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Pathways to Global Impact

***- Tracing the impacts of development research funded by the
Research Council of Norway 1993-2013***

Impact of R&I Policy at the Crossroads, Vienna, 5 November 2018

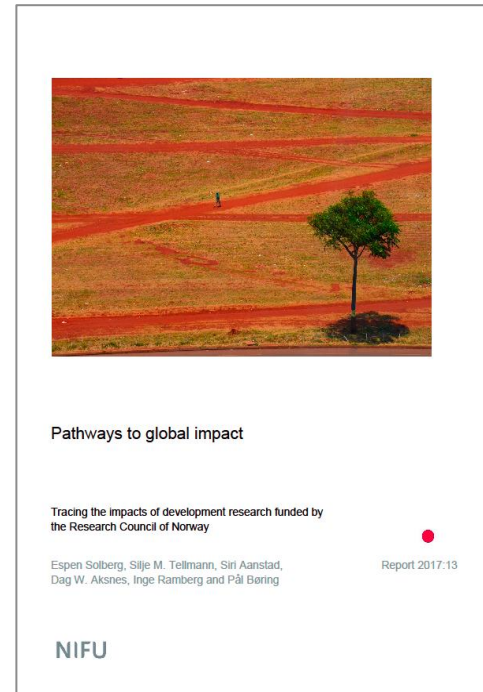
Contextual background



1%
of GNI

Research questions

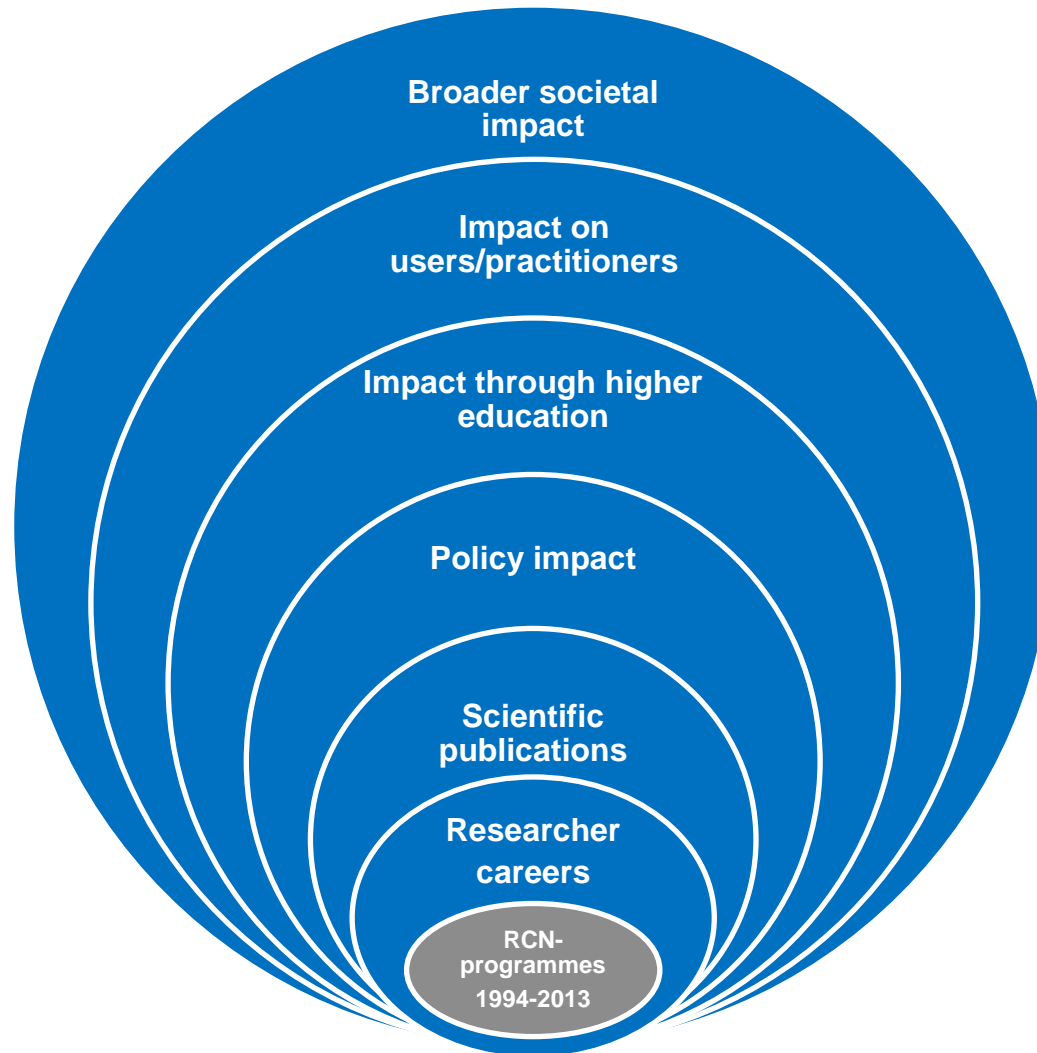
- What are the societal impacts of Norwegian development research?
- What are the pathways and patterns from/between such research and impact?
- What is the added value of such research financed through the Research council of Norway?



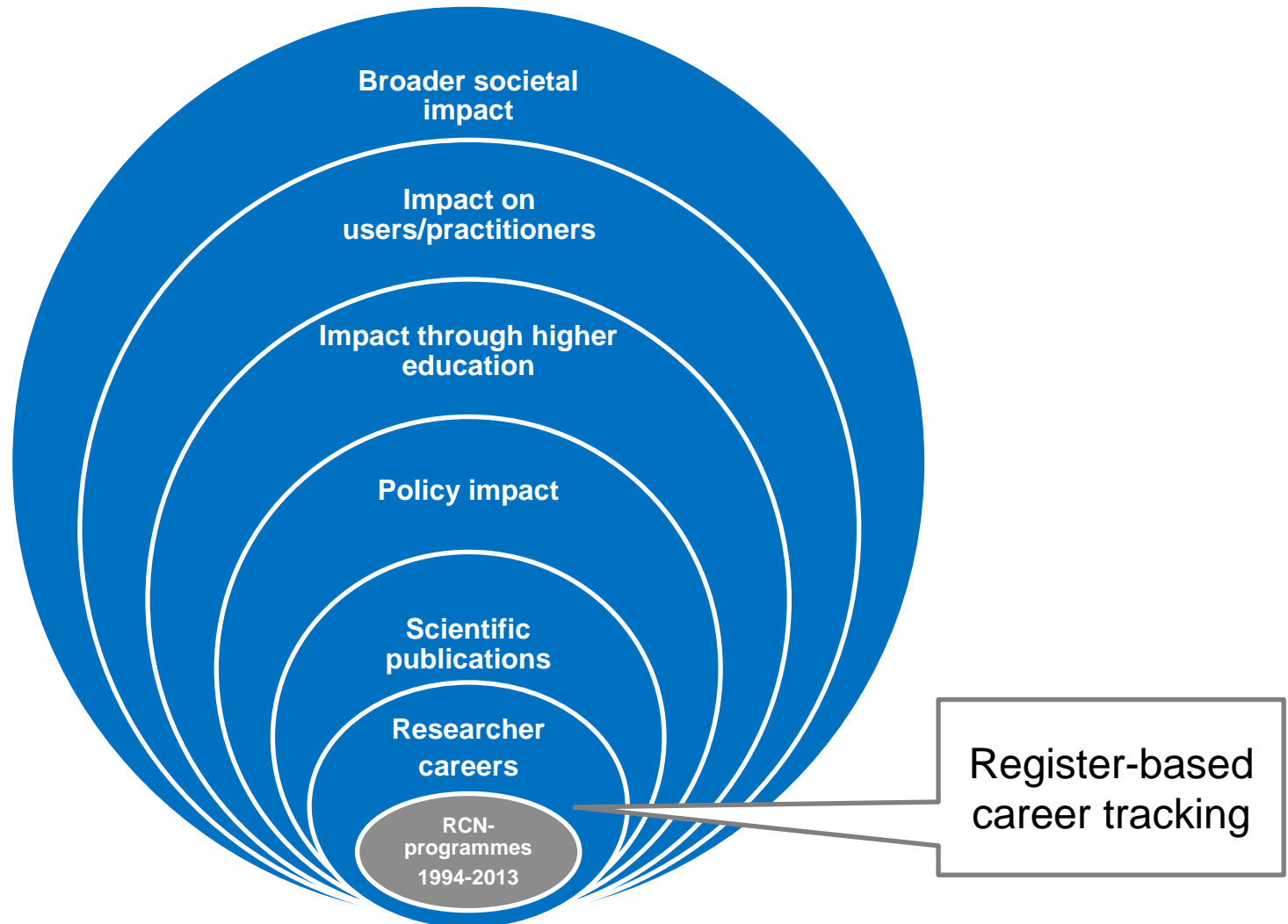
10 research programmes – 20 years – 100 MEUR

