

From Knowledge Mobilisation to Policy Impact



CHRIS FOX (PROFESSOR OF EVALUATION AND POLICY ANALYSIS)
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Overview

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- Concepts
- What works
- Concepts
- What works



Case study: The UK Research Excellence Framework

Getting evidence practice: conceptualising knowledge mobilisation



The challenge: getting research into practice



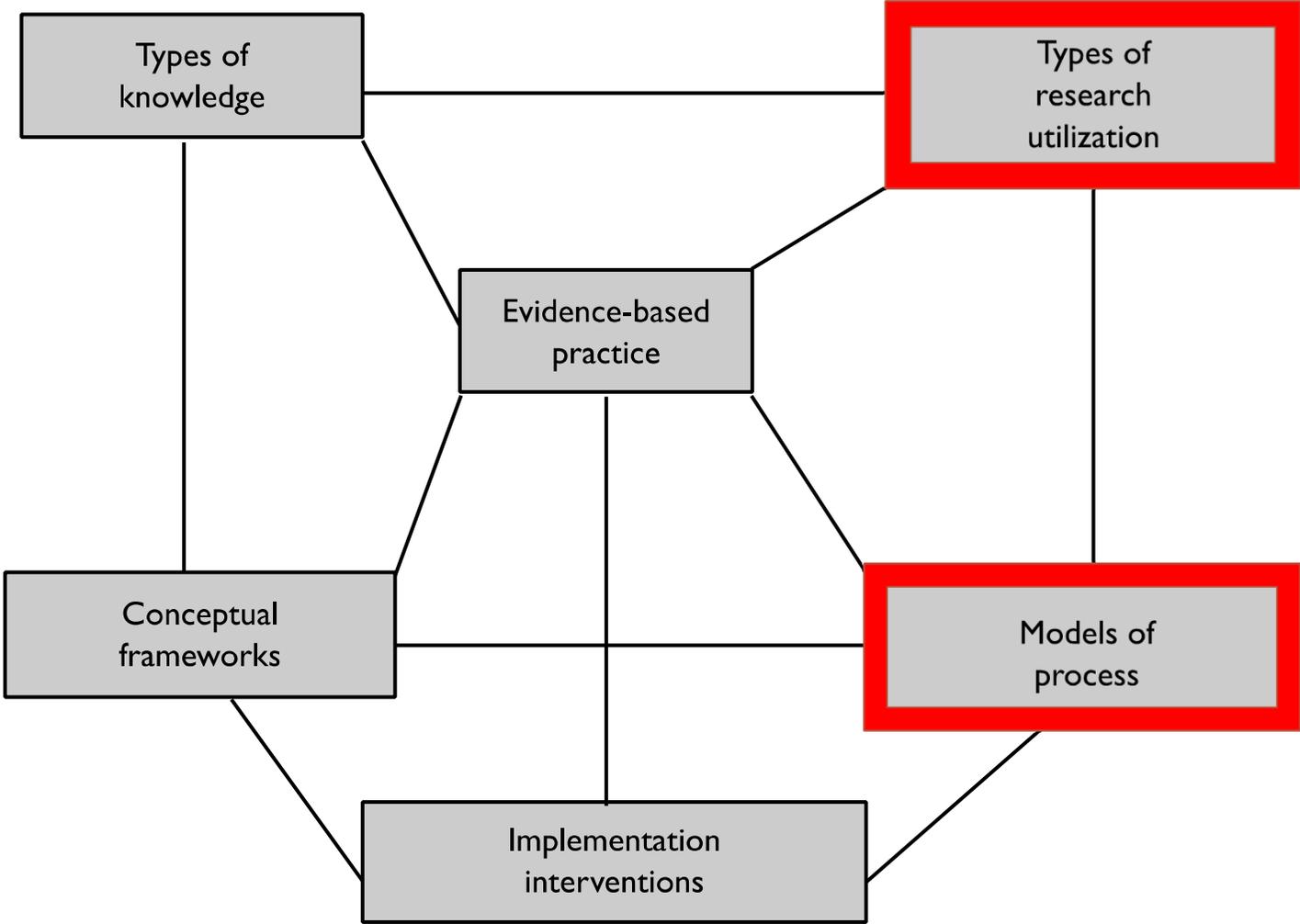
- **The challenge**

- “a growing realization of the failure of simple models of research-into-practice as either descriptions or prescriptions” (Nutley et al. 2003: 126)

