, USAID, Hewlett) • Staff exchange between universities and donor (DGIS) • Develop in-house capacity for the uptake and use of research (CIDA, USAID) • Use of a range of tools (road shows, public debates) throughout a research initiative to engage the public (IRD) 	
End of research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of intermediaries encouraged (AusAid, DGIS, IDRC, Carnegie, DFID) • Production of policy briefs and other outreach products encouraged (AusAID, IDRC, DFID, WB, EC) • Give dissemination grants to individual grantees (Carnegie) 		

Note: This table is not exhaustive. Other donors not mentioned might well use these tools / measures.

Table 6 shows the various measures used by their stage in the research process and by their focus on the supply or demand side. The table shows that those measures supporting the demand side tend to be used at the onset and throughout a research initiative, while those supporting the supply side are often used at the end, when the research has been completed. This might be an indication that understanding and supporting the demand side is an on-going process, not easily linked to a particular research initiative, and thus perhaps less suitable for one-off interventions such as a particular projects. See also Annex 6 for further details by donor.

Donors differed in their views on the role of researchers in the research communication process. The two 'extremes' are:

- Researchers should do what they are good at – doing research – and not get involved in research communication, which should be left to others (e.g. intermediaries, in house communications teams)
- Researchers are not necessarily good at research communication, but are able to learn and need adequate support to help them communicate better. Leaving research communication to intermediaries, who do not fully understand the research, could potentially result in dilution or misrepresentation of findings.

Overall there appears to be consensus that the choice between the role of the researcher depends also on the type of research – 'blue skies' vs applied and adaptive research – with researchers engaged in applied research often being 'closer' to the end user than researchers working on theoretical or basic research.

4.3.3 Support to specific organisations / programme

Most donors support both their 'own' research communication initiatives, contribute to larger research communication programmes co-funded with other donors and to south based institutions and networks whose objectives include knowledge generation and at some level outreach and communications. For examples of programmes supported see Annex 12. It is difficult to identify which of these initiatives is clearly a 'research communication' programme, especially as some of them do not necessarily explicitly define their role in research communication as such. There is an emergence of innovation on linking research and policy and in building the capacities for better research communication. Box 4 provides some examples.

Looking back at the paradigms discussed in Section 4.2.2, programmes aiming to embed research communication within a wider research and development initiative are perhaps most likely to contribute to a better understanding of user needs that might ultimately lead to increased uptake.

4.3.4 Reaching and monitoring impact on target audiences

During the interview, donors were not explicitly asked to identify the main target audience of their research communication efforts. However, the document review and comments from interviewees suggest that researchers are a key audience of research findings (AusAID, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, EC, IDRC, IRD, NORAD, Sida), with some donors (notably the Hewlett Foundation, IDRC and the EC) actively encouraging peer exchange between researchers (see Annex 4).

Box 4 Initiatives and innovation for research communication

The **Pacific Institute for Public Policy**. Their function is to synthesise and communicate research findings of others. It has strong and influential linkages with governments and policy making processes (AusAid).

The WB Trust Fund "**Justice for the poor**" – a regional programme where evidence and experience are shared, including with community based organisations and some of the more difficult to access groups (WB, AusAid)

Research Matters, bridges the gap between policymakers, practitioners, and IDRC-supported researchers studying effective public healthcare service delivery. Research Matters has awarded 80 grants to projects that promote new ways of connecting researchers and research-users, consolidate existing knowledge on health issues, and disseminate evidence based research (IDRC and Sida) www.research-matters.net

IDRC with Hewlett Foundation and the BMGF, support the **ThinkTank Initiative** whose aim is to support a number of think tanks in SSA, South Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America, operating at national and regional levels and providing core funding to both support research and working to meet policy makers' demands www.idrc.ca/thinktank/

AfricaAdapt is a network focused exclusively on Africa which facilitates the flow of climate change adaptation knowledge for sustainable livelihoods between researchers, policy makers, civil society organizations and communities who are vulnerable to climate variability and change across the continent (IDRC and DFID) www.africa-adapt.net

Global Development Commons a web platform that promotes innovations for international development through knowledge sharing, partnerships, and collaborative problem-solving (USAID) http://www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/gdc/

Training economists to be better presenters of evidence etc within the media e.g. TV (BMGF)

Wellcome Trust and Alliance for Health Systems and Policy Research joint initiative to support capacity building for the uptake of research knowledge into policy in developing countries (Wellcome Trust, DFID, WHO, AusAid, IDRC, Sida).

Uganda - support to **Members of Parliament and Scientists "Pairing"** (Wellcome Trust, INASP and POST (Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology) / DFID and Gatsby Charitable Foundation funded)

BMGF have in some cases helped research institutions build their own **communications department**. For example, a grant to the Centre for the Study of African Economies at Oxford funds communications staff, translation of academic papers to short briefs, more targeted outreach to stakeholder groups, etc.

The Council on Health Research for Development (COHRED) and NEPAD S&T Office co-operate on health research for Africa. This initiative combines a **health systems** approach with a **participatory process** on national level, in line with NEPAD S&T CPA. COHRED is supported by DGIS, IDRC, SIDA, SDC, Rockefeller and others.

Source: Donor interviews – see Annexes for details

While this was not explicitly discussed in the interviews, the donor documentation included little on reaching the poor and marginalised. An exception was the WB, which discussed the impact of limited ICT access and resulting knowledge management challenges in poorer countries. That said, reaching the poor is part of the mandate of some of the research organisations supported by the donors interviewed – e.g. AusAID referred to the poverty focus of the Australian Council for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), and similarly the EC referred to the poverty focus of their guidelines for agricultural research for development.

Target audience for DGIS investments in research are definitely the poor, to reach via policy makers, development partnerships, NGOs, etc.

None of the donors interviewed have a comprehensive system in place to monitor the uptake of research by different user groups, including specifically the role of research communication programmes within that uptake process. However, several donors expressed a keen interest in better monitoring research uptake and are working on methods and approaches for this (e.g. WB and Rockefeller). Approaches used for monitoring the performance of research projects and programmes include the following:

- Regular reporting of research projects (almost all donors) – but without necessarily reviewing these reports systematically and drawing lessons from them;
- Independent evaluations of key programmes or projects (usually at the end, and focusing on outcomes rather than impact because of the time scale required to achieve impact) – but it is not clear to what extent these evaluations look at the effectiveness and relevance of research communication activities within larger programmes;
- Using specific tools or frameworks – e.g. the Evidence Based Policy (EBP) toolkit currently being developed by CIDA⁶, or the ‘Expected Return’ framework by Hewlett Foundation; and
- Using various tools to track the appearance of research findings in the media and the use of key web sites (e.g. the EC CORDIS, IRD monitoring citations of IRD in the French press, media monitoring by WB, NORAD and Hewlett Foundation)
- DGIS emphasises the involvement of target groups in prioritisation, agenda-setting and implementation of research and looking at effect/impact, rather than the external ‘monitoring uptake of research by user groups’.

There was however little evidence that the findings of these monitoring and evaluation activities feed back into the decision making process of donors in relation to research communication. Several donors admitted to little in-house capacity for monitoring programmes and projects, and Rockefeller recently hired an expert on Results-based Management (RBM) to develop a framework for M&E.

It is a challenge to ensure that monitoring systems are able to accommodate both blue skies research that does not have an immediate applicability; just in time synthesis of meta data on emergent issues (e.g. the financial crisis) and more action oriented research that is expected to result in immediate tangible benefits. An example from IDRC is given in Box 5. While blue skies research is not within the mandate of DGIS, problem-driven, actionable research often also has blue sky components built in, in order to detect unknown, unforeseen challenges and find innovative, out-of-the-box solutions.

⁶ The toolkit is expected to be ready within the next few months.

Box 5 IDRC financial crisis research

IDRC noted that: *'A lot of the time it takes years, it even takes decades for research to have any noticeable impact' One example of this was the support IDRC had been giving over a number of years on e.g. a book in 2008 by Jose Fanelli on the international financial crisis. 'Prior to the recent global crisis, a lot of this work was not viewed by mainstream economists as useful – they thought it was being eccentric at best. One of the major conclusions was that capital controls are not necessarily a bad thing if they are managed properly. The country that came out best from the Asian crisis was Malaysia. So a lot of that policy advice that came out of IDRC sat around and was well known amongst heterodox economists but viewed with some scepticism in the halls of power. But now everything these researchers have been saying for 20 years is holy writ. If we had done the evaluation of the influence of that body of work 3 years ago, the conclusion would have been "interesting work but influential only in heterodox circles". So you have to be really careful about impact.'*

4.3.5 Instruments and tools to capture and disseminate research findings

The main tool to provide access to research findings used by the donors interviewed is a web portal. All donors use either their own web site, or other web sites to store and disseminate documents and, to a lesser extent, other information sources such as data, photographs or video / audio clips. The information presented on the web site is either the original research finding (e.g. project profiles, research results, final reports, journal articles – such as the CORDIS web site), or material that is re-packaged for particular user groups (e.g. the Global Development Commons supported by USAID), or a combination of both.

There are several interesting practices worth noting in relation to web portals, shown in Box 6.

Box 6 Examples of innovative use of web portals

The **EC** maintains as part of the CORDIS web site a set of services dedicated to:

- o potential partners looking for research opportunities CORDIS Partners service (http://cordis.europa.eu/partners-service/home_en.html)
- o exploitation of research results by rewriting them for targeted market groups as "offers" (<http://cordis.europa.eu/marketplace>), this is complemented by a paper edition "research*eu Results supplement" (http://cordis.europa.eu/news/research-eu/supplements_en.html)
- o online submission by researchers or bodies involved in research of project outcomes, news, events, etc. via CORDIS Wire (<http://cordis.europa.eu/wire/>)

The **Wellcome Trust** asks grantees to make any journal articles accessible on an open access web site (PubMed Central – PMC) to ensure that it is available where interested professionals would search for it.