Programme	period	total budget (mill NOK)
The multilateral system in the field of development (MULTI)	1994-2005	46
Forced Migration, Resource Conflicts and Development (TVUMIG) ¹⁾	1996-2001	19
Fisheries in Developing Countries (U-FISK)	1996-2002	28
Globalisation and Marginalisation: Multi- and Interdisciplinary Research on Development Paths in the South (UTISØR)	1998-2007	170
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Fellowship Programme ³⁾	2000-2012	22
South Africa – Norway Programme on Research Cooperation (SANCOOP)	2001- 2017 ⁴⁾	110
Research on Poverty and Peace (POVPEACE) ⁵⁾	2005-2013	140
Norway – A Global Partner (NORGLOBAL)	2008-2013	355
The Norwegian Programme for Research Cooperation with India (INDNOR)	2010-2019	205
Independent projects within environment and development research (REK-MU/FRIMUF)	1993- 2012 ⁶⁾	186

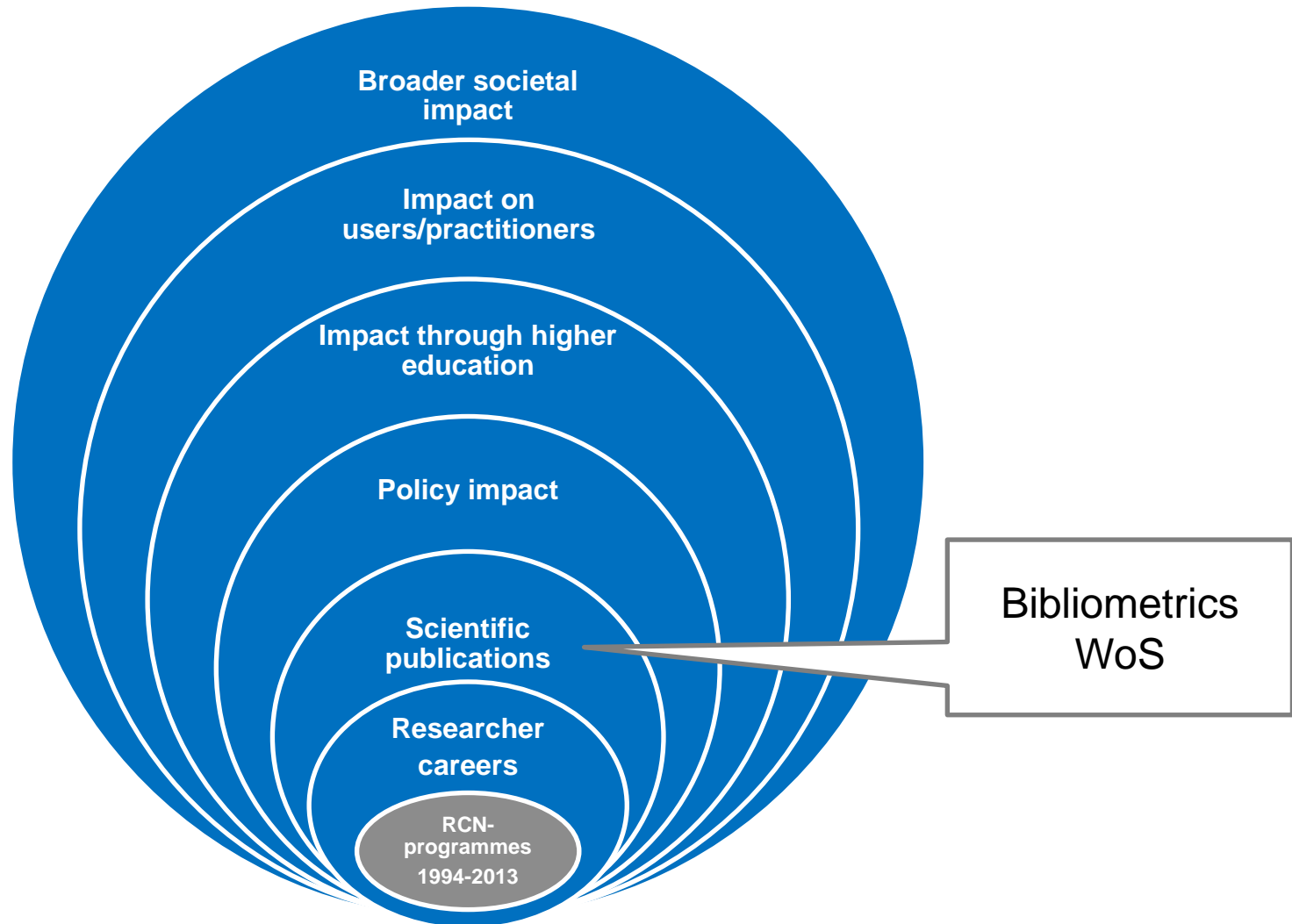
A mixed methodology approach



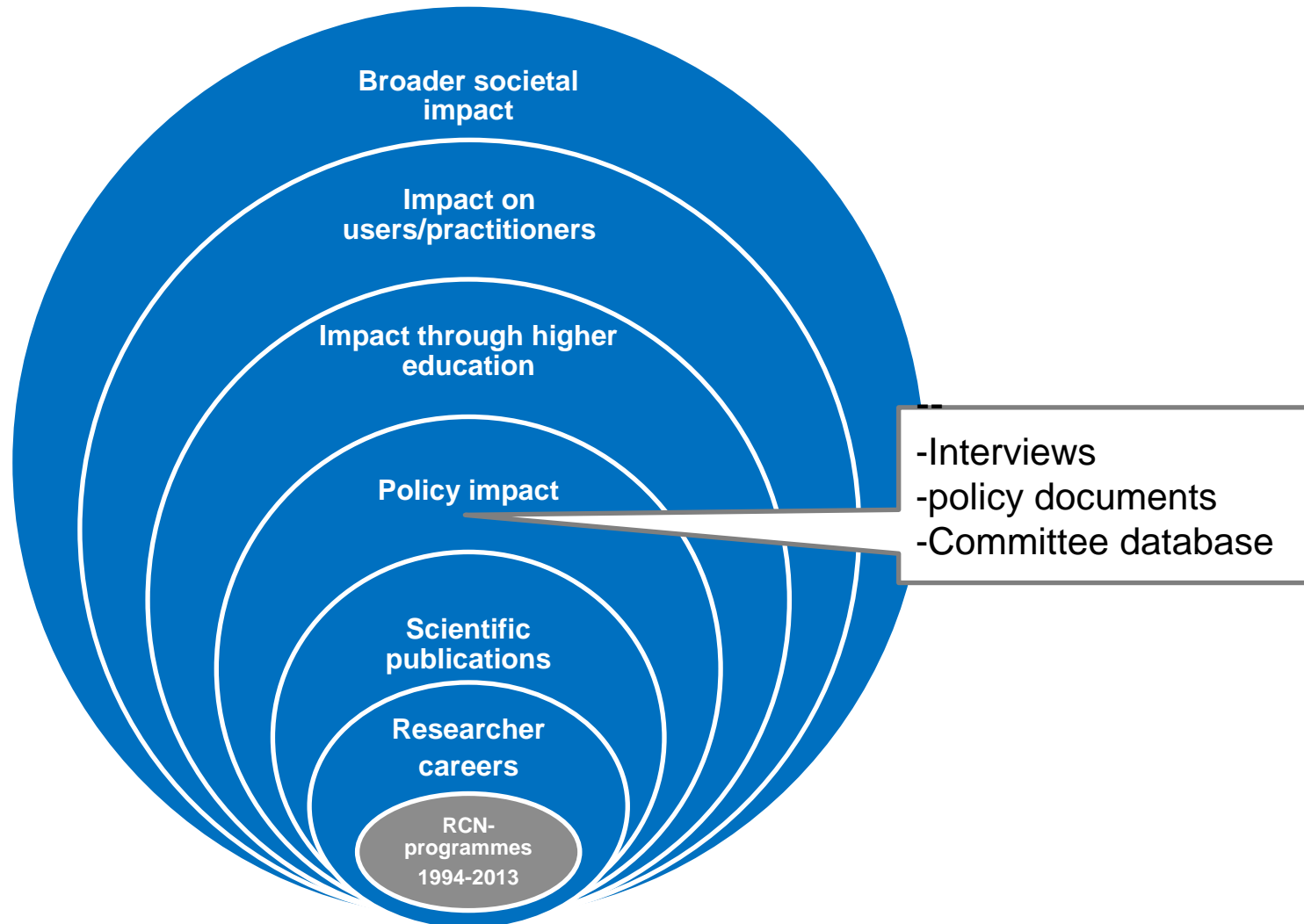
A mixed methodology approach



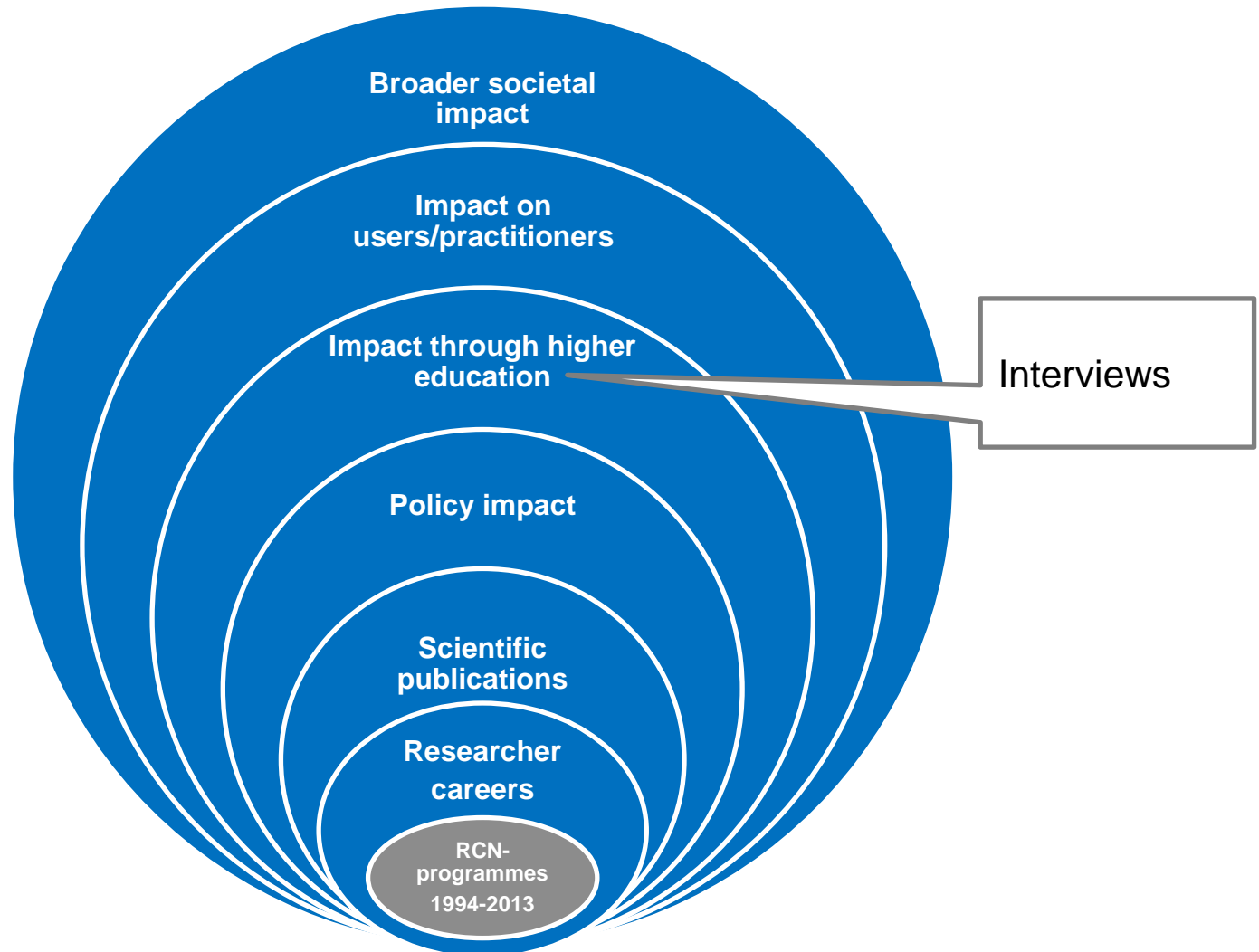
A mixed methodology approach



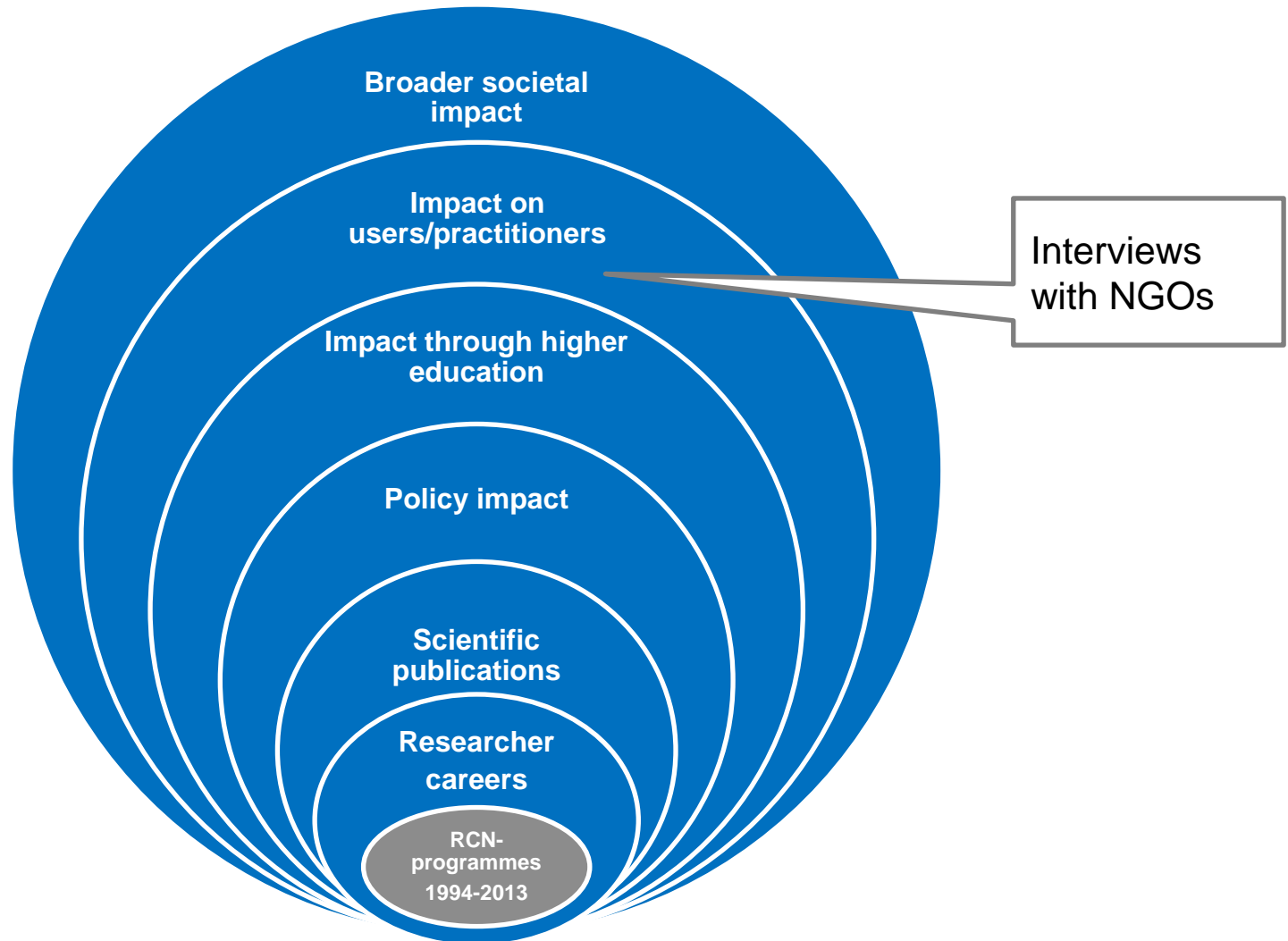
A mixed methodology approach



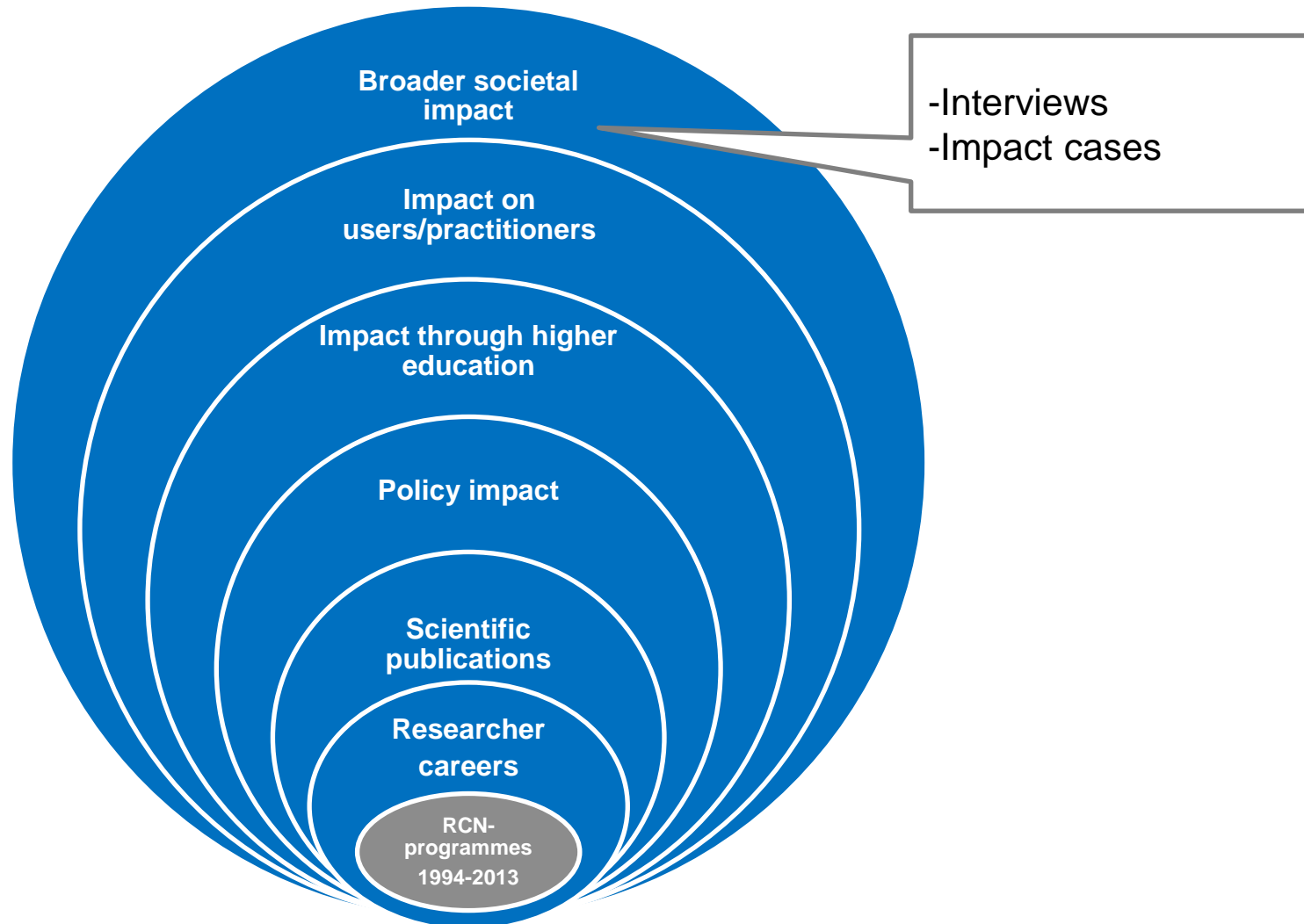
A mixed methodology approach



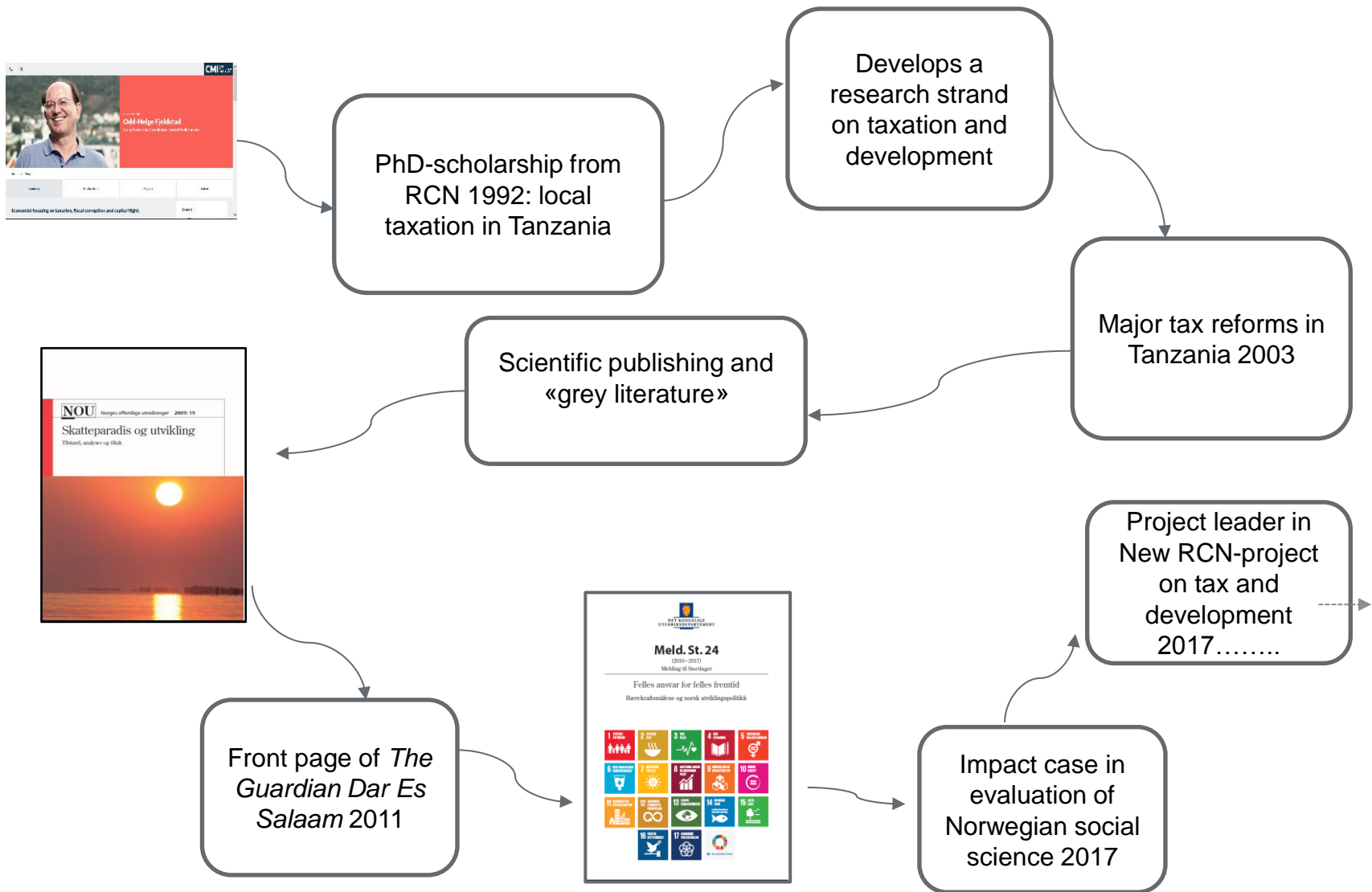
A mixed methodology approach



A mixed methodology approach

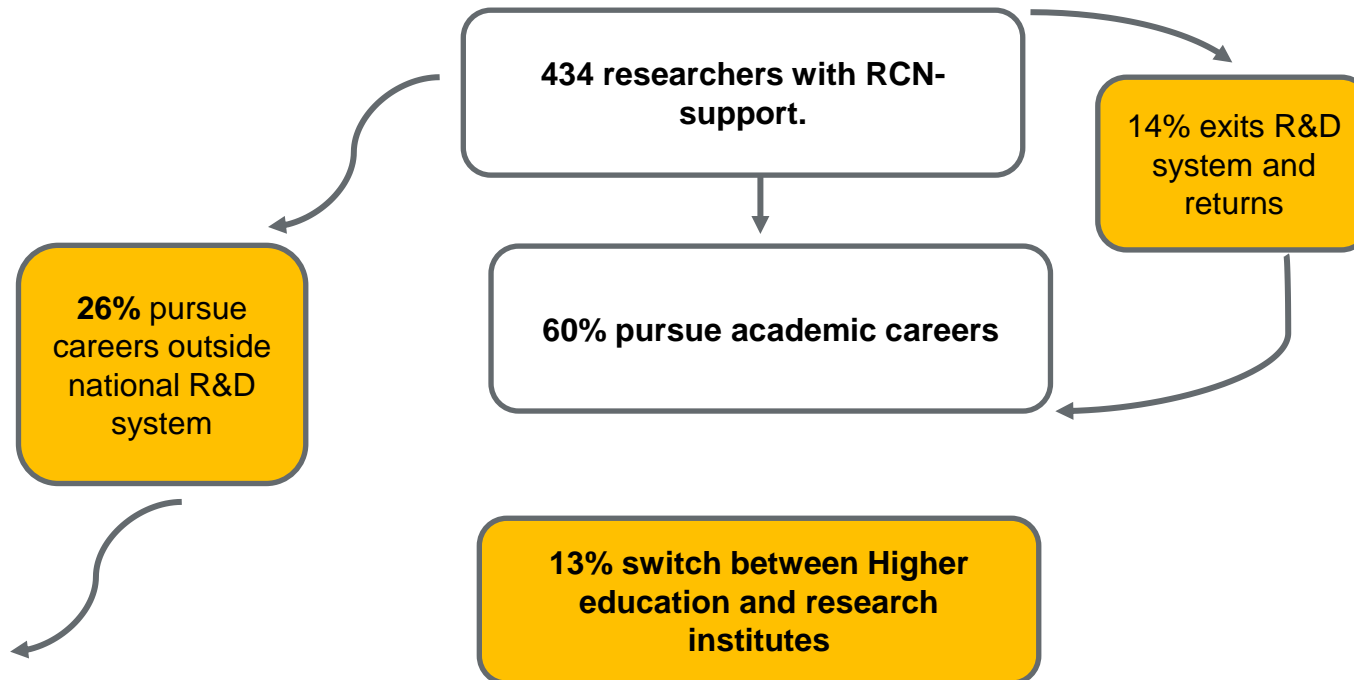