The response

- “Policy players and service delivery managers are recognizing that devising better mechanisms for pushing research information out (dissemination) is having only limited success and are seeking more effective ways of implementing EBP.” (Nutley et al. 2003: 126)

Mapping the terrain of Research utilisation and EBP



Models of Process



Different ways to conceptualize process of research implementation:

- *Research into practice*
 - evidence is external to the world of practice.
 - a linear approach: research -> dissemination -> utilization (Nutley et al. 2003).
 - Researchers and practitioners are 2 communities: dissemination strategies help to 'bridge the gap' between them (ibid.).
- *Research in practice*
 - research evidence generation and professional practice are intertwined
 - emphasis is not on the researcher-as-disseminator, but on the practitioner-as-learner (Nutley et al. 2003).
- *Research as socially constructed*
 - research evidence cannot be separated from its social context
 - we need to understand the social construction of knowledge (Nutley et al. 2003).

Research utilisation



1. Instrumental use

Research feeds directly into decision-making for policy and practice.

2. Conceptual use

Even if practitioners are blocked from using findings, research can change their understanding of a situation, provide new ways of thinking and offer insights into the strengths and weaknesses of particular courses of action. New conceptual understandings can then sometimes be used in instrumental ways.

3. Mobilization of support

Here, research becomes an instrument of persuasion. Findings – or simply the act of research – can be used as a political tool and to legitimate particular courses of action or inaction.

4. Wider influence

Research can have an influence beyond the institutions and events being studied. Evidence may be synthesized. It might come into currency through networks of practitioners and researchers, and alter policy paradigms or belief communities. This kind of influence is both rare and hard to achieve, but research adds to the accumulation of knowledge, which ultimately contributes to large-scale shifts in thinking, and sometimes action.

What works in Knowledge Mobilisation?

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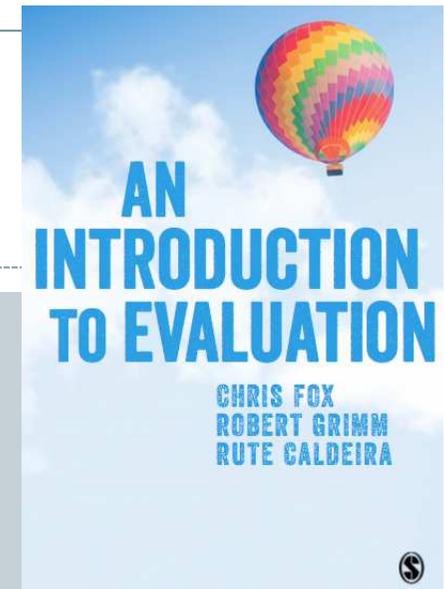


24/11/2017

Fox et al. (2016) synthesis of previous reviews

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- **Mapping beneficiaries**
- **Research must be ‘translated’** for practice and policy contexts
- **Ownership** of research by consumers (policy-makers, etc.)
- **Supporting decision-makers** by ‘teaching’ potential users about the strengths/limits of research.
- **Intermediaries** including ‘conveyors’, ‘brokers’, ‘lobbyists’ and ‘knowledge brokers’
- **Personal contact (enthusiasm)**: Individual enthusiasts can help carry the process of knowledge mobilisation



Conceptualising impact

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24/11/2017

The problem: attribution

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- “a major methodological problem with the assessment of the social impact of research ... is the linking of a particular impact to a specific research effort. On the one hand, there are many possible causes of social impact, research being only one; on the other hand, research is often a multi-faceted, multidisciplinary and multi-national effort. Precise attribution is therefore always problematic.” (SIAMPI Final Report)

