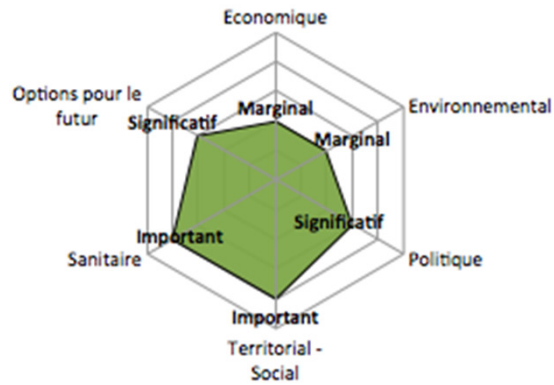


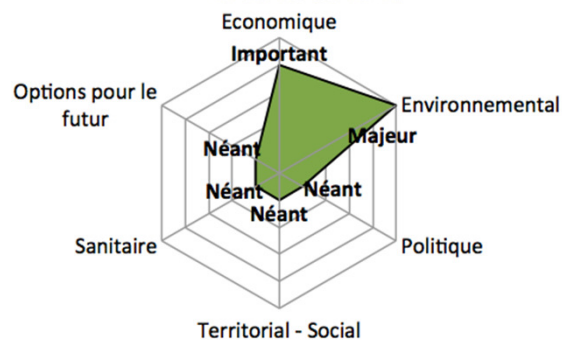
# ASIRPA - Assessing Impact of Public Agricultural Research



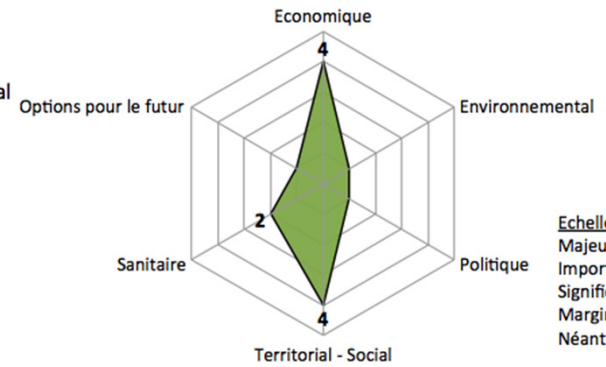
***PUBLIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR  
IMPACT ON PUBLIC POLICY  
FROM OBSERVATIONS TOWARDS THE  
CHARACTERIZATION OF IMPACT  
Laurence Colinet- Pierre-Benoit Joly***



Genetics against scrappy

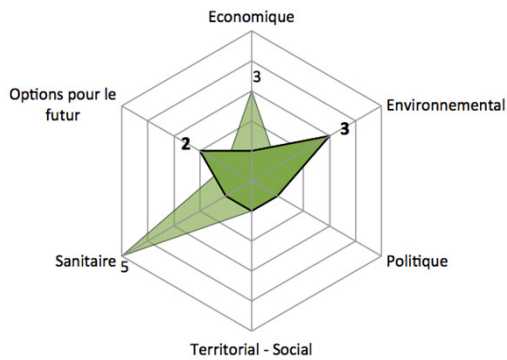


Nitrogen Fertilization

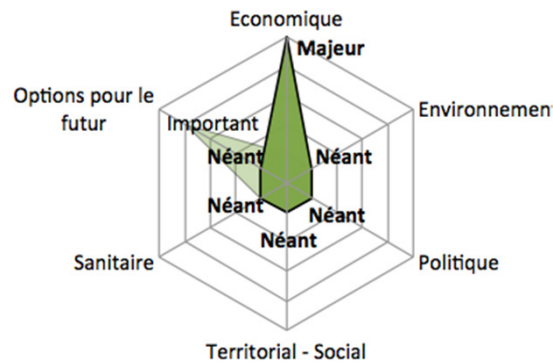


Dairy Platform

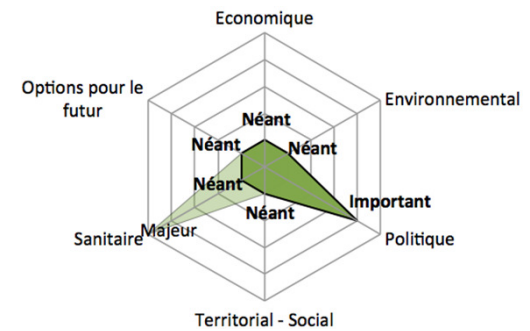
Echelle:  
Majeur 5  
Important 4  
Significatif 3  
Marginal 2  
Néant 1