IRD has short (up to 3 minutes) films of their research on its website.

DFID uses its research web portal R4D also as a forum for e-consultations to enable exchange between researchers and other stakeholders involved in DFID funded research (see <http://www.research4development.info/communicationsCorner.asp>)

Based on the documentation available, there was no evidence that donors are making efforts to harmonise their web portals in terms of structure, formats /

templates used or search facilities. There is also no obvious cross-referencing to similar activities carried out by other donors, which means that *de facto* users have to identify and familiarise themselves with a large number of different web portals, each with its own structure and logic.

There appears to be a reluctance of donors to use existing web portals funded by other donors⁷, such as Development Gateway, and it would be useful to obtain a better understanding of the motivations of donors to maintaining their own portals and archives, rather than contributing to common pools. Possible reasons include the need for accountability of funds, and the challenges resulting from donor having different objectives and priorities.

4.3.6 Intellectual property rights over funded research

While three of the donors interviewed did not have an official policy in relation to access to agency-funded research results, six donors are promoting open access (EC, DANIDA, IDRC, IRD, USAID and Wellcome Trust – see also Annex 5). Difficulties related to this include:

- the need to harmonise intellectual property rights and access issues with national legislation, in particular in cases like the EC where research projects are lead by scientists located in different countries;
- incentives: the potential to use a research finding to develop a commercial product and service can be a strong incentive for researchers, and making it compulsory to make these findings available to the general public could make it less attractive for researchers to participate in the project;
- issues related to data format and standardisation, which is a newly emerging challenge, as not only publications, but also raw data is made accessible openly. CORDIS is exploring ways of agreeing on a standard data exchange format.
- challenges in developing poverty-oriented IP policies.

The Wellcome Trust is pioneering new approaches to maximise the distribution of research papers – e.g. by requiring grantees to post their journal articles on a public web site (PubMed Central - <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov> - a free archive of life science journals).

Pro-poor intellectual property management (which is not necessarily synonymous to open access) is part of DGIS Research and Innovation Programme. Activities range from stakeholder involvement in IP policy formulation (e.g. by ATPS and RAEIN-Africa), strengthening developing country capacity in international negotiations (ABS Capacity Development Initiative), co-operation with WIPO in the framework of the WIPO Development Agenda, IP management in the CGIAR (through the Centre Advisory Service on IP, CAS-IP), to coherence in Dutch domestic research and innovation policies. IP management and regulations is part of DGIS research policy - not only by investing in knowledge as global public good, but also by investing in poverty-oriented IP policy development.

⁷ One such joint platform is the Foundation Center (<http://www.foundationcenter.org/>) which provides a common platform for information about and produced by a number of foundations in the USA.

4.4 Future interests and plan

4.4.1 Research on communication – areas interested in and supporting

Donors interviewed had different views on the role of research on communication in supporting better uptake and use of research. While there is a general interest in understanding research users and uptake pathways, some donors (e.g. BMGF) expressed their concern about research on research communication that does not feed into practice. Annex 10 shows what themes donors are interested in and current supporting. The main area of currently supported communication research is ICTs - using ICTs for knowledge management (CIDA), research into ICTs in Europe (EC FP7), and Hewlett Foundation (new media). Other areas supported are the use of evidence in-house (CIDA⁸), strengthening demand for research (Hewlett and EC), how research is used and the impact of use (Carnegie), and platforms for exchange of knowledge (DGIS). DGIS also supports the United Nations University's Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT), which does research into the working of knowledge and innovation systems.

Areas of interest include user needs (AusAID and Wellcome Trust), how research is used and impact of use (AusAID, Sida, and Rockefeller), and understanding the cultural context of research communication (EC and Wellcome Trust). However, the concept of research on communication with the aim of improving research communication did not appear to be well understood by respondents, and overall a certain lack of enthusiasm for research on communication was detected among the donors interviewed.

The BMGF are keenly interested in seeing civil society advocates and media in developing countries become greater consumers of research. The Foundation tends to have separate projects in each of these areas—civil society, media, and research—and are moving work more closely across, not just within, all three areas, for example by supporting media groups in Africa that will use research outputs to develop news stories. It is a challenge that in some countries these groups do not work closely together, and the Foundation are asking how they and other donors can facilitate more partnerships.

Several donors mentioned one-off studies commissioned to research a particular aspect of research communication (Carnegie, IDRC, DFID), but there was no evidence that this study informed the design of their research communication strategies and programmes. It appears as though donors face the same challenge as other research users: Making actual use of research findings for policy and programme formulation.

4.4.2 Future trends and planned initiatives for research communication

Many of the donors interviewed are in the process of re-thinking and / or re-structuring their research programmes, which offers opportunities for research communication to take a more prominent place. Trends include the following:

- Some donors are moving towards consolidation of their programmes – towards fewer, larger projects (e.g. IDRC – consolidation of projects completed in 2005/2006, DGIS, AusAid), where it might become more

⁸ CIDA is working on a strengthening evidence based policymaking and is surveying staff as part of a review of its knowledge and research work.

efficient to embed communication specialists/processes within the programmes and to monitor outcomes

- IDRC is exploring new models for organisational capacity building (e.g. Think Tanks)
- The Scandinavian donors are generally interested in developing strategies and tools for research communication, and including research communication explicitly in their research strategies (NORAD and Sida)
- USAID had a large budget increase and this will also result in increased capacity to invest in research communication, improve knowledge management and use of evidence in the agency, and contribute to coordinated donor activities
- BMGF is keen to improve M&E and to ensure that programmes and policies are increasingly evidence based
- The EC noted a trend towards funding individual researchers ('geniuses') to ensure that innovative ideas can be developed further – even if these don't result in any immediate tangible development outcome. It will be a challenge to ensure that ideas developed by a few individuals will be adequately shared and communicated to others, who might want to develop them further.
- DFID's Research Division aims to spend up to 30% of its budget on making research accessible and putting it into use.

While most donors still see a need for 'repackaging' research findings for different users (and therefore either training researchers in communication, or supporting intermediaries), some donors are increasingly interested in embedding research communication in research and development programmes. This should lead to more relevance and buy-in from stakeholders because of early engagement between researchers and users. An example is DGIS' emphasis on partnerships, which involves working together on a problem and developing appropriate communication strategies during this process for in-house knowledge needs. The same principle applies to support to stakeholder platforms and participatory approaches, which, as said earlier, many donors provide. That said the importance of effective archiving and access to knowledge generated was emphasised by most respondents.

4.4.3 Interest in donor coordination

All donors interviewed were interested in improving coordination with other donors on research communication, and the majority said they would be interested to participate in a DFID-convened research communication workshop (Annex 16). Seven donors (AusAID, CIDA, DGIS, DFID, IDRC, BMGF and DANIDA) are already 'members'⁹ of IFORD, but others interviewed were not aware of IFORD or were not sure whether their agency is participating. Overall, it appears that this is an opportune time to coordinate donor efforts, as many are in a process of re-thinking research communication (see 4.4.2).

A number of partnerships exist already between donors and specific research or communication organisations – e.g. ODI and IDRC, Wellcome Trust and IDS.

Suggestions for future IFORD meetings, and indeed for any DFID convened research communication donor workshop, include the following:

⁹ IFORD is not a formal, membership-based organisation with a formal membership list, membership fees, etc. It is, rather, a somewhat informal network of like-minded research funders with a common (and constantly updated) email listserve and an annual meeting.

- While IFORD was appreciated mostly for the purpose of networking, exchange of ideas and making contacts, a number of donors would welcome an increased focus on key issues and joint or collaborative work on key themes. IFORD could consider a greater leadership role and become more formalised, possibly leading to funding of joint initiatives.
- Any future meetings require careful preparation, methods and facilitation, with a clear focus and added value. Rockefeller suggested having an advance paper to aid further discussions and help focus.
- A forum for sharing experiences with research communication would be useful – e.g. between IRD and the 'anglophone world', and to exchange tools and studies, and avoid 're-inventing the wheel'.

To raise the stakes and to ensure embedded donor commitment and change, one respondent (USAID) felt that the theme of research communication should be taken up at the level of the OECD DAC and possible consideration be given to the establishment of a task group within the DAC or one of its work groups.