Measuring scientific impact

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- Monitoring social and political impact of research from all types of science is challenging.
- Citations are more relevant to demonstrating impact *within* academia, not *beyond* academia
- Ravenscroft et al (2017) investigate the extent to which existing citation based metrics can be indicative of comprehensive impact.
- They find that *citation-based impact measurement does not correlate well with UK REF impact case study results.*
- Sites such as Altmetric.com track mentions of scholarly works on social media sites, scholarly bookmarking services and in science news outlets. Ravenscroft et al argue that
 - “to evaluate wider non-academic impact we need to mine information from a much wider set of resources, including social media posts, press releases, news articles and political debates stemming from academic work”

What works in generating impact?

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Langer et al. (2016) review of Evidence-Informed Policy Impact

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What works

- Interventions facilitating access to research evidence (eg communication strategies and evidence repositories)
 - But, must simultaneously enhance decision-makers' opportunity & motivation to use evidence
- Interventions building decision-makers' skills to access / understand evidence (eg critical appraisal training programmes)
 - But, must simultaneously enhance both capability and motivation to use research evidence

What doesn't work

- Interventions that take a passive approach to communicating evidence (eg simple dissemination tools)
- Unstructured interaction and collaboration between decision-makers and researchers

Metrics



SIAMPI - Social Impact Assessment Methods through Productive Interactions (FP7)



- *Productive interactions*: “the mechanisms through which **research activities lead to a socially relevant application**. An interaction entails a **contact between a researcher and a stakeholder**. The **contact is mediated through various means**, as diverse as a research publication, a policy report, a prototype, a guideline, a website, a design, a protocol, a membership of a committee, shared use of facilities or financial contributions by a stakeholder.” (SIAMPI Final Report p.1)
- Three main types of interaction:
 1. Direct or personal interaction,
 2. Indirect interaction through a medium,
 3. Financial or material exchanges.

Evaluating 'productive interactions'

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Productive Interactions	Social impact	Stakeholder	Assessment tool
Direct, personal	Behavioral change	One-to-one, personal and professional networks	Interviews, focus group
Indirect, media	Uptake, use	Different audiences	Quantitative data collection
Financial or in kind support	Collaboration	Joint projects	Annual reports, other documents

Table from SIAMPI Final Report

Indicators

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Aspect of social impact and productive interactions	Indicators
Dissemination of knowledge	<p>But . . .</p> <p>Many of indicators grounded in academia</p>
Interest of stakeholders	
Impact and use of results	

Table 3 from SIAMPI Final Report

Delahais & Lacouette-Fougere (2017)

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- Can evaluations really contribute to evidence-based policy making at government level?
- Evaluated 65 French Government Modernisation Evaluations
- Used 'Process Tracing'
 - Construct hypotheses to 'trace' causal chain
 - Select cases to test hypotheses
 - Gather prescribed data

Tests/ Indicators

Tests:

Straw in the wind: provides evidence for or against hypothesis but by itself cannot confirm or deny it

Hoop: if passed, can affirm the relevance of a hypothesis but cannot fully confirm it, if failed, can eliminate a hypothesis

Smoking Gun: can confirm a hypothesis if passed, or weaken it if failed

Doubly Decisive: in confirming a given hypothesis eliminates any others.

Contribution	Name	Definition
		Changes in the realm of the evaluated policy were observed after, or in some
		1. Chronology: Changes in the realm of the evaluated policy were observed <i>after</i> , or in some cases in the part of the evaluation.
		Interviewed stakeholders commonly agree that the evaluation contributed to
		2. Identity: The observed changes at least partially match the evaluation recommendations.
	9. Guidance	documents aimed at the targeted public of the evaluated policy, in a view of dissemination.
	10. Other	The evaluation recommendations served as a basis for consultation with stakeholders; members of the evaluation team were asked to contribute to a Parliamentary report; the evaluation report creates momentum in the administration; a member of the evaluation team becomes Head of the evaluated policy.