Biofilms



Genomic Selection



Bis-phenol A

# How does research contributes to public policy (1)?

- **A common mission of PROs**
- **Investigation of impact made difficult**
  - Research knowledge rarely the main influence of policy
  - Research of a specific PRO is only one source of knowledge among many
- **Guiding philosophy of efficiency framed by longstanding tradition of linear evaluation models**
  - Focus on packaging research, bridging gap between researchers and users
- **More recent work focus on contextual conditions and existing balance between power structures**
  - Windows of opportunity (problem stream, policy stream, political stream)

## How does research contributes to public policy (2)?

- **Manyfold influence of knowledge**
  - Incorporation into instruments to serve policies
  - Used (and/or distorted) by actors to legitimize existing views
  - Used immediately or percolate into an institution or network to change terms of debate over time
- **Building a framework taking into consideration this compounded complexity**
  - Paying attention to the entire process of production, mediation and circulation of knowledge (From attribution to a PRO to its contribution among other influences)
  - Designing a methodology to build an independent judgement regarding all dimensions of political impact

# The analytical framework (1)

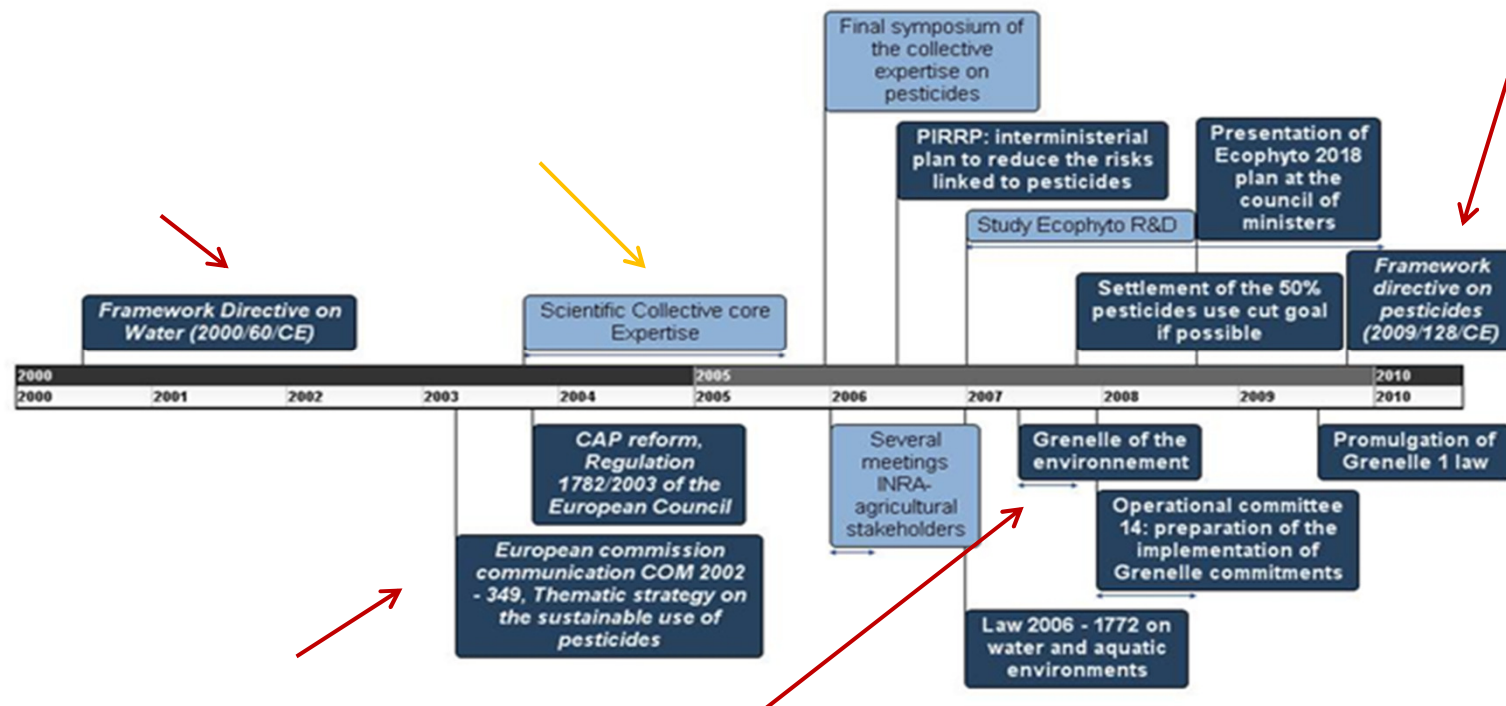
based on ASIRPA approach

- **A standardized method for analyzing case studies**
- **Depicts a chronology and an impact pathway taking into consideration**
  - **The cycle for policy making (agenda setting, negotiation, formulation implementation)**
  - **Three levels of public policy (local national international)**
  - **The different uses by different actors**
  - **The role of contextual factors**
  - **The role of a PRO (INRA) among other players**

## The analytical framework (2)

featuring a chronology...

Depicts the importance of contextual factors and windows of opportunity (political and policy)