5 Summary of main findings

1. **Wide interest in and general consensus on the importance of research communication:** All but one donor interviewed expressed their appreciation of the role of research communication in achieving research impact, and were interested in developing appropriate programmes and mechanisms to improve the communication of research. DGIS works from a systemic and contextualised approach ('science for impact') - therefore in principle all DGIS-financed research is intrinsically poverty/use oriented, and the differentiation between research and research communication does not apply from their perspective.
2. **Little evidence of a strategic approach within agencies:** Despite many promising initiatives, most donors do not appear to have a strategic approach to research communication, and do not seem to make best use either of their own or other donors' experiences. Responsibility for research communication is generally dispersed between different departments within an agency, which are at times not always aware of each others' programmes. These range from embedding research to supporting specific research communication programmes. There is varied understanding of the term 'research communication'.
3. **Emphasis continues to be on the supply side:** While donors clearly acknowledged that a weak understanding and capacity of the demand side for research communication is an obstacle to more effective research communication, most donors continue to invest in the supply side.
4. **Examples of good practice:** There are many innovative initiatives from other donors, in particular in relation to 'doing research differently' by engaging users and other stakeholders in the research process. There is a growth of innovation on building up the demand side and strengthening research to user linkages which may or may not engage dedicated research communication programmes.
5. **Placing a priority on being a learning organisation:** A number of donors place high priority for research communication for internal knowledge management and the use of research within their own programming and practice (USAID, CIDA, Sida) including embedding within country programme investments (AusAid).
6. **Monitoring of outcome and impact:** While donors generally monitor ongoing research and research communication projects and periodically evaluate their larger programmes, none appear to have comprehensive systems in place to assess the effectiveness and relevance of various research communication approaches, and to feed this information back into the research communication policy and investment decisions.
7. **Web portal:** Most donors maintain their own web portals / archives of research findings.
8. **Pro-poor IP management:** There is a strong interest among donors to explore and expand open access to funded research findings. Some donors specifically demand this as part of research funding. The challenges include standardisation of formats (for text and data), and differences in national legislation related to intellectual property rights.
9. **Welcome enhanced lesson sharing:** Most donors would welcome strengthening networking and linkages between donors interested in research

communication to improve efficiency and effectiveness, for shared learning and for greater impact.

10.DFID leadership in research communication: DFID is recognized and valued as one of the leaders in the field of research communication.

6 The way forward for DFID

A number of possible entry points for future initiatives emerge from this analysis, which could in part be spearheaded by the planned donor meeting in early 2010, hosted by DFID with interested donors.

The objectives of such a meeting could be to agree on future mechanisms for exchange of experiences, good practice and lessons learnt, and to identify possible areas of future collaboration and joint programming.

Table 7 Next steps		
Action	Who	Proposed Timeframe
Review of key findings and implications	DFID research uptake team	September 2009
Hold 2-day meeting with donors who participated in the review (and potentially others – SDC, Ford Foundation, JICA) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present outcome of research communication programme review and donor review - Raise the profile of research communication - Explore and agree on mechanisms for better donor linkages and value addition in research communication (e.g. through OECD DAC, IFORD or other mechanisms) 	DFID research uptake team	Early 2010
Exchange of tools, studies and examples of good practice	DFID to lead, other donors to contribute or lead on specific themes	Agree on mechanism: Early 2010; Use mechanisms: mid-2010 onwards
Share lessons on successful monitoring and evaluation tools and processes for research communication initiatives		
Explore ways of strengthening the demand side for research, building on experiences from other donors	DFID Research Uptake team, and wider DFID Research and Evidence Division	Second half of 2009
Explore joint and / or networked web portals and harmonised formats and standards	DFID Research Uptake team, together with other agencies possibly working through the OECD DAC	Second half of 2010

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Annex 1 Checklist of questions sent to donors

Supporting Research Communication and Uptake: the work of international development agencies and funders

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) is currently making a significant investment in research across all sectors to help meet the Millennium Development Goals. DFID is committed to supporting both the generation of knowledge and to its uptake and use. See DFID research strategy 2008-2013 at <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Research-Strategy-08.pdf>.

DFID defines research uptake to include the enabling environment and system, structures and processes within an environment that support multiple stakeholders' access to and use of the research including addressing impediments to using research knowledge. To enable research uptake, DFID has two key approaches and a third approach is under planning review. Firstly, DFID ring fences within commissioned research programmes up to 10% of funding for research uptake activities. Secondly, DFID is investing in a diverse portfolio of "Research Communication programmes" to help ensure that outputs from research reach users and contribute to achieving development objectives. Finally, DFID is exploring new modalities of direct support at the regional level.

Specifically on the "research communication programmes", these programmes are engaged in a range of activities and include work on:

- Researching communication approaches to reach different audiences,
- Making research findings available through web archives or customised (to different types of users) information services,
- Developing the capacity of intermediaries (e.g. journalists or other 'knowledge brokers'),
- Promoting dialogue and networking between research generators, knowledge intermediaries and research users.

Several of these programmes are co-funded with other donors. See below for a list of the communication programmes and their web sites.

DFID has commissioned a study to learn lessons from across the portfolio of research communication programmes and to feed these lessons into DFID's future planning and investment. The study also looks at the way in which donors, including DFID, can better harmonise their investments in research uptake and use, in order to maximise the developmental impact. The task manager in DFID for this assignment is:

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As part of this study, we are interviewing some 20 donors to learn how research uptake and use fit within the different donors' overall agenda, and the current and planned initiatives in research communication. The overall objective is to

identify commonalities in donor priorities and strategies that can lead to better harmonisation and value addition. The outputs will specifically serve to guide DFIDs future interventions i.e. what DFID funds, and what kind of initiatives DFID take to make the most of DFIDs own and other partners' investment in this area.

The key questions we would like to discuss are the following:

Research communication strategy and institutional structure

1. What importance (as indicated e.g. by proportion of funding) does your organisation give to the "generation of new knowledge" compared to the "communication, uptake and use of research"?
2. Do you have a policy or strategy statement on Research Uptake or Research Communication? If yes, what are the key features?
3. Is there an individual, group or department in your organisation that is specifically responsible for supporting research communication, uptake and use?
4. What are your strategic objectives in supporting research communication programmes?

The communication of research

5. What specific programmes or other initiatives do you fund that support research uptake and use, or research communication, and why?
6. What is your policy on open access?

Embedding communication within research programmes

7. Do you require research programmes to design and integrate a systematic process of engagement and communications through the research cycle?
8. Do you require the research that you fund to make explicit the influence and uptake pathways (e.g. mandatory requirements to have a Communications strategy or Uptake strategy)?

Monitoring, evaluation and impact

9. Do you have a quality assured system for monitoring and evaluating research communication initiatives and their outcomes, as well as learning across the initiatives (e.g. what are the most effective approaches for reaching marginalised groups with research; how can policy users be supported to use research evidence in their policies etc.)?

Research on communication

10. What are the major gaps in our knowledge about how research becomes accessible, gets taken up and put into use?
11. What type of research programmes do you fund that look explicitly at how research is communicated, taken up and put into use? Do you fund any research activities on the communication of research (e.g. how to best target users, what types of channels are appropriate for what message, new approaches to ICT etc.)?

Looking to the future

12. How do you see this portfolio of initiatives develop in the future? What areas of investment are likely to increase, and what areas will reduce? Why?
13. What do you think are the two greatest impediments or challenges in securing greater access and uptake of research, the control of which is in your hands?

Funder collaboration

14. Do you belong to any wider international community addressing issues of research communication /research uptake? If yes, which?
15. Do you see any advantage in better collaboration of funders' efforts in research communication/uptake? If yes, what needs to be done to achieve better coordination?
16. Would you be interested in joining a DFID hosted 1-2 day workshop to review best practice and identify next steps in professionalizing and benchmarking Research Communications and Uptake policy and practice?

We would welcome copies of any key documents related to this topic.

DFID supported Research Communication programmes

1. Agfax/ New Agriculturalist: Communicating research: contributing to sustainable development (WRENmedia) <http://www.new-ag.info/> and <http://www.agfax.net/>)
2. AGRIS: Information Systems in Agricultural Science and Technology (Food and Agriculture Organisation, <http://www.fao.org/agris/>)
3. BBC WST Policy and Research Programme on the Role of Media and Communication in Development (BBC World Service Trust) http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/researchlearning/story/2005/09/050913_globalpartnership.shtml
4. CommGap: Mainstreaming communication in development (multi-donor trust fund with World Bank, <http://www.commgap.com/>)
5. Fostering Trust and Transparency in Governance (Systems in the ICT Environment/ International Records Management Trust, <http://www.irmt.org/researchReports.html>)
6. GDNNet: Global Development Network (GDNNet – The electronic voice of GDN', www.gdnet.org)
7. ICT4D: Information and Communication Technologies for Development (DFID – IDRC, <http://www.idrc.ca/ict4d>)
8. infoDev (World Bank, <http://www.infodev.org/en/index.html>)
9. Makutano Junction TV Drama (Mediae Trust, <http://www.makutanojunction.org.uk/>)
10. MK4D: Mobilising Knowledge for Development (IDS) <http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/knowledge-services/mk4d> with its five components:
 - a. ID21 communicating development research (<http://www.id21.org/>)
 - b. Electronic Development and Environmental Information System (ELDIS) (<http://www.eldis.org/>)
 - c. British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) (<http://www.blds.ids.ac.uk/>)
 - d. BRIDGE – Mainstreaming Gender Equality (<http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/>)
 - e. SLI (Strategic Learning Initiative) (<http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectid=965E7F6F-5056-8171-7B416C2A264BCDF5>)
11. PERI: Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, <http://www.inasp.info/file/104/peri-programme-for-the-enhancement-of-research-information.html>)
12. RELAY: Research Communication Programme (PANOS, <http://www.panos.org.uk/relay>)
13. Research Africa: SARIMA (Research Research Ltd, Research (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), <http://www.research-africa.net/>)
14. Practical Answers (Practical Action, <http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers/>)
15. R4D: Research4Development (CABI and DFID, <http://www.research4development.info/>)
16. SciDev: The Science and Development Network, <http://scidev.net/en/>)
17. SJCOP: Peer-to-Peer Monitoring in Science Journalism (WFSJ / World Federation of Science Journalists, <http://www.wfsj.org/projects/page.php?id=55>)

Annex 2 Relative priority of Research Communication									
Donor	Research uptake and communication on explicit part of mandate	RC is an explicit element of an R&D strategy or policy	Objective of research is to provide solutions to dev challenges	No publicly available strategy, but interested and working on it	Research funding support embedded in bilateral / multi-lateral programs	RC not part of the research programme as such	RC devolved – priority depends on sector and programme	Support a range of programs related to RC	Others
AusAID		X	X					X	
CIDA			X	X	X			X	
DANIDA			X	X	X	X	X	X	
DFID	X	X	X		X		X ¹⁰	X ¹¹	X see themselves as a pioneer in RC
DGIS	X		X		X				X RC embedded throughout all research.
EC								X	
IDRC	X	X	X		X			X	
IRD	X		X						
NORAD							X ¹²		
Sida				X ¹³	X		X	X	
USAID			X		X		X		
World Bank			X				X ¹⁴	X	
BMGF				X				X	
Carnegie Corporation	X ¹⁵								X (are not really supporting research)
Hewlett Foundation	X								X ¹⁶
Rockefeller Foundation	X		X	X			X (RC depends on grantees)	X	
Wellcome Trust	X	X	X						

¹⁰ Funding to some research organisations (e.g. CGIAR, MRC) includes funding for research communication, and it is largely up to the recipients to develop strategies and action plans for this.