UK Research Excellence Framework (REF): A case study in operationalising impact

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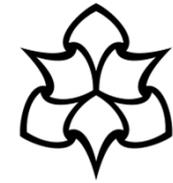


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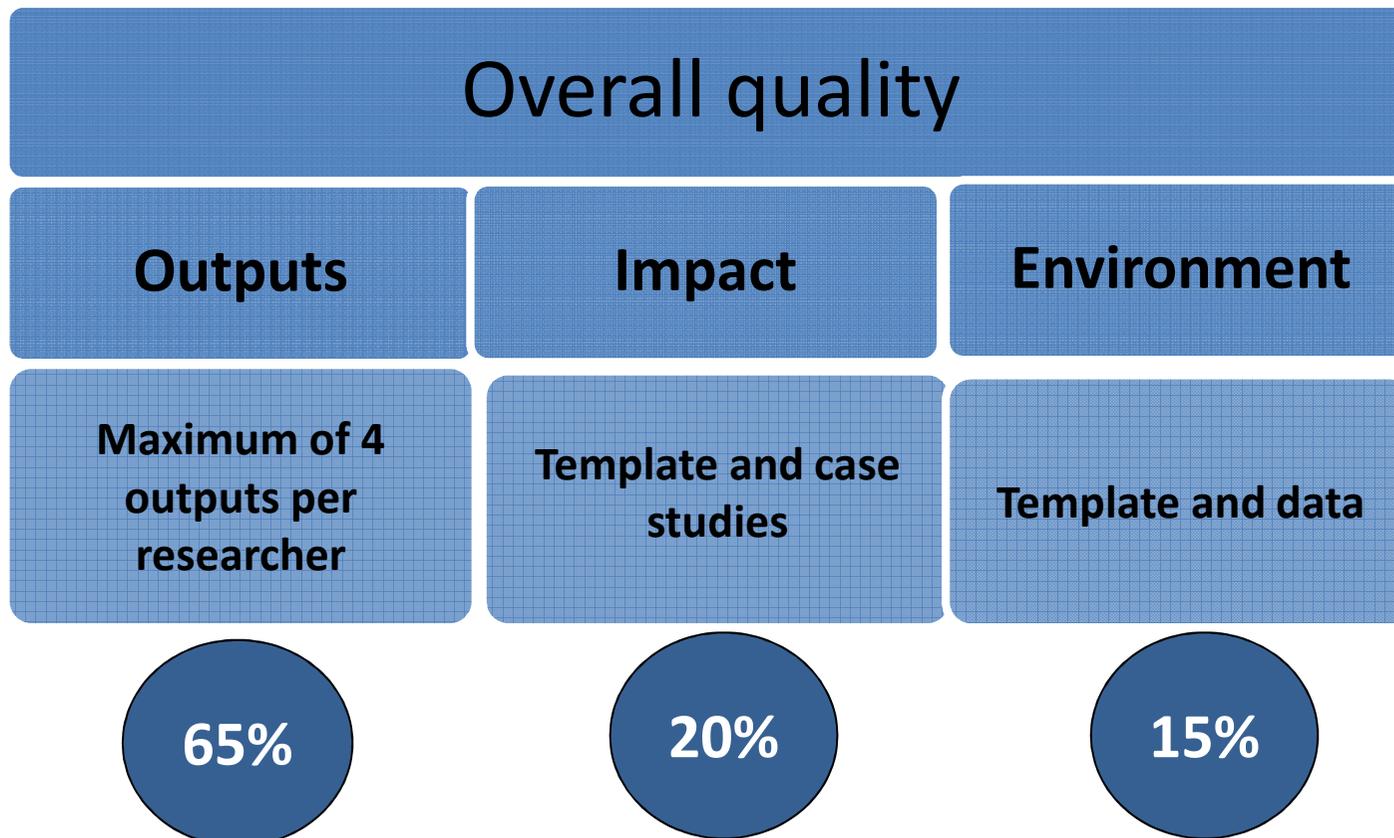
Bibliography