From public R&D support to societal impact



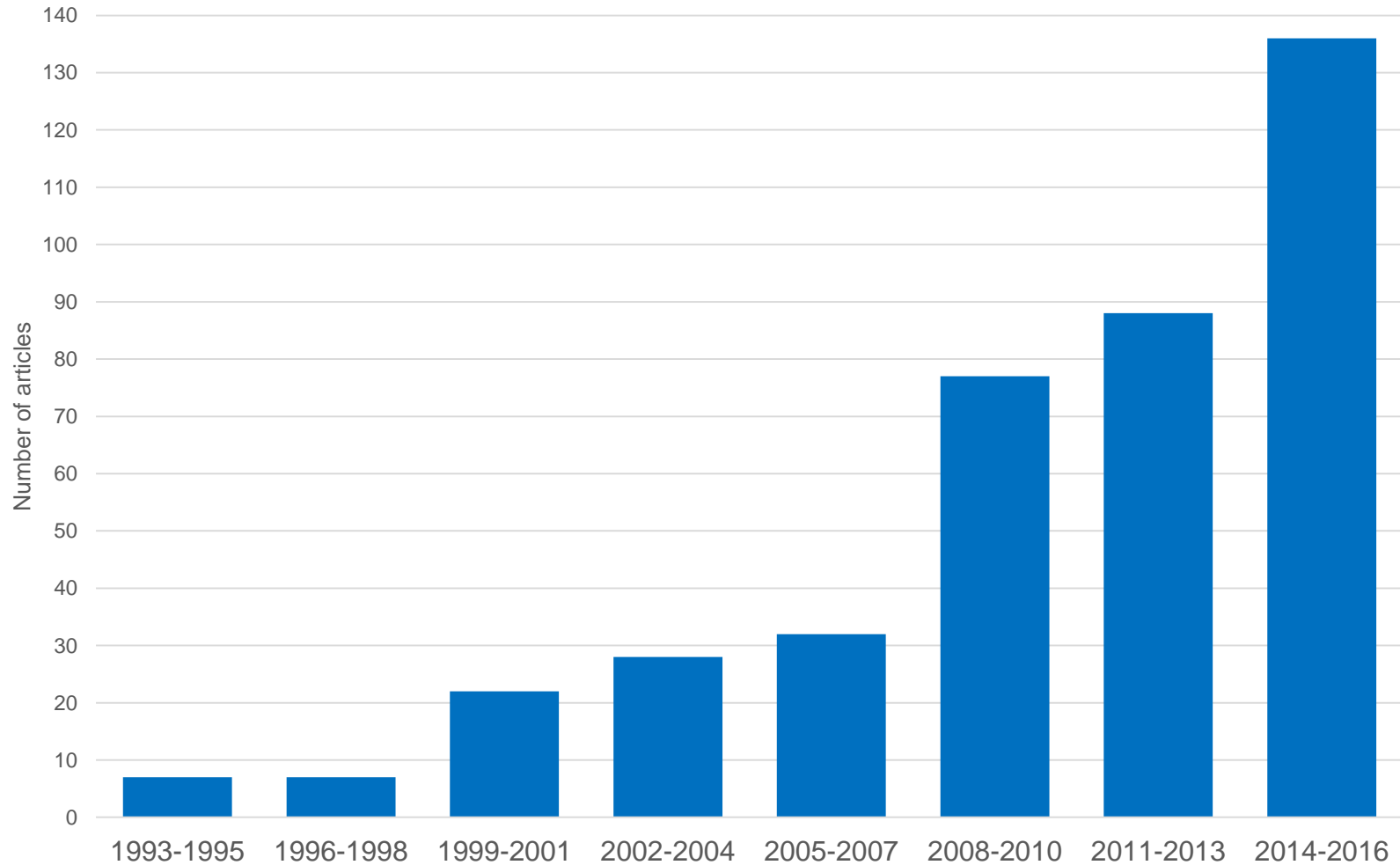
The careers of development researchers

Linked NIFU/Research Personnell Registry and RCN project database

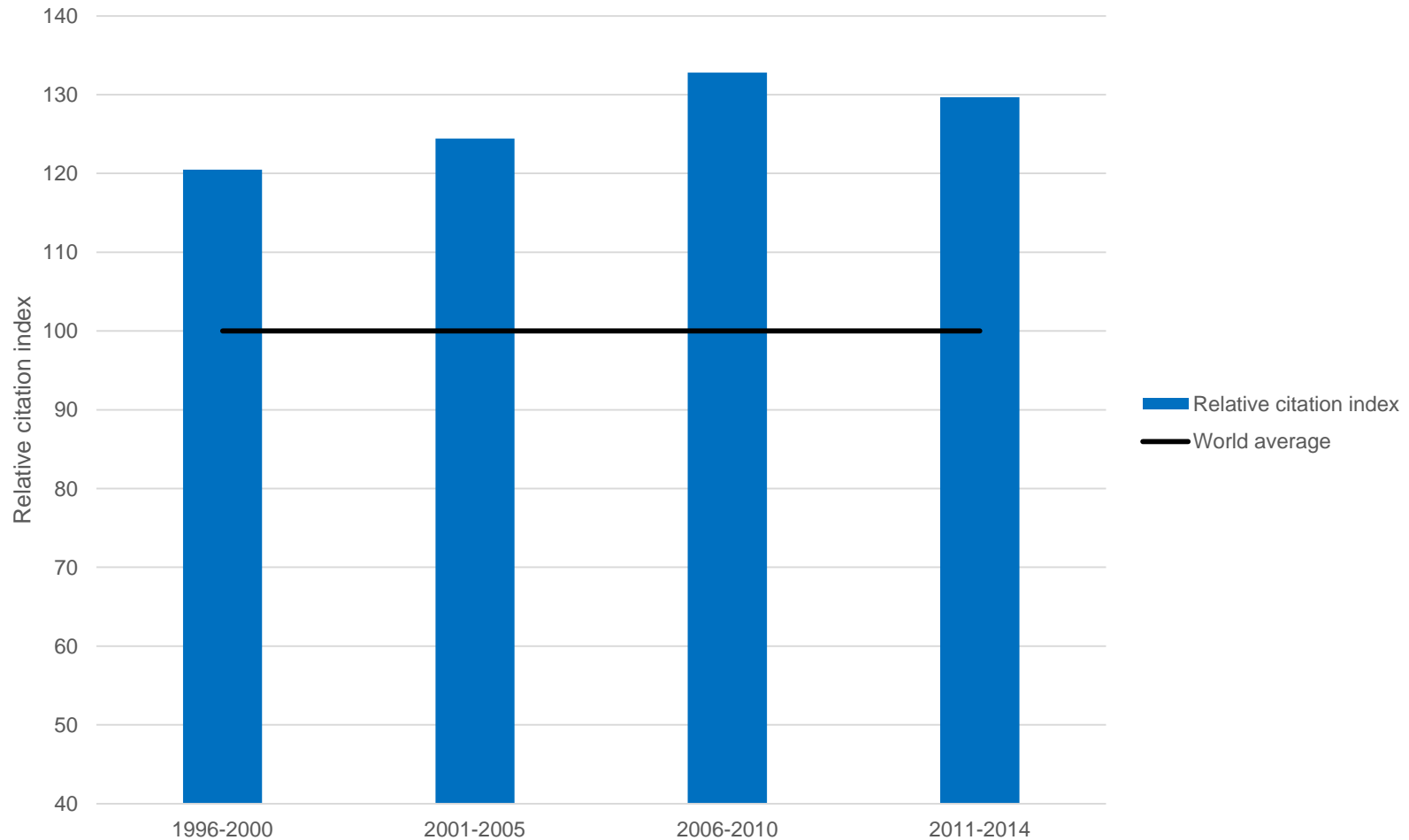


Strong increase in development research publishing

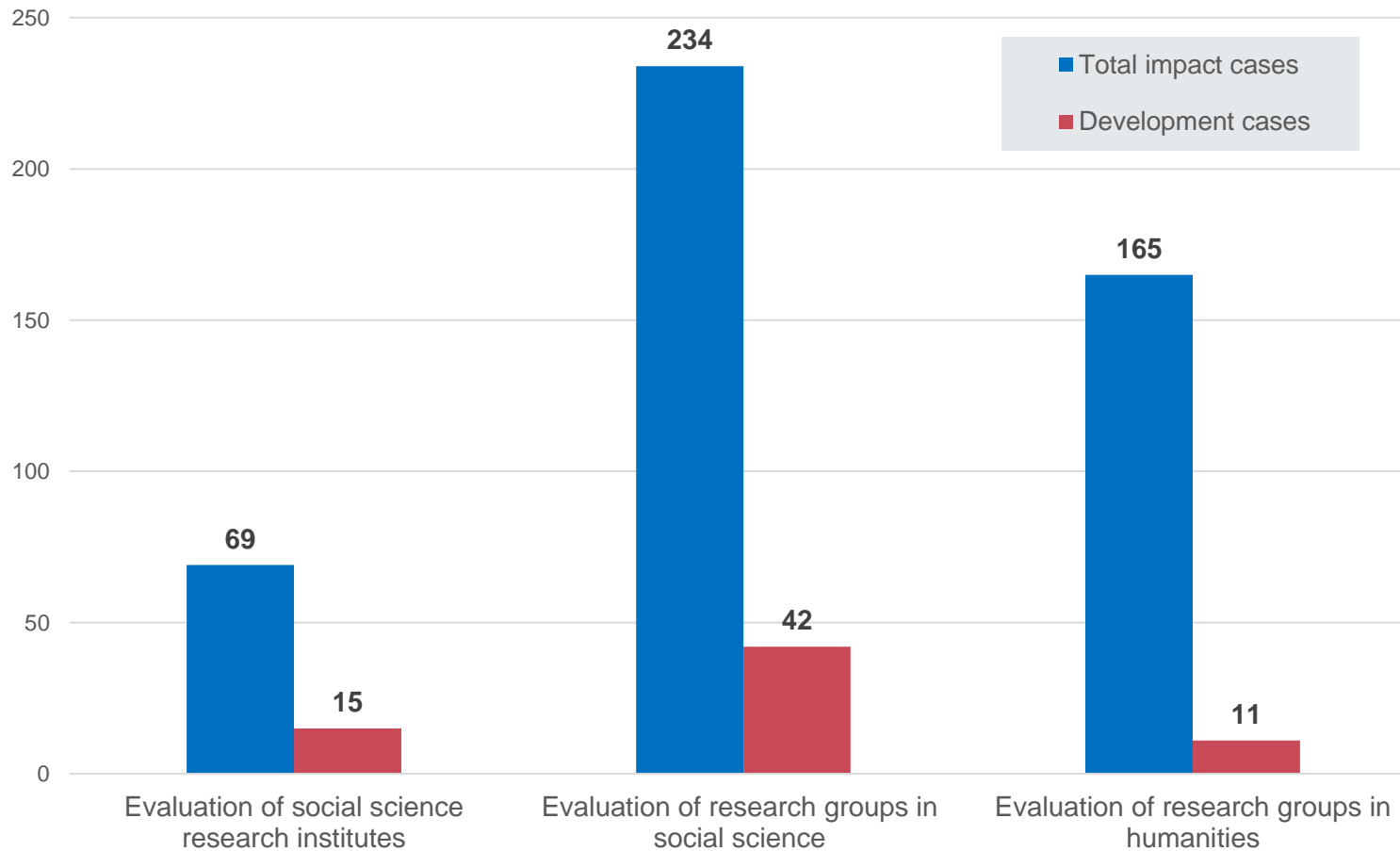
- Norwegian scientific publications in development studies 1993-2016



RCN-supported PhDs in dev. research are cited well above world average and on par with Norwegian research



Development issues in 68 of 450 impact cases in social science/humanities



Main policy lessons

- **Frequent but selective** use of development research/researchers in Norwegian development aid policies