¹¹ DFID support 17 research communication programmes – see table in Annex 1 for details.

¹² Outsourced the management of their research grants to the Research Council and Centre – therefore no direct control over RC.

¹³ A working group has recently been established to discuss issues related to research and Sida, and will examine the issue of RC strategy.

¹⁴ Most country offices have a communications officer

¹⁵ Mandate is 'to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding'

¹⁶ Support research bodies / councils and use their RC strategies and systems – 'piggy bag' on these

Annex 3 Specific measures to promote Research Communication												
Donor	(Compulsory) communication strategies for research projects	Ring-fenced budget allocation for Research Communication	Increased collaboration / partnership between researchers and policy makers	Use of intermediaries encouraged	Dedicated research communication on staff in research projects	Production of policy briefs	Workshops between researchers and dev staff from donor	Develop capacity for the uptake and use of research	Develop researcher capacity to communicate	Staff exchange between universities and donor	Improved internal communication / KM / evidence-based decision making	Others
AusAID	X	No	X (include policy makers in research teams / advisory committees)	X	No	X (some)	X					X ¹⁷
CIDA			X					X		X ¹⁸	X	
DANIDA	X ¹⁹	X (10% like DFID)	X ²⁰	No ²¹					X ²²			
DFID	X ²³	X (min 10% for bilateral programmes)	X ²⁴	X	X ²⁵	X		X ²⁶	X		X	Exploring models to decentralise some research functions
DGIS	No	No	X ²⁷	X (NGOs)		X		X		X (IS Academy)		
EC	X ²⁸	No and not planned	X (as DGIS, but not compulsory)									

¹⁷ Australian Development Research Awards. Recipients are obliged to provide a communications strategy report and attend a communications workshop; Users on research committees; Planning to call all research to identify 2 user categories and be explicit on who they will engage with these user groups throughout the research; 50% of research is identified through country programmes and in some cases KM is embedded within this e.g. PNG, Indonesia; 35% generated by internal thematic groups

¹⁸ Ad hoc and not centrally coordinated, but it does happen and is encouraged.

¹⁹ DANIDA supported Danish research networks are asked to focus on RC in the next two years of funding

²⁰ Encourage in funding guidelines that researchers involve stakeholders throughout in their research, but not doing this is not usually a reason for not funding a particular research project

²¹ Believe the RC should happen where the research takes place – don't believe in re-packaging

²² Organised communication workshops for research networks, but these were not attended by many researchers

²³ Funded RPC (Research Programme Consortia) and DRCs (Development Research Centres) need to produce quality assured communication strategies

²⁴ By supporting specific programmes / organisations that foster such partnerships – e.g. FARA in Africa (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa)

²⁵ The 10% ring fenced research communication funds can be used to hire communication specialists.

²⁶ By supporting intermediaries who do this, and through specific research uptake programmes (e.g. RIUP – Research Into Use Programme)

²⁷ Involvement of policy makers from the start required – proposal dev; have a 10% reservation in the research budget for research that is of specific relevance to DGIS (can be used to contract out additional research)

²⁸ Proposals are screened in terms of a list of criteria, including partnership arrangements and dissemination of results. FP7 tougher on this now than FP4 and 5. EC produced a communications publication, aiming to assist project coordinators and team leaders to better communicate research to stakeholders

Donor review on research communication

Donor	(Compulsory) communication strategies for research projects	Ring-fenced budget allocation for Research Communication	Increased collaboration / partnership between researchers and policy makers	Use of intermediaries encouraged	Dedicated research communication on staff in research projects	Production of policy briefs	Workshops between researchers and dev staff from donor	Develop capacity for the uptake and use of research	Develop research capacity to communicate	Staff exchange between universities and donor	Improved internal communication / KM / evidence-based decision making	Others
IDRC	X ²⁹		X	X		X	X	X	X			
IRD				X ³⁰								X ³¹
NORAD												
Sida									X	Support organisations that have RC embedded in their work; encourage research programmes to have a comms strategy		
USAID		No					X	X			X	
World Bank						X				Embed researchers within investment planning		
BMGF	X ³²				X ³³				X ³⁴			
Carnegie Corporation	X ³⁵	X ³⁶		X ³⁷					X ³⁸			
Hewlett Foundation	X ³⁹						X		X ⁴⁰	Annual retreat of grantees		
Rockefeller Foundation	X ⁴¹			X ⁴²						Are aware of different ways for RC, but so far largely left to individual grantees to do.		
Wellcome Trust	No	No	X	No	X ⁴³			X	X		X ⁴⁴	

²⁹ IDRC developed a communication toolkit for staff and grantees: http://www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/1226604865112265957811Chapter_6%5B1%5D.pdf

³⁰ Have in-house dept for RC that does re-packaging etc. and organises events – also at country level in 30 countries. Use a wide range of tools and media for RC. Work with partners on research communication – see examples further down under initiatives supported. Encourage use of external intermediaries ,e.g. scidev.

³¹ Large range of development awareness and communication initiatives – both within France and outside France. Includes things like road shows, public debates

³² Not exactly compulsory comms strategy, but comms / outreach built into individual grants

³³ Policy and Advocacy Group has dedicated person to help teams and grantees with advocacy

³⁴ Runs communications training programmes for staff and key grantees

³⁵ Not compulsory, but dissemination strategies are encouraged

³⁶ Give dissemination awards for grantees (\$20,000)

³⁷ Work a lot with journalists and journalist training

³⁸ Did communications programme for grantees

³⁹ Grantees have to ensure that research is ‘in the public debate’, but not specified how to do that.

⁴⁰ Support communication training to grantees, support peer exchange and networking among researchers.

⁴¹ Are asking grantees to show what the communication outcomes will be.

⁴² Look at research-policy interactions more as sequential than going on in real time – use intermediaries or researchers to package and translates research.

⁴³ In each of their large scale research grant programmes in Kenya, Malawi, South Africa and SE Asia there is a communications specialist embedded.

⁴⁴ WT have a dedicated Communications team in house; invite researchers to articulate outreach – public engagement and dissemination; and have specific competitive funding lines.

Annex 4 Main recipient of research programme findings so far

Donor	Own organisation and internal policy and practice	Other researchers / academics	Policy makers	NGOS	Private sector	Wider knowledge economy	General public in home country	Practitioners / professionals	Others
AusAID	X	X							15 thematic learning groups in AusAID
CIDA		X							
DANIDA		X							
DFID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
DGIS		X	x	X		X		X	
EC		X			x	X	X		Strong commitment to EU citizen awareness of S and T. Note that 50% of web users are non-EC, but not differentiated by type
IDRC		X	X	x					
IRD		X	X ⁴⁵			X	X		
NORAD		X							
Sida		X		X					
USAID	X							X	
World Bank	X	DEC tracks usage of web site - need to check report							
BMGF							X		Embedded within investment programmes
Carnegie Corporation	Not discussed								
Hewlett Foundation		X ⁴⁶					X ⁴⁷		
Rockefeller Foundation		X							
Wellcome Trust		X	X		X ⁴⁸		X	X (health)	

⁴⁵ They send fiches to policy makers, but don't think that this is their strength – don't do it systematically

⁴⁶ Put strong emphasis on peer networking / sharing of research (including between researchers in the N and S)

⁴⁷ In particular in relation to reproductive health messages in US – targeting youth.

⁴⁸ Technology Transfer grant funding to help bridge the gap between fundamental research and commercial application

Annex 5 Intellectual property rights over funded research								
Donor	No official policy on open access for agency produced knowledge	Researchers have full right for reproduction and presentation of materials	Donor has rights, but opens to anyone who wants to use material	Open access	Encourage researchers to put outputs into public domain	Framework on IPR that is used to agree on IPR arrangements at proposal stage	Researchers have IPR	Others
AusAID		X						
CIDA	X							
DANIDA				X				
DFID	X	X	X		X		X	
DGIS			X		X			Invest in development of pro-poor IP policy and capacity.
EC		X ⁴⁹		X ⁵⁰	X	X		
IDRC				X		X ⁵¹	X	
IRD				X ⁵²				
NORAD	X							
Sida							No policy on OA – requires further investigation because of different national contexts	
USAID				X			Over 85% of holdings are public Policy of accountability and transparency	
World Bank	Not discussed							
BMGF	Not discussed							
Carnegie Corporation	Not discussed							
Hewlett Foundation					X ⁵³			
Rockefeller Foundation		X ⁵⁴					Are also trying to find ways of being more transparent	
Wellcome Trust				X ⁵⁵	X			

⁴⁹ Researchers can patent knowledge and own the patents under IPR rules of FP7.