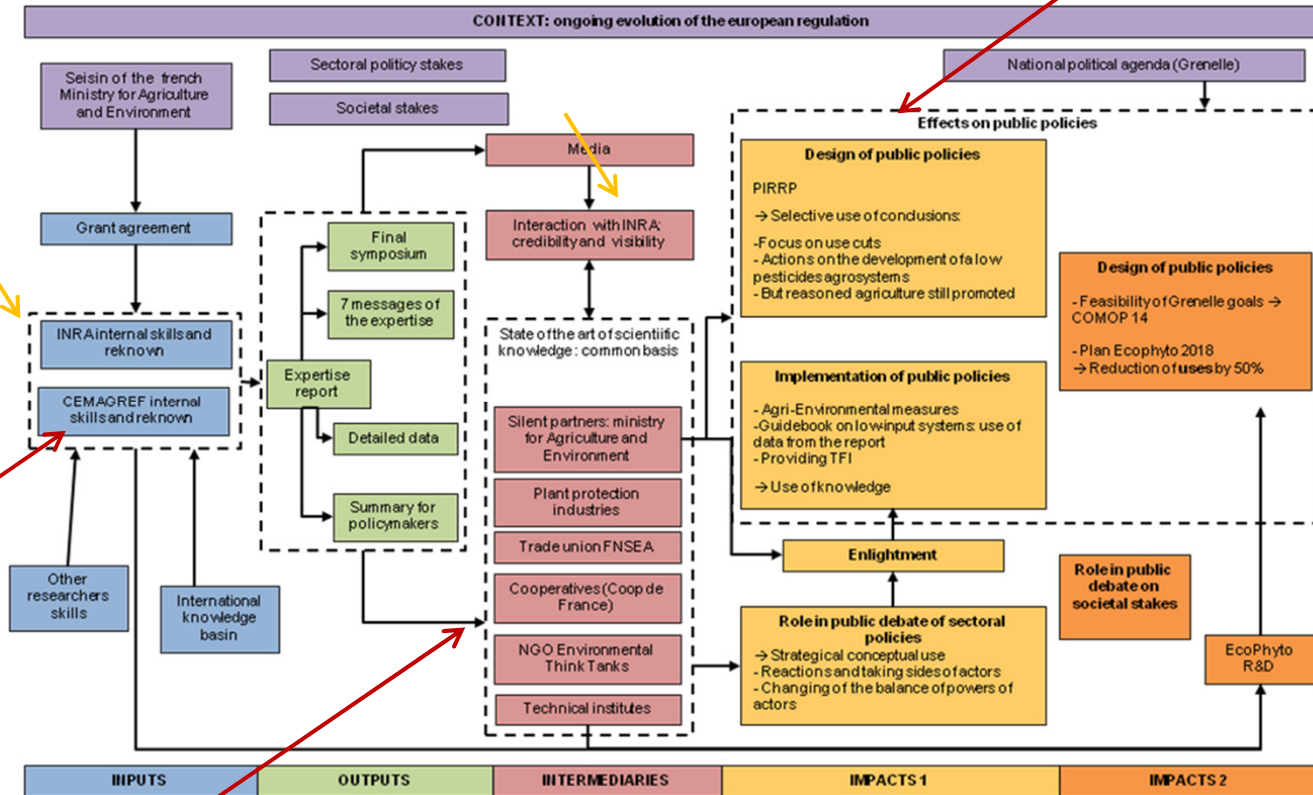




# The analytical framework (3)

Depicts an impact pathway

Shows the contribution of INRA (yellow) and other actors, and the different uses of knowledge



# Expert judgement to design a generic metrology of the impact of research on public policy

## A four steps process:

- Evidence recorded systematically for 5 case studies (ASIRPA Team)
- Remote grading by experts on the basis of the evidence gathered
- Consensus meeting to discuss the grades and elicit the arguments
- A treatment to go beyond stand-alone method and harmonize the analytical framework





**Grading process used by the experts for the five cases:**

**A five-level qualitative scale to review evidence on two main dimensions:**

- Degree of contribution (impact on public debate, impact on policy making and implementation, enlightenment of the terms of the debate)
- Importance of the policy at stake

## Classification with a method derived from Condorcet votes

The winner is the one who compared alternately with all other candidates, would turn out every time to be the favorite candidate. We do not need to separate ties (two case studies can have the same merit)...

That consolidates the notes given by experts. The remarks made by experts give us the base for the analytical framework

Consolidation de la notation sur la dimension « Mobil	
TACSaum=FireP	1
	2
Tremblante	3
Esco = Bisph	4
	5

## Mobilisation dans le débat public

Note	arguments concernant la puissance et qualité du message	Argument concernant la mise sur l'agenda de nouvelles questions	arguments concernant l'ampleur et la qualité de la médiatisation	arguments concernant l'ampleur et la qualité du débat