- «Brains above papers» - Ministers, ministries and policy makers prefer **personal/targeted** scientific advice before articles and general evidence
- Research is **more reactive than proactive** – «what works?» instead of «what are the future challenges?»
- Little direct contact between practitioners (NGOs) and development research/researchers
- Policy makers and practitioners have little knowledge of and engagement in ongoing research programmes

Main methodological lessons

- Tracing the impacts of cross-disciplinary fields of research, such as development research, requires **mixed methods**
- A need for **better linkages** between funded projects and the scientific publications related to these projects.
- Better data and reporting of researchers' **contributions to the public debate** would provide a better foundation for assessing and comparing non-academic publishing (Web crawling, social media)
- Register based **career tracking**: Should be linked with sources that shed light on entire research careers based on bibliometrics, CV-analysis, social media and other approaches.
- **Impact cases**: Tell “the whole impact story” but self-selected and large variations in accuracy and conceptions of impact

www.nifu.no

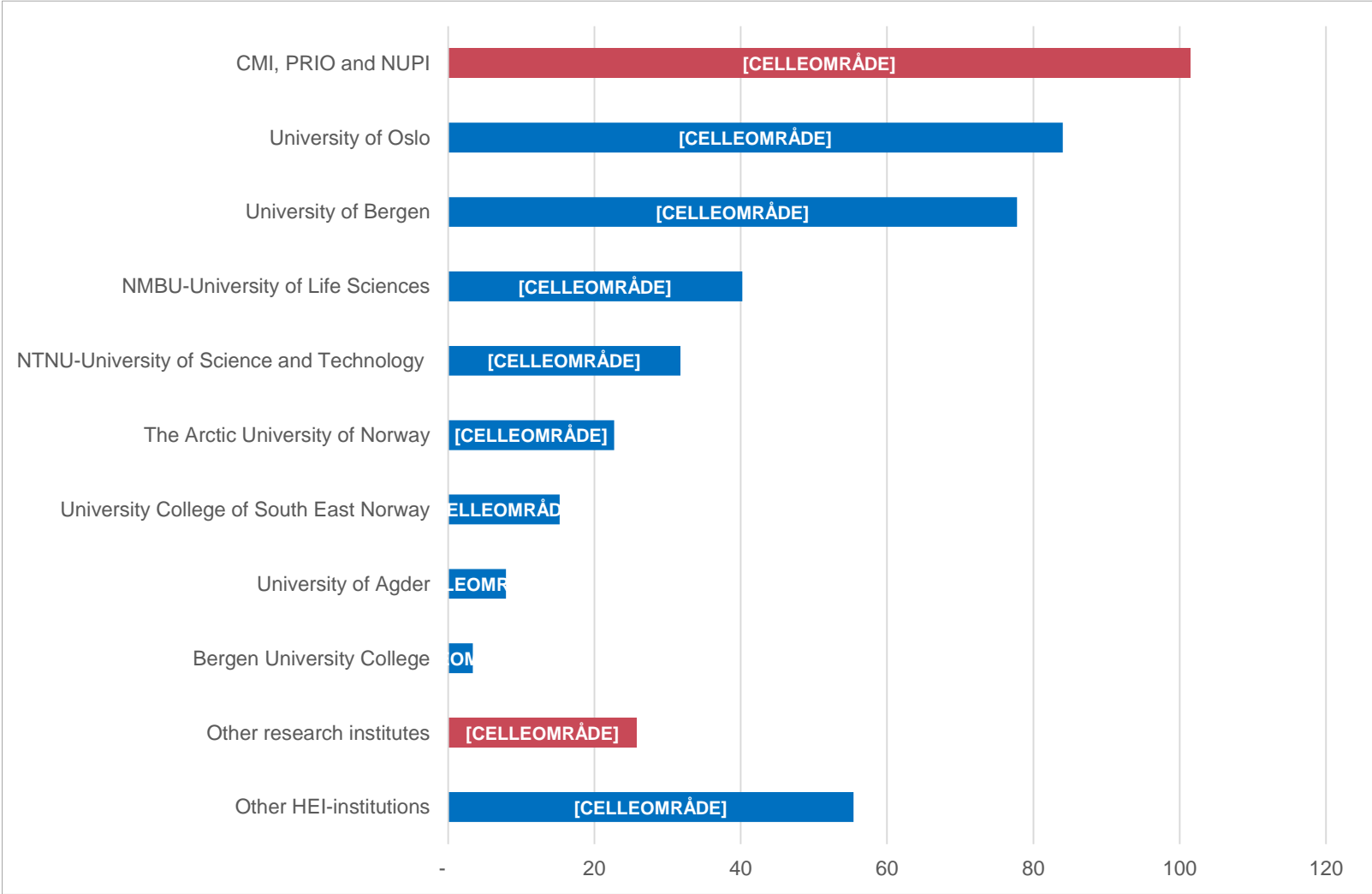
NIFU

What is development research?