⁵⁰ Pilot in FP7: Special clause that supports open access of publications (does not apply to all programmes) ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/open-access-pilot_en.pdf. But EC needs to develop policies in partnership with EU member countries. DRIVER Initiative looks at support to open access: www.driver-support.eu

⁵¹ IDRC's standard Memorandum of Grant Conditions specifies the allocation IPR and the obligation to place final technical reports in IDRC's Digital Library.

⁵² Signed Berlin Declaration

⁵³ Are pursuing a 'Donor Code of Contact' that seeks to harmonise donor data sharing of funded research.

⁵⁴ Grantees' work is 'embargoed' for 20 years, unless it is decided that their public policy work should be shared, and then this is included in the contract. This is because research is highly competitive.

Annex 6 Instruments and tools for research communication / intermediaries							
Donor	Own web portal – original work	Own web portal – repackaged and/or adapted to users	Own web portal – pre-research	Other type of archive	High profile articles / features	Use of portals managed by other agencies	Others
AusAID	X	No					Australian Development Gateway Conferences
CIDA	None mentioned						
DANIDA						X (Publications are available on the web site of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation)	
DFID	X (R4D: www.research4development.info) www.dfid.gov.uk	X (fund programmes that re-package / adapt to user needs)	X (R4D has a communication portal that organises e-consultations)		X (are planning a Research highlights publication for 2010)		
DGIS	X (www.search4dev.nl)						
EC	X (results database; http://cordis.europa.eu/results/home_en.html)	X “Supplements” are repackaged research finding http://cordis.europa.eu/news/research-eu/supplements_en.html	X potential partners looking for research opportunities CORDIS Partners service: (http://cordis.europa.eu/partners-service/home_en.html) online submission by researchers of project outcomes, news, events, etc. via CORDIS Wire: (http://cordis.europa.eu/wire/)		X (see supplements)		Conferences e.g. 2008 Strengthening linkages between knowledge and agricultural innovation in Europe
IDRC	X (open access research repository: IDRC Digital Library http://idbnc.idrc.ca/dspace/)						
IRD	X	X (for journalists)				X ⁵⁶	

⁵⁵ Open access policy: <http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/About-us/Policy/Policy-and-position-statements/WTD002766.htm>. Believe that maximising the distribution of research papers – by providing free, online access- is the most effective way of ensuring that research can be accessed, read and built upon. Require putting articles on PubMed Central (PMC). Also encourage researchers to maximise access to data (in a timely and responsible manner) as well as publications.

⁵⁶ Use scidev, alphagalileo, eurekaalert

Donor review on research communication

Donor	Own web portal – original work	Own web portal – repackaged and/or adapted to users	Own web portal – pre-research	Other type of archive	High profile articles / features	Use of portals managed by other agencies	Others
NORAD	None mentioned						
Sida	None mentioned						
USAID	X (GDC - Global development commons www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/gdc/)	X (GDC - www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/gdc/)	X (GDC - www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/gdc/)	X (Development Experience Clearing House)			State of the art conferences
World Bank	X (WB web site and sites of supported programmes)	X (WB web site and sites of supported programmes)					
BMGF					X (own web site)		
Carnegie Corporation					X (Carnegie Reporter)		
Ford Foundation							
Hewlett Foundation							Decided not to put research on web site because of political sensitivities (e.g. reproductive rights)
Rockefeller Foundation	X ⁵⁷						
Wellcome Trust					X	X PubMed Central	

⁵⁷ Web site, but not really web portal. Outputs of grant funded research are not systematically put onto the web site.

Annex 7 Proportion of funding for research communication					
Donor	Not possible to determine – embedded in research budget	Not possible to determine – embedded in overall budget	Budget of separate communications division	Are not really a research funder	Others
AusAID	X				
CIDA		X			
DANIDA	X (before 2008)				Proportion of funding to RC not specific for projects approved before 2008, but new project have the possibility to use 10% of budget to RC.
DFID	X ⁵⁸		X DFID has a separate communications division with its own budget and no spend on research communication.		Research division aims to spend up to 30% of its budget on making research accessible and put to use ⁵⁹ .
DGIS	X	X			
EC	X	x			CORDIS e2m euro/annum; Cf 10b/annum for FP7; FP7 has a major thrust on ICT – some 25% of the overall FP7 budget- aim being EUs global leadership in ICT
IDRC	X		2% of spend ⁶⁰		
IRD			1.7% of spend		
NORAD	X				
Sida	X	X			
USAID		X ⁶¹	X ⁶²		
World Bank		X	X		
BMGF		X			
Carnegie Corporation		X		X ⁶³	
Hewlett Foundation	X				
Rockefeller Foundation		X			
Wellcome Trust	X	X	X		Separate Comm Unit – no figure or %

⁵⁸ This option applies to funding of organisations and programmes that are not RPC or DRCs – such as CGIAR, MRC, FARA

⁵⁹ Commitment in DFID Research Strategy 2008-2013

⁶⁰ Also do PR and corporate communications

⁶¹ Budgets are by sector (agric, health etc.), not by R or D

⁶² This is the Knowledge Services Centre, and is in addition to embedded RC in projects and programmes across sectors

⁶³ Research budget had come to an end, so research funding had to go. Partnership for Higher Education in Africa, of which Carnegie was a partner, has ended.

Annex 8 Drivers for increased emphasis on research communication and use					
Donor	Aid effectiveness – show research impact	Need to get evidence into policy	Wider economic / social impact of research	Drivers / champions within the donor organisation	Others / comments
AusAID	X				
CIDA		X			
DANIDA	X	X			
DFID	X	X	X	X	
DGIS	X	X	X	X	
EC			X		
IDRC		X	X	X	X Research communication is part of IDRC's legislative mandate (IDRC Act, section 4.2 e and f).
IRD	X				
NORAD	Not discussed				
Sida				X ⁶⁴	
USAID	X	X		X ⁶⁵	
World Bank	X	X	X		
BMGF	X				
Carnegie Corporation	Not discussed				
Hewlett Foundation	Not discussed				
Rockefeller Foundation	Not discussed, but could well be need to show impact				
Wellcome Trust		X	X Research uptake is a vital step in ensuring research is translated into health benefit (and is therefore a fundamental part of WT mission)		Demonstrate the value of research to general public.

⁶⁴ Working group currently looking at Sida and Research – likely to lead to re-organisations and increased emphasis on RC

⁶⁵ Evaluation Department e.g. is keen on KM, also interest agency-wide in more reflective learning and better KM (perhaps related to expected large increase in Foreign Service staff in the coming years – plus 1,000 new people)

Annex 9 Approaches used for monitoring of impact

Donor	Regular reporting for research projects	Independent evaluation of key programmes	Specific tools / frameworks	Research project / programme evaluations	M&E embedded across the organisation – no specific tool	Web site usage tracker and media monitoring	Each department / unit / project does M&E separately	Others
AusAID	X	X						Embed users within the process as most effective means to reach policy groups eg Regional Economic Policy Support Facility – thereby monitor use and uptake
CIDA			X (EBP toolkit)					
DANIDA	X							Have very little capacity to do M&E of projects
DFID	X	X	Use of logframe, others being developed	X		X	X	
DGIS	X			X				
EC	X			X ⁶⁶	X (cordis)	X CORDIS send satisfaction surveys to 125,000 subscribers of newsletters		CODIS send satisfaction surveys to 125,000 subscribers of newsletters
IDRC	X	X		X ⁶⁷		X		
IRD						X ⁶⁸		In-house evaluations
NORAD		X				X ⁶⁹	X ⁷⁰	But focus is on monitoring research quality, not impact as such
Sida								No specific approach / WG is exploring this currently
USAID					X			
World Bank				X		X	X	Media coverage – e.g. after launch of WDRs
BMGF							X	Working on Organisation- wide level M and E systems
Carnegie Corporation								Tracking downloads
Hewlett Foundation	X		X (expected return framework ⁷¹)			X ⁷²		Issue of low in-house capacity for monitoring of individual grant performance; tracks outcomes on advocacy

⁶⁶ Impact assessment at programme level for a sample of projects.

⁶⁷ But emphasis that evaluations are about outcome, not impact, because of long time scale it takes for research to have impact

⁶⁸ Monitoring citation of IRD both on the web and in press – e.g. use of information fiches etc. – but mostly in France, less in the South

⁶⁹ There is some media monitoring of coverage of research this is disseminated in Norway and by the Research Council

⁷⁰ NORAD funds research organisations or NGOs, who have their own M&E systems.

Donor	Regular reporting for research projects	Independent evaluation of key programmes	Specific tools / frameworks	Research project / programme evaluations	M&E embedded across the organisation – no specific tool	Web site usage tracker and media monitoring	Each department / unit / project does M&E separately	Others
Rockefeller Foundation			X (in preparation)			X ⁷³		Hired RBM expert, will develop framework
Wellcome Trust		X				X	X	Strong internal M and E and learning

⁷¹ Strategy: www.hewlett.org/what-we-re-learning/strategy

⁷² Track mention of the foundation and of the research in the media around the world (but not sure how this is done)

⁷³ Try to measure the level of 'policy conservation' that is going on around foundation-funded research

Annex 10 Research on communication – areas interested in, and areas actually supporting											
Donor	User needs (what type of information and how to deliver)	Strengthening demand for research	How research is used and impact of use	In-house survey on use of evidence	Platforms for exchange of knowledge	Research into ICTs	Understanding of cultural context of RC	How to better monitor and assess impact	Access to research evidence (both physical and in terms of format)	Others	How to best translate dense material into messages
AusAID	Interested		Interested							Incentive framework for Res Comm including differences between near market work and bluesky	
CIDA				Supporting		Supporting ⁷⁴					
DANIDA	Interested	Interested						Interested	Interested		Interested
DFID	Supporting	Supporting	Supporting		Supporting ⁷⁵	Supporting	?	Supporting	Supporting		Supporting
DGIS		Supporting	Supporting		Supporting ⁷⁶			Supporting			
EC		Supporting ⁷⁷				Supporting ⁷⁸	Interested				
IDRC			Supporting ⁷⁹			Supporting		Supporting			
IRD	Are not working on this – is done by CNRS (Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique)										
NORAD						Supporting previously (less now)					
Sida			Interested ⁸⁰							Support R on C by supporting relevant organisations	
USAID	Nothing specifically mentioned										

⁷⁴ Have a strategy on knowledge for development through ICTs: [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/pdf/\\$file/ICT.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/pdf/$file/ICT.pdf)

⁷⁵ Support to intermediaries who develop and maintain platforms and networks. Same for ICTs.