5	Messages bien identifiables dans le débat public, message clair et fort Originalité du message (apport de nouvelle connaissance)	Mise sur l'agenda de nouvelles questions	Forte médiatisation auprès du grand public et des acteurs du secteur concerné	Le débat couvre l'ensemble de la scène pertinente avec l'ambition de la politique
4	Messages bien identifiables dans le débat public, message clair et fort Mais exposé d'un front de science, plutôt que développement de positions originales.		Médiatisation auprès du grand public et des acteurs sectoriels concernés	Forte ampleur du débat mais ne couvre pas l'ensemble de la sphère pertinente (par exemple mobilisation à l'échelle nationale, mais absence de mobilisation des idées à l'échelle européenne)
3			Médiatisation essentiellement conduite auprès des parties prenantes du secteur concerné	Le débat couvre bien la scène sectorielle
2			Médiatisation discrète, n'atteignant pas l'ensemble des parties prenantes concernées	Ilots de débats, mais pas de mise en débat selon une cohérence territoriale ou sectorielle.
1			Aucune	Débat confidentiel

## Outputs

- **Grading of the five cases**
- **A generic metrology of the impact of research on public policy based on a set of criteria related to observable facts**

## Conclusion

- **Original methodology based on the combination of standardised case studies and experts judgements**
- **The methodology can be used for routine RIA and it may be further improved (possibility of further expert panels on other cases)**
- **We plan to also use expert panels to design a generic methodology for environmental impact of research**

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**Thank you for your attention**