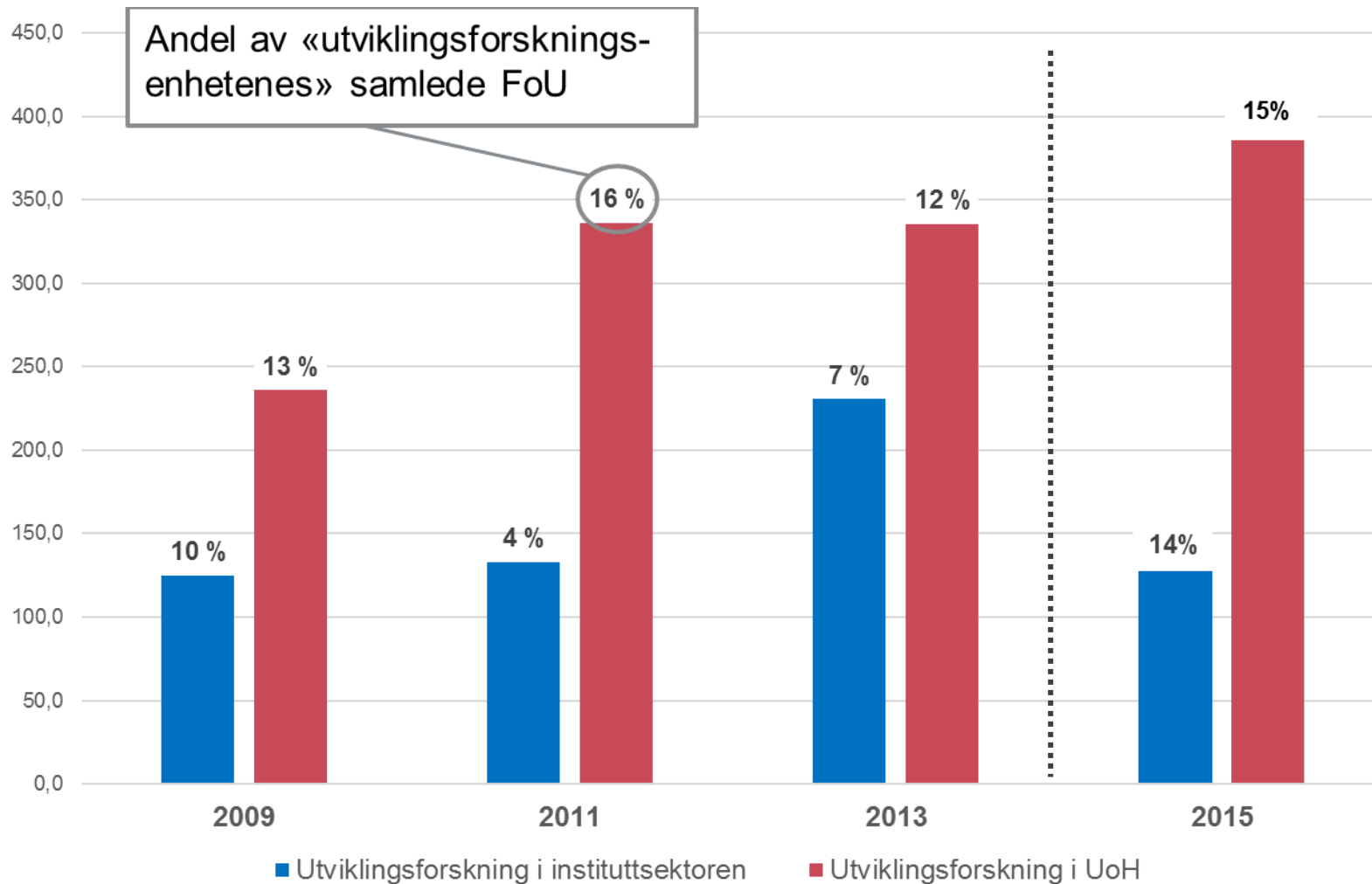
According to the current RCN-definition, development research is

Research which is relevant for understanding interlinkages and transition processes on the global, national and local level, and can contribute to knowledge on the reduction of poverty, strengthening of human rights, and sustainable development.

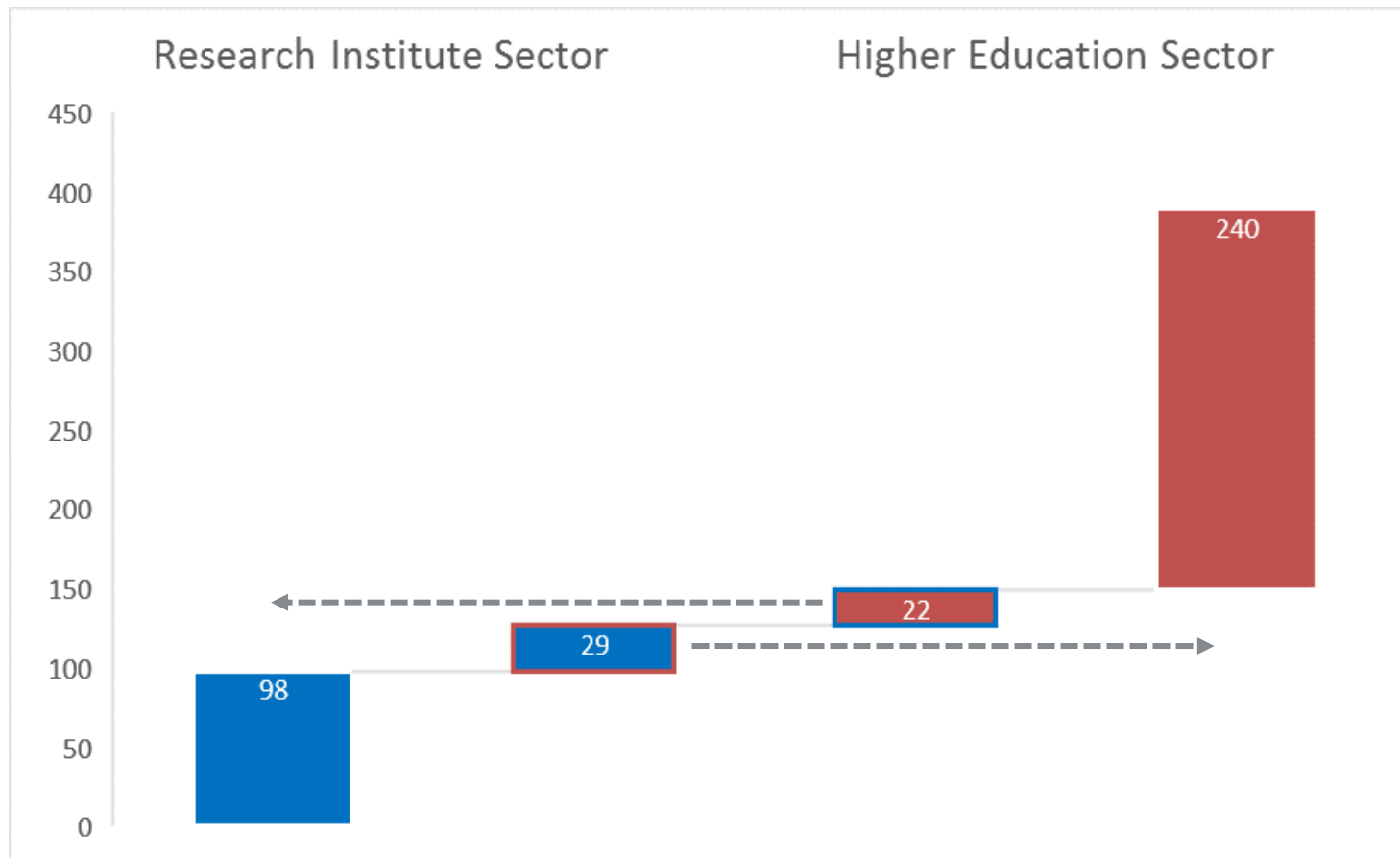
A handful of actors perform 2/3 of development research.



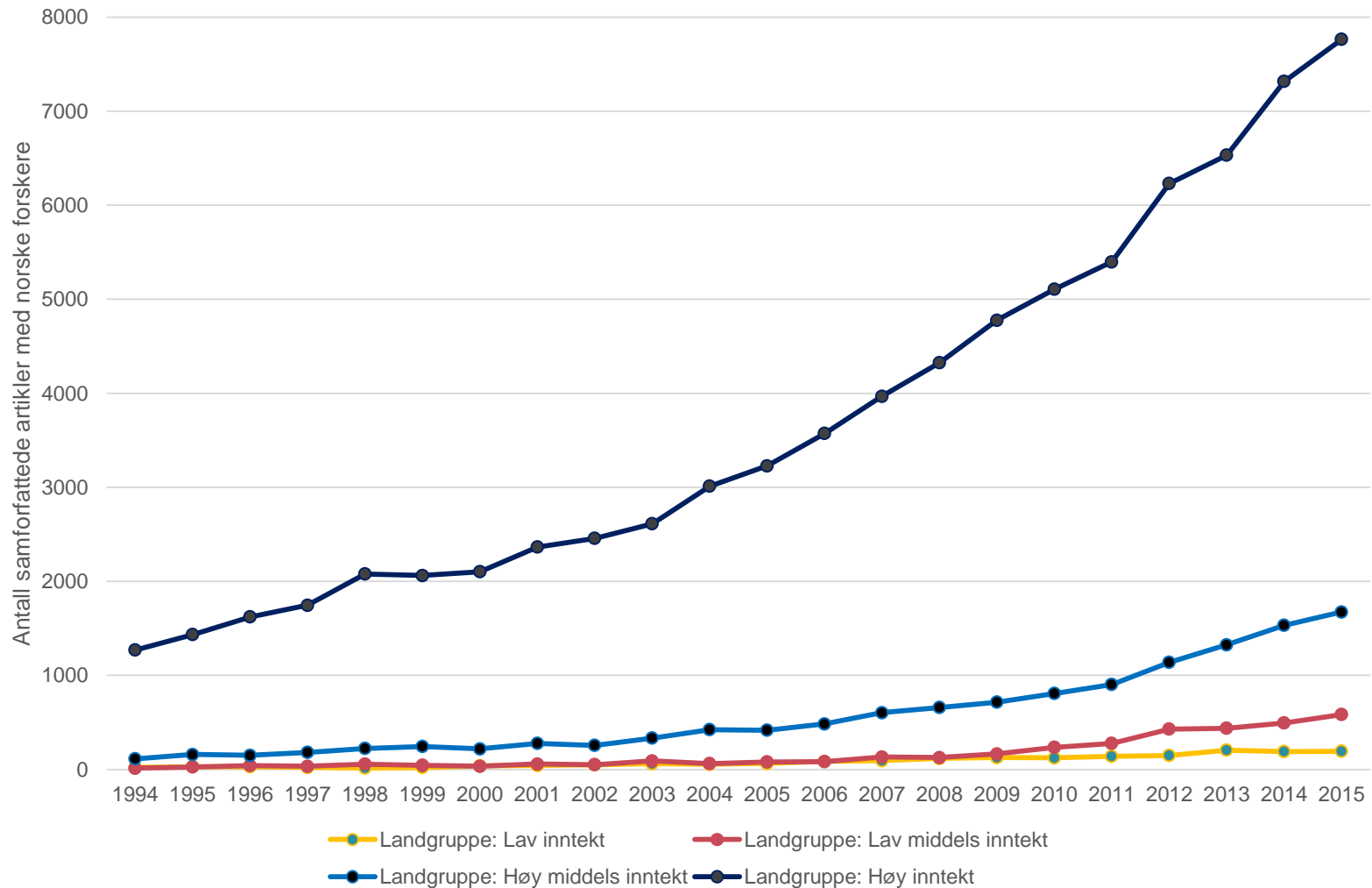
Rapporterte driftsutgifter til utviklingsforskning i UoH- og instituttsektoren. Mill. kroner 2009-2015