⁷⁶ Specifically, articulation of research questions by Ministry and NGOs.

⁷⁷ E.g. demand by European youth for science findings – use of new media beside print, e.g. Radio Sintesis in Spain

⁷⁸ FP7: 28% of the Euro 9.1 billion budget are on ICT research, but primarily targeted at Europe and not developing countries

⁷⁹ Interface between research, policy and practice: study done 2001-07 on how govts formulate policies and how IDRC supported researchers influenced govt decision making

⁸⁰ Specifically, exploring assumptions about research uptake

Donor	User needs (what type of information and how to deliver)	Strengthening demand for research	How research is used and impact of use	In-house survey on use of evidence	Platforms for exchange of knowledge	Research into ICTs	Understanding of cultural context of RC	How to better monitor and assess impact	Access to research evidence (both physical and in terms of format)	Others	How to best translate dense material into messages
World Bank											X
BMGF		Very Interested	Interested In how development investment choice can better be guided by evidence					Interested ⁸¹			
Carnegie Corporation			Supporting ⁸²								
Hewlett Foundation		Supporting (but on hold now) ⁸³				Supporting (new media)				Social networking	
Rockefeller Foundation			Interested					Interested			Interested
Wellcome Trust	Interested specifically in user needs in the UK						Interested			Research communications models – shared learning Interested Interested in incentives of researchers to communicate, role of intermediaries	Interested

⁸¹ But sceptical about 'research for the sake of research' – feel that much has been researched about research uptake and use (e.g. by IDRC and ODI), so limited benefit from additional research. Insist that working on demand side is the main gap, but want to embed learning in development practice rather than creating more theory.

⁸² Commissioned research papers on RC – what works and what doesn't – but did not work well

⁸³ Were supporting a programme entitled 'Demographic Dynamics for Development' that focused on demand side of research communication, but because financial crisis the programme is on hold (the programme is about data access problems and raising demand)

Annex 11 Obstacles for increased research uptake and use

Donor	Lack of adequate incentive system	Lack / shortage of resources for RC	Research outputs are not always policy relevant	Poor accessibility of research outputs	Lack of capacity of policy makers to analyse and use evidence	Lack of capacity of researchers to communicate/ much written in academic style	Lack of resources / tools for policy makers on use of evidence	Information overload among staff and / or target group	Research outputs not always tailored to policy needs	Others mentioned
AusAID	X	X	X	X		X				
CIDA							X	X (staff)	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house: weak management support for networks and partnerships Lack of better IT tools to support what works
DANIDA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are sceptical about ability of research to influence policy process Research funding tied to national research system
DFID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> better appreciation and understanding about the role and use of evidence in the policy making cycle and in informing and developing programmes. Problem related to accessibility and timeliness of research and poor linkages between DFID and research programmes
DGIS			X	X						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systemic obstacles related to the power relations between supply and demand side.
EC, Brussels	X ⁸⁴		X			X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientists and science community need to be convinced of the merit in engaging in some of the more applied areas of research Need to consolidate research results – are too scattered CORDIS working to improve search function
IDRC			X		X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
IRD	X					X				<ul style="list-style-type: none">
NORAD										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not discussed

⁸⁴ Lack of incentives for researchers to focus research on policy relevant themes (pressures to produce peer reviewed journal articles rather than policy briefs)

Donor	Lack of adequate incentive system	Lack / shortage of resources for RC	Research outputs are not always policy relevant	Poor accessibility of research outputs	Lack of capacity of policy makers to analyse and use evidence	Lack of capacity of researchers to communicate/ much written in academic style	Lack of resources / tools for policy makers on use of evidence	Information overload among staff and / or target group	Research outputs not always tailored to policy needs	Others mentioned
Sida			X ⁸⁵					X (target group)	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research often not prioritised by national govts in PRSPs
USAID				X					X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unwillingness of researchers to share knowledge
World Bank		X ⁸⁶								<ul style="list-style-type: none">
BMGF							X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap between research generated, demands on what policy makers should do, and how this translated into specific policy and investment decisions (e.g. NEPAD – spend 10% of GDP on agric sector – but where, how?)
Carnegie Corporation						X				<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Hewlett Foundation						X				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not explicitly discussed
Rockefeller Foundation		X			X (dev countries)	X				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity varies between grantees. Lack of institutional commitment to RC
Wellcome Trust									X In developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns about intermediaries 'diluting' or misrepresenting research findings. Thus prefer not to use intermediaries

⁸⁵ Link between Research and Poverty Alleviation not always obvious.

⁸⁶ Researchers often don't allocate enough resources for outreach and dissemination

Annex 12 Examples of support to specific organisations / programmes / initiatives for research communication	
Donor	Example
AusAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pacific Institute for Public Policy. Their function is to synthesise and communicate research findings of others. It has strong and influential linkages with governments and policy making processes. The WB Trust Fund "Justice for the poor" – a regional programme where evidence and experience are shared, including with community based organisations and some of the more difficult to access groups
CIDA	<p>Research uptake and use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative program at the Congress for the Humanities and Social Sciences: Funding directed to academic organizations for their annual conference. This program also encourages CIDA participation in order to facilitate the direct interaction between researchers and CIDA policy Knowledge sharing networks: CIDA acts as the convener of a number of purpose-driven Agency-wide communities/networks on key issues or themes (e.g. Equality between Women and Men, Environment, Health, ChildNet, Education, AgriNet, Civil Society and Aid Effectiveness). Evidence-based practice toolkit: CIDA will conduct a staff survey focus groups and consultations with other Canadian federal departments and donors on best practices. Institute of Development Studies' Knowledge Services new pilot project in horizons scanning. <p>Research communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thought Leadership in Development publication This 2008 document offers a selection of knowledge work produced with CIDA funding or generated within the Agency. McGill Institute for the Study of International Development Foresight series of publications.
DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Danish national researchers in collaboration with researchers in the South and international organisations
DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networks across a wide range of partners as research is untied and collaborative. Specific programmes on research uptake (e.g. agriculture – research into use) Wide support to science communication initiatives, improving access to research information, supporting Southern researchers to profile research (see table in Annex 1) Full details are available at www.research4development.info
DGIS	<p>Examples of support to research communication in strict sense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SciDev.Net GNet International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD). <p>Examples of programmes that specifically aim to make research more demand-driven and relevant (emphasis on empowerment of the demand-side):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) Institutional Learning and Change Programme (ILAC) United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT) African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) Regional Agriculture and Environment Initiative Network Africa (RAEIN-Africa) Network of African Science Academies (NASAC) Convergence of Sciences – Strengthening agricultural Innovation Systems (CoS-SIS, Wageningen UR) Proyecto de Resistencia Duradera en la Zona Andina (PREDUZA). <p>Examples of research programmes that include communication/uptake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)

Donor	Example
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) • several CGIAR Centres and Challenge Programmes • Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) i.e. a specific sub-organisation (WOTRO) which finances research for development including participatory demand-articulation.
EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTA (www.cta.int) • Example of an FP7 funded programme: Prolinnova http://www.prolinnova.net/ : very significant levels of user interaction and communications embedded • Health Check of the CAP has embedded an impact assessment of the measures of the CAP. • The EU agricultural knowledge systems approach includes work with large numbers of data sets (e.g. farm budgets). The EC is funding a project to develop new models so that data sets can be better used. This includes training and capacity building of user institutions in particular for new EU entrant countries – thus training of users is an embedded part of the project approx. 20% of budget.
IDRC	<p>Communications initiatives that are IDRC programs and projects (often co-funded with other donors):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT4D programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Acacia Initiative: Communities and the Information Society in Africa Program Initiative seeks to increase the capacity of African communities to apply ICTs to their social and economic development. ◦ ICT4D Conferences and Events ◦ Connectivity Africa: closed February 2008. ◦ ICT4D in the Americas ◦ ICT4D in Middle East Project: project covers five countries in Middle East: Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Syria and Yemen. ◦ Pan Asia Networking: Studying the impacts of ICTs on people, culture, the economy, and society in order to strengthen ICT uses that promote sustainable development. ◦ telecentre.org: An initiative aimed at helping community telecentres around the world increase their capacity and promote digital development. • Research Matters, a joint initiative with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, bridges the gap between policymakers, practitioners, and IDRC-supported researchers studying effective public healthcare service delivery. Since 2003, Research Matters has awarded 80 grants to projects that promote new ways of connecting researchers and research-users, consolidate existing knowledge on health issues, and disseminate evidence based research. • The International Research Chairs Initiative aims to increase the impact of research and the vibrancy of research communities in developing countries. Teams consisting of a Canadian and a developing world researcher are taking aim at important social and scientific challenges, and in the process are working together to train a new generation of specialists • In partnership with the Hewlett Foundation and the BMGF, IDRC launched the ThinkTank Initiative in 2008. The aim is to support a number of think tanks in SSA operating at national and regional levels providing core funding to both support research and working to meet policy makers demand i.e. helping to make research more demand driven with strong emphasis on communication. www.idrc.ca/thinktank/ <p>Example for outside recipient of IDRC funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AfricaAdapt is an independent bilingual network (French/English) focused exclusively on Africa. The Network's aim is to facilitate the flow of climate change adaptation knowledge for sustainable livelihoods between researchers, policy makers, civil society organizations and communities who are vulnerable to climate variability and change across the continent. Funded by IDRC and DFID.
IRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links with a scientific journalism school in Niger (publish journal 'Tel Quel') http://www.contrechamps.asso.fr/act/telquel.html • Carry out a programme of cultural and scientific communication in 10 countries in Africa (funded by French Ministry of Foreign Affairs) • Receive funding from Hewlett Foundation (see below)
NORAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) Senegal. A Pan-African research organisation with a primary