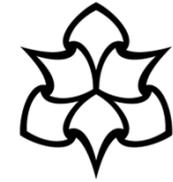


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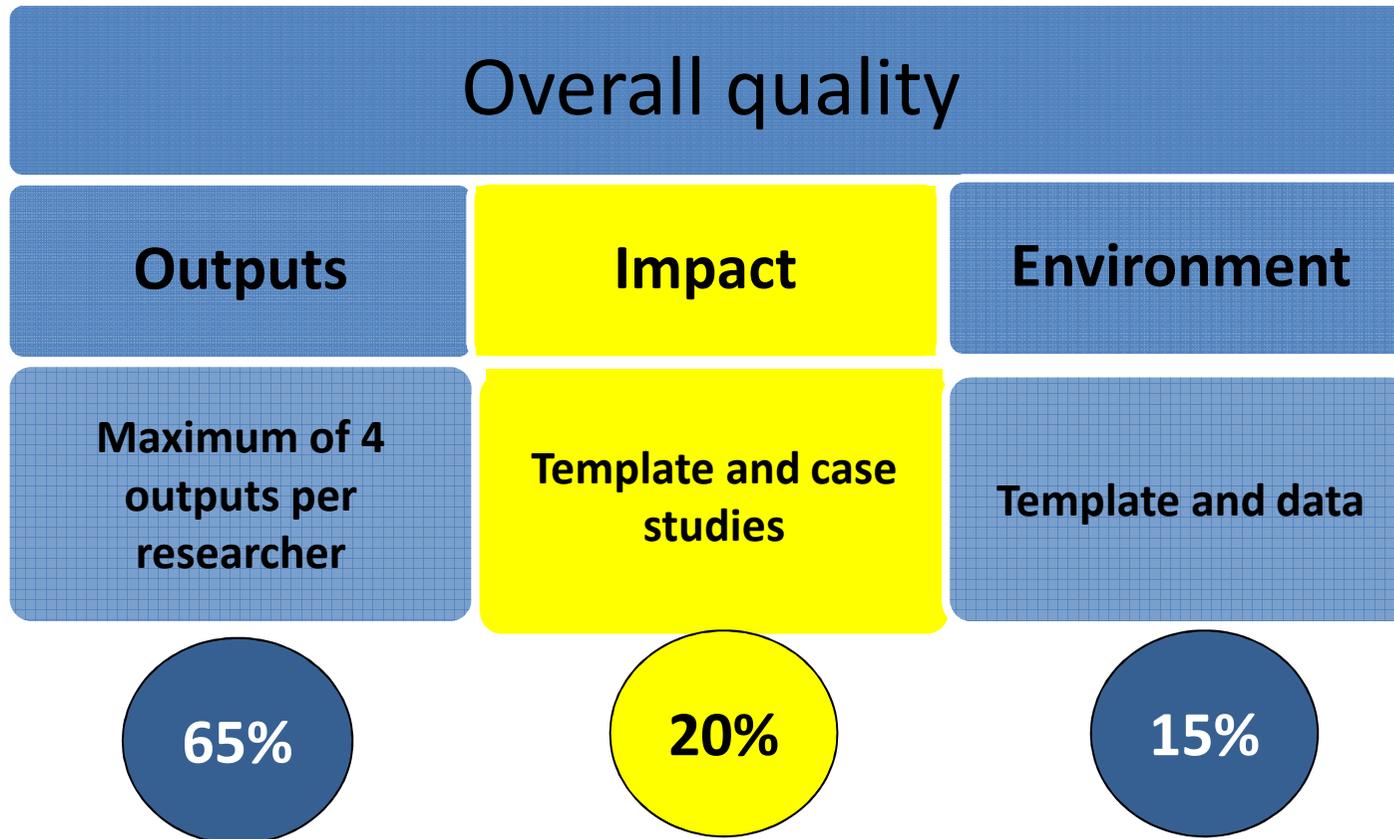