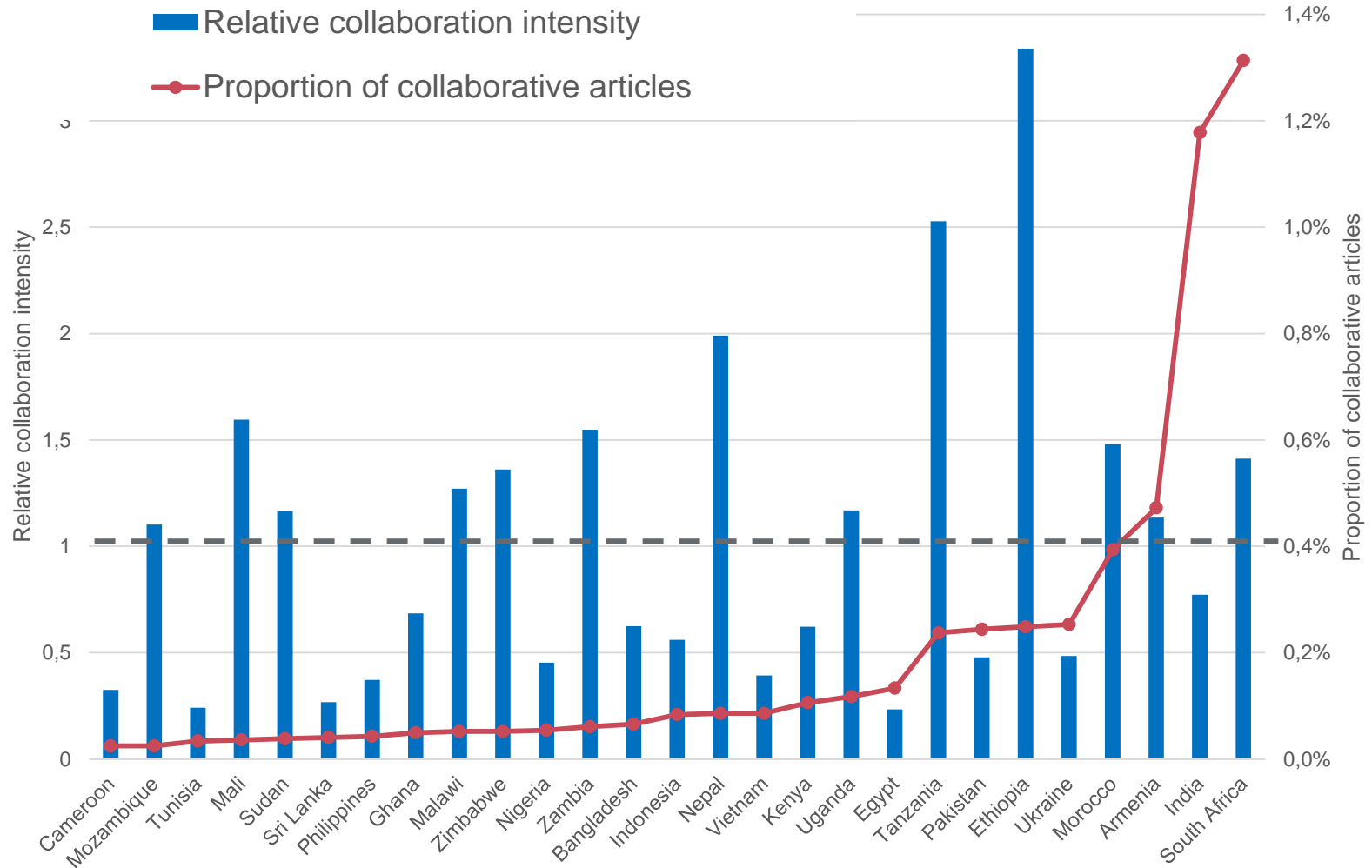
13% av forskerne har skiftet mellom UoH- og instituttsektoren



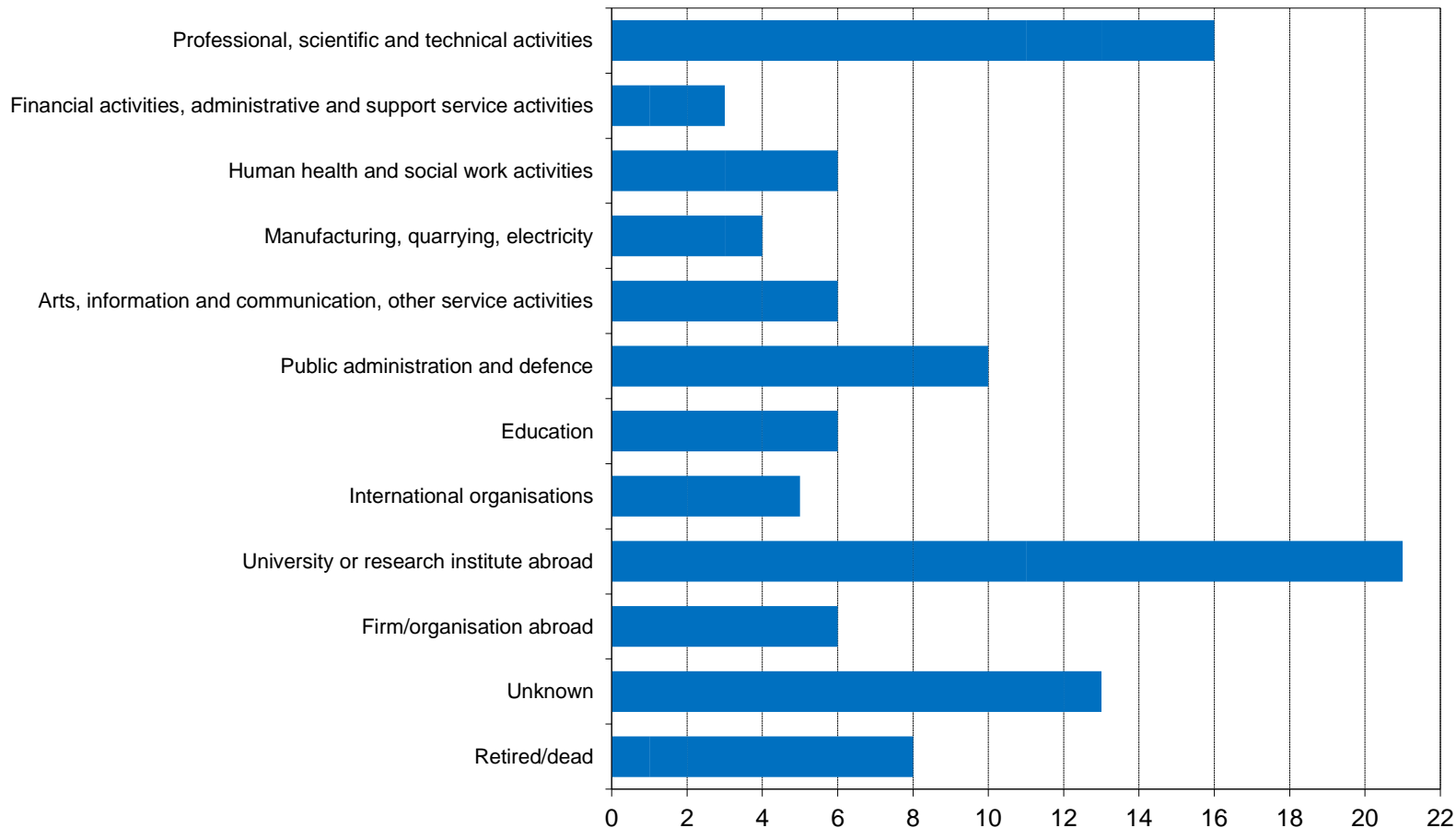
Antall norske artikler som har medforfattere fra andre land, 1994-2015 per BNI-landgruppe.



Totalt sett mye sampublisering med Sør Afrika og India – relativt sett mest samarbeid med Etiopia og Tanzania



Hvor har det blitt av de som har gjort karriere utenfor forskningssystemet?



NFR-utviklingsforskernes karriereveier

Basert på NIFUs Forskerpersonalregister (FPR) og Forskningsrådets prosjektdata