Donor	Example
	<p>focus on the social sciences. http://www.codesria.org/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) objective is to strengthen local capacity for conducting research on economic issues in sub-Saharan Africa. http://www.aercafrica.org/home/index.asp
Sida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid African institutions in disseminating their own research (e.g. African Journals Online – AJOL – programme)
USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Inform” project in the health sector “Knowledge for Health (K4H) – this builds on an early programme – details on website Global Development Commons (http://www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/gdc/): web platform that “promotes innovations for international development through knowledge sharing, partnerships, and collaborative problem-solving”.
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Gateway (http://www.developmentgateway.org/) WBI – World Bank Institute (http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/WBI/0,,pagePK:208996~theSitePK:213799,00.html) CommGap
BMGF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant to Centre for the Study of African Economies UK to support an outreach strategy person to help ensure material is disseminated and potentially better used. Grant to GDN to support a full time outreach person and to support key issues arising from research contributing to regional and regional policy debate. GDN is researching policy process and what works. IDRC, BMGF and Hewlett Foundation are jointly supporting the think tank initiative (see above) Training economists to be better presenters of evidence etc within the media e.g. TV Media investment in SSA success stories – important to understand and influence people's (USA) perception of Africa
Carnegie Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to support the Partnership for Higher Education in Africa (ended now for Carnegie) Support journalist training
Hewlett Foundation	<p>Support a number of research bodies and initiatives that each have their own RC systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECONPOP: Economics, population dynamics, and reproductive health. A new research program jointly funded through the Research Council of Norway and the Hewlett Foundation explores how population dynamics and reproductive health outcomes may impact economic growth and poverty reduction, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Funding/NORGLOBAL/1244733943406?progId=1244733920794&visAktive=true The Institute of International Education (IIE)/Hewlett Dissertation Fellowships - accepts applications for the Dissertation Fellowship in Population, Reproductive Health, and Economic Development. Two programs are targeted to students in sub-Saharan Africa and in North America. The Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) will fund research projects about the economic impacts of population and migration issues in sub-Saharan Africa. http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/chercheur/pid/11700 The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (“WOTRO”) and the Hewlett Foundation jointly fund the “PopDev” research program, to illuminate how expanding access to sexual and reproductive health information and services contributes to reducing poverty and improving equitable economic development. http://www.nwo.nl/nwohome.nsf/pages/NWOA_7K7BPF_Eng The Population Reference Bureau (PRB) and the Hewlett Foundation have established two new programs to study the role of population and reproductive health in economic development with a focus on sub-Saharan Africa. http://www.prb.org/About/InternationalPrograms/Projects-Programs/HewlettPRBResearch.aspx The African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) is conducting a collaborative research project to investigate the complex interactions among reproductive health, economic growth, and poverty reduction in sub-Saharan Africa, taking into account the initial conditions in each of the countries where case studies will be conducted. http://www.aercafrica.org/programmes/research_collab_growth-povertynexus.asp The Economic and Social Research Council of the United Kingdom and the Hewlett Foundation have formed a partnership to jointly fund social science research about how population dynamics and reproductive health outcomes affect economic growth and poverty reduction. http://www.esrc.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/ Programmatic partnerships with other organisations and bodies, e.g. with IRD and IDRC

Donor	Example
Rockefeller Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Think Tank Initiative. • The Rockefeller/InnoCentive partnership provides non-profit organizations access to InnoCentive's global network of over 160,000 of the brightest minds in engineering and science. The InnoCentive network operates as a web-based marketplace, connecting organizations that have problems to solve with people who can offer solutions.
Wellcome Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint initiative - Wellcome Trust and Alliance for Health Systems and Policy Research - to support capacity building for the uptake of research knowledge into policy in developing countries. • Medicine, Society and History Group – programme to look at methods in research communications and public policy and engagement • Uganda - support to Members of Parliament and Scientists "Pairing" • International Engagement Awards

Annex 13 Interesting planned new initiatives for research communication	
Donor	Example
AusAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all future research proposals will have to articulate a communication and engagement strategy with three target audiences – to define how the “evidence or knowledge” will be used, what behavioural changes might be expected and how the three user groups engage through the research process (currently under consideration): support to decision makers in the Pacific region to understand better what research evidence and knowledge is critical to them, where and when research is important, and how best it can be shared Research comms teams plans to develop one side sheets of key messages – and will trial this 3-4 times/annum
CIDA	<p>Two of the key objectives of the Policy Research Division this year are:</p> <p>(1) to organize an Agency-wide conference to help set the research directions for CIDA (including the related objective of developing a research dissemination strategy); and</p> <p>(2) the development of a toolkit to strengthen evidence-based policymaking (EBP) at CIDA. CIDA is currently in the initial phases of this project and will be conducting consultations with Agency staff over the summer and fall and aim to have an ‘EBP Toolkit’ in place by the end of this fiscal year (March 2010). The toolkit will include worktools (guides, checklist, training), incentives, and accountability mechanisms to strengthen EBP at CIDA.</p>
DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None specifically mentioned
DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor meeting on research communication (early 2010) Mapping of research communication in the health and agricultural sectors (DFID funded) Scoping study and design of a Research Communication Support Facility Developing an Open Access Policy Programme on synthesis of research and policy lessons from Latin America Scoping on capacity support to researchers in Africa to embed good communication in the research cycle Introduction of Evidence Brokers into DFID, scoping work to develop a mechanism to grade evidence Decentralising some research functions in an effort to make global research more accessible at national/regional levels
DGIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic platforms to define researchable issues and fund research initiatives (in-house knowledge needs) Initiatives that strengthen the capacity of knowledge and innovation systems, while building on legitimate Southern agendas (e.g. the COHRED/NEPAD programme mentioned earlier).
EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In ARD (and possibly in FP7) there is a trend towards more basic research – more ‘single researcher genius’ and privatisation of knowledge Are interested in new ways of managing large amounts of research results – indexing, clustering, structuring etc. Interested in interactive research depositories (platforms / hubs) FP7 will have new call in 2009 on Agriculture and Knowledge Systems CORDIS and EuroCRIS www.eurocris.org looking at standard data exchange format
IDRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have completed and are following up on a strategic evaluation on research into policy (similar to ODI's RAPID)
IRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are interested in having part of research budgets reserved for communications, but not yet happening. Are keen to have better communication of research findings to policy makers, but are not sure how to do this. Want to be more systematic about dissemination of documents to partners. Are using retired researchers to help with research communication – people who are not driven any more by maximising peer reviewed journal publications
NORAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are working on a new research strategy, which might include more on RC
Sida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is currently a process of reorganisation at Sida that impacts on research and policy. A working group has recently been established

Donor	Example
	to discuss issues related to research and Sida. Too early to know what will be the outcome.
USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None specifically mentioned, but generally keen on improving both internal knowledge management systems and processes (using ICTs and others), and on donor coordination
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested in ICTs WB planning a New Knowledge Strategy (leader Graham Wheeler) to launch in 2009
BMGF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested in putting more resources into better communication
Carnegie Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None- are not funding research any more
Hewlett Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New programme on demand side of research communication (Demographic Data for Development), but on hold because of funding crisis (see http://www.hewlett.org/programs/population-program/training-research-and-advocacy-to-create-sound-policy/demographic-data-for-development)
Rockefeller Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Want to do more on research communication, get it into grants, but no clear strategy for this.
Wellcome Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wellcome Trust and the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research are starting a new initiative (\$1m) to promote the use of research evidence in developing health policy– For policy makers in developing countries including politicians, public sector, and health managers to ensure that they have the skills to apply research evidence Think that RC will become more of an issue in the future, but basic and clinical research will remain the main focus of WT

Annex 14 Examples of interesting current practices to promote research communication	
Donor	Example
AusAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AusAID manages Awardees Communication workshops/roundtables for clusters of grantees about 6 months' after contracts have issued – these roundtables are with: AusAID country staff and also with thematic leaders e.g. health, education. This was trialled for the first time in 2008 and will have the next round in July 2009. This has been well received & allows an interface between researchers and AusAID personnel. The Pacific Leadership Programme (which is represented by senior public officials/leaders and others e.g. Civil society groups – Pacific Youth Council) met with the Research Committee – this joint meeting explored what the leaders want from research, what type of research is most useful, how they do or can link with research etc. This was very fruitful and may lead to a more structured process and relationship (meeting held May 2009). Lessons from this could be learned over time
CIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section on initiatives supported
DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research network workshops (but not attended by many researchers) Research projects starting from 2008 onwards can use 10% of the budget for research communication
DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding support to 17 research communication programmes ('infomediaries') 10% ring-fenced budget for research communication for all RPC and DRCs Dedicated research uptake team (within the Research and Evidence Division) Developing a support facility to provide better guidance and resources to researchers (and others) for improving research use through good communication Re-developing R4D
DGIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not exactly about RC, but related: Are working on thematic platform, which will identify research question and make funding available to address these
EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CORDIS re-works research findings to ensure they are of interest to a wider community.
IDRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that researchers are not necessarily good communicators. Therefore encourage the formation of multi-disciplinary teams, both within IDRC and amongst the researchers whom IDRC supports, so that communication issues get adequate attention at each stage of project and program development.
IRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce information sheets (fiches) aimed specifically at journalists – about 3 per months (= in-house repackaging) Do youth clubs in schools in Africa (e.g. Senegal) e.g. for trying out agronomic practices Use forum theatre (Burkina Faso) Make short films on various topics
NORAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are funding RC indirectly by supporting intermediaries and research programmes, but RC is not an important aspect / focus of their work
Sida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basically have three ways of doing RC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage research organisations / programmes funded by them to ensure communication of research Support programmes that work specifically on RC (PERii, SciDev) Support INGOs and other organisations that have RC embedded in their programmes (but Sida not steering – taking back seat)
USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KSC – knowledge service centre – to provide a range of KM services to USAID Global Development Commons - http://www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/gdc/ - web portal for sharing lessons and promote events
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge for Change Programme (KCP) - http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTPROGRAMS/EXTKNOWLEDGE/0..menuPK:491554~pagePK:64168176~piPK:64168140~theSitePK:491543.00.html – includes three trust funds supporting key research areas
BMGF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of economists and grantees on communication
Carnegie Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journalist training

Donor	Example
Hewlett Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on networking between researchers / grantees • Do some interesting communication work in the US, using new media / social networking to reach youth
Rockefeller Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a large number of research initiatives with a policy focus – see for details http://www.rockfound.org/grants/GrantSearch.aspx?keywords=research&allDates=1&monthFrom=1&yearFrom=2009&monthTo=12&yearTo=2009 .
Wellcome Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of competitive funding lines – e.g. international engagement awards – focus explicitly on research communication. • MSH has small scale funding to look at methods in research communications and public policy and policy engagements. There is a new programme looking at Members of Parliament and Scientists “pairing” in Uganda. • Embed communications specialist within regional programmes in middle income and developing country – multi country initiatives

Annex 15 Budget and staff allocation for research communication	
Donor	Mechanism
AusAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of research budget: central research funding: 10%, country programmes funding research (e.g. support to national research organisation): 50%, thematic groups within AusAID: 35% Only 2 staff members in Research Group deal with supporting research communication
CIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Policy Research division in the Strategic Policy and Performance Branch is responsible for promoting research communication, uptake and use, and is interested in all areas related to the research-to-policy relationship, with particular emphasis on disseminating evidence to policymakers in our organization.
DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one person in DANIDA dealing with RC (the interviewee – Chief Technical Advisor for Development Research).
DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 100-150 M € of which 25% is specifically dedicated to strengthening knowledge and innovation systems (4 staff members).
DGIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spend 100-150 M on poverty-relevant research (including its communication/use, as otherwise there can be no relevance), of which 25% by the Research and Innovation Programme (4 staff members). This programme is specifically targeting the strengthening of pro-poor knowledge- and innovation systems.
EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not discussed – but there does not appear to be a separate entity in DG Research dealing with research communication and uptake CORDIS unit has a budget of Euro 1-2 million and seeks to be a 'trusted and exhaustive source of research outreach, well balanced and working across all themes and sectors.'
IDRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have separate communications division – but only 2% of total IDRC budget. Funds for RC are included in individual project and programme budgets.
IRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a separate department for information and communication – budget is Euro 2 million / year out of a total IRD budget of Euro 120 million, so 1.7%
NORAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £30 Million spent on research – not clear how much of this is on communication. One person in charge of RC – was on leave.
Sida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sida's communication department does not deal with research communication; no specific unit or person for RC in research team
USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate 'Knowledge Services Centre' (KSC) with 30 staff members, located in the KM division of the Information Division Chief Office of Development Partners hosts the Global Development Commons. Across organisation committee on KM Many commissioned research teams are also direct actors in development activities
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEC has X1 person dealing with Res Comm External Relations Department also has role Devolved to programmes and regions / countries, so difficult to quantify. COs have comms staff, but they don't primarily deal with research communication
BMGF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Development Policy and Advocacy is one of four groups in Global Development Group. They are responsible for media; and capacity building of NGOs, CSOs, research and private sector. They support all new programmes with advocacy issues. Each thematic programme also allocated resources to outreach and advocacy
Carnegie Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not discussed
Hewlett Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two people are working with grantees on research communication – not sure what proportion of funding this constitutes.
Rockefeller Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One person only.
Wellcome Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibility of RC cuts across several groups (Directorate including Communications group (Media Office, Publishing and Stakeholder Communications), and for example Medicine Society and history division (Public engagement, health advocacy) Large regional programmes have communications officers

Annex 16 Interest in donor initiatives			
Donor	IFORD "membership" ⁸⁷	Interested in DFID res. comms workshop	Comments
AusAID	Yes – active	Yes (interested in co-hosting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFORD needs to consider greater leadership role, more formalised, possibly fund joint initiatives • Don't belong to any other network / CoP on research communication • Recognise lead role of DFID and IDRC in research communication
CIDA	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interested in multi-donor web-based team knowledge sharing and collaboration tools to support ongoing and diverse business efforts • Interested in meeting with counterparts looking at EBP (UK tools!); asked about support in finding relevant UK contacts in DEFRA on EBP • Interested in sharing with other donors, noted that such process requires leadership and coordination
DANIDA	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DFID initiative on research communication is valuable, as it gives other donors an incentive to follow suit • Find it difficult to see joint funding of research emerging because of Danish research being tied to their national research system (so they partly set the agenda). Would change if focus was more on directly supporting Southern researchers. • Are interested in linking with new research funders such as Gates
DFID	Yes	Organisers (in discussion about co-hosting with AusAid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are keen to bring other donors on board to share lessons and agree on joint initiatives
DGIS	Yes	Yes (and gave names of people to invite)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly in favour of better coordination of research between donors to avoid duplication and of better alignment with demand-driven agendas to increase relevance • Are interested on sharing with DFID experience with thematic platforms (studies ongoing – reports to be completed)
EC	Not sure- not discussed	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not part of any CoP specifically on RC, but part of other thematic networks (e.g. SCAR - http://ec.europa.eu/research/agriculture/scar/index_en.cfm - standing` committee on agric research) • Are committed to donor harmonisation, e.g. in ARD through EIARD
IDRC	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are already working closely with ODI and GDN ('Science is an inherently collaborative effort') • Co-hosted an IFORD meeting with CIDA and have attended all IFORD meetings so far.
IRD	Not sure	Yes, very	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very keen to exchange ideas and experiences with people in the Anglophone world. • Go to European Science Open Forum (ESOF – see www.esof2010.org) • Interested in working with others who do training of journalists (Nikki told her about SjCoop and gave contacts)
NORAD	Not sure – interviewees not	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anne Wetlesen (Anne.Wetlesen@norad.no) is the relevant person

⁸⁷ IFORD is not a formal, membership-based organisation with a formal membership list, membership fees, etc. It is, rather, a somewhat informal network of like-minded research funders with a common (and constantly updated) email listserve and an annual meeting.

Donor	IFORD "membership" ⁸⁷	Interested in DFID res. comms workshop	Comments
	aware		
Sida	Not sure – interviewees not aware	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are keen to avoid 'reinventing the wheel', therefore keen to learn from DFID experience Do not see RC as a focus area – so are interested to share and learn, but might not become one of the driving forces in IFORD
USAID	Not sure – interviewees not aware	Yes (Office of Development partners and co-chair of the KM sub-committee – Karen Turner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networks and CoP vary by sector – some are well connected, e.g. AIDS programme Specific division in USAID on donor relations: Office of Development Partners (Karen Turner) Recognise that donor coordination and collaboration are weak and they are committed to improve this Referred to previous attempts to coordinate KM, including research: WB, Development Gateway, Gates – none really worked. Suggest that DAC could be home
World Bank	Not sure – interviewees not aware	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal learning network within WB: CommNet External relations department people would be interested
BMGF	Yes (Global Development Policy & Advocacy group)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feel that IFORD is potentially useful and will benefit from future meeting setting a tighter agenda. Needs to be more focused Example for opportunity to share learning: Development awareness – US can learn from UK experience, e.g. how to campaign for health in development messages
Carnegie Corporation	No and not interested	No – no time and travel budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have some interesting experience with donor collaboration for the 10 year 'Partnership for Higher Education in Africa' programme. Are not really interested in research communication, as they are not funding research any more
Hewlett Foundation	No (?)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are interested, but not particularly keen – perhaps because of only two staff in this group.
Rockefeller Foundation	No (?)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested that meeting needs to be planned long in advance and should include an advance paper furthering the discussion (to help the meeting be focused and make progress)
Wellcome Trust	Not sure – interviewees not aware	Yes (Contact Person Val Snewin: v.snewin@wellcome.ac.uk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active linkages with UK Collaborative on Development Scientists Are part of IDS coordinated research communication M and E group (meet quarterly) Need for clear objectives for a meeting Suggests to have some RC people from their international programmes involved