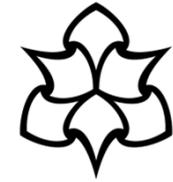
Research Excellence Framework



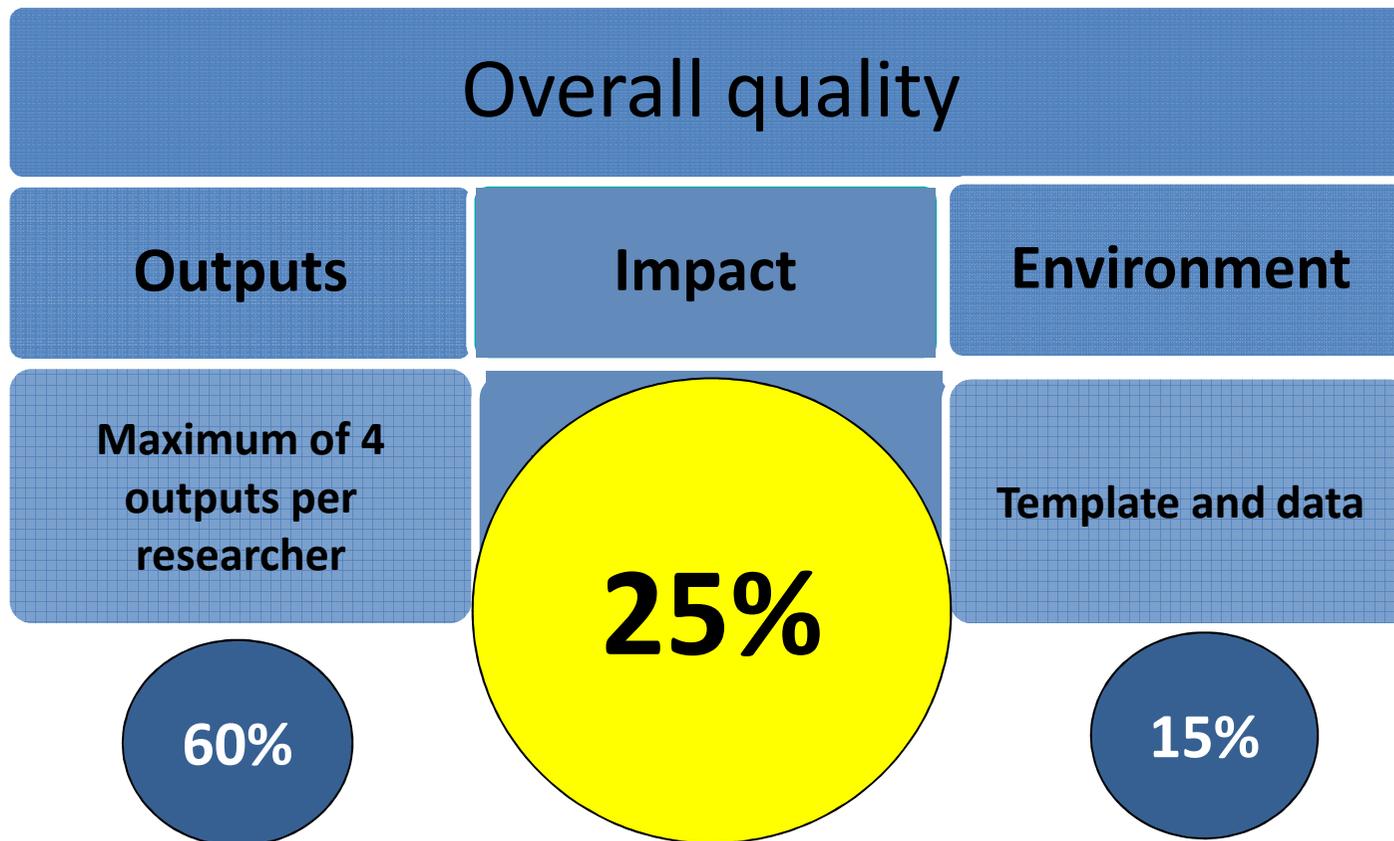


Research Excellence Framework





Research Excellence Framework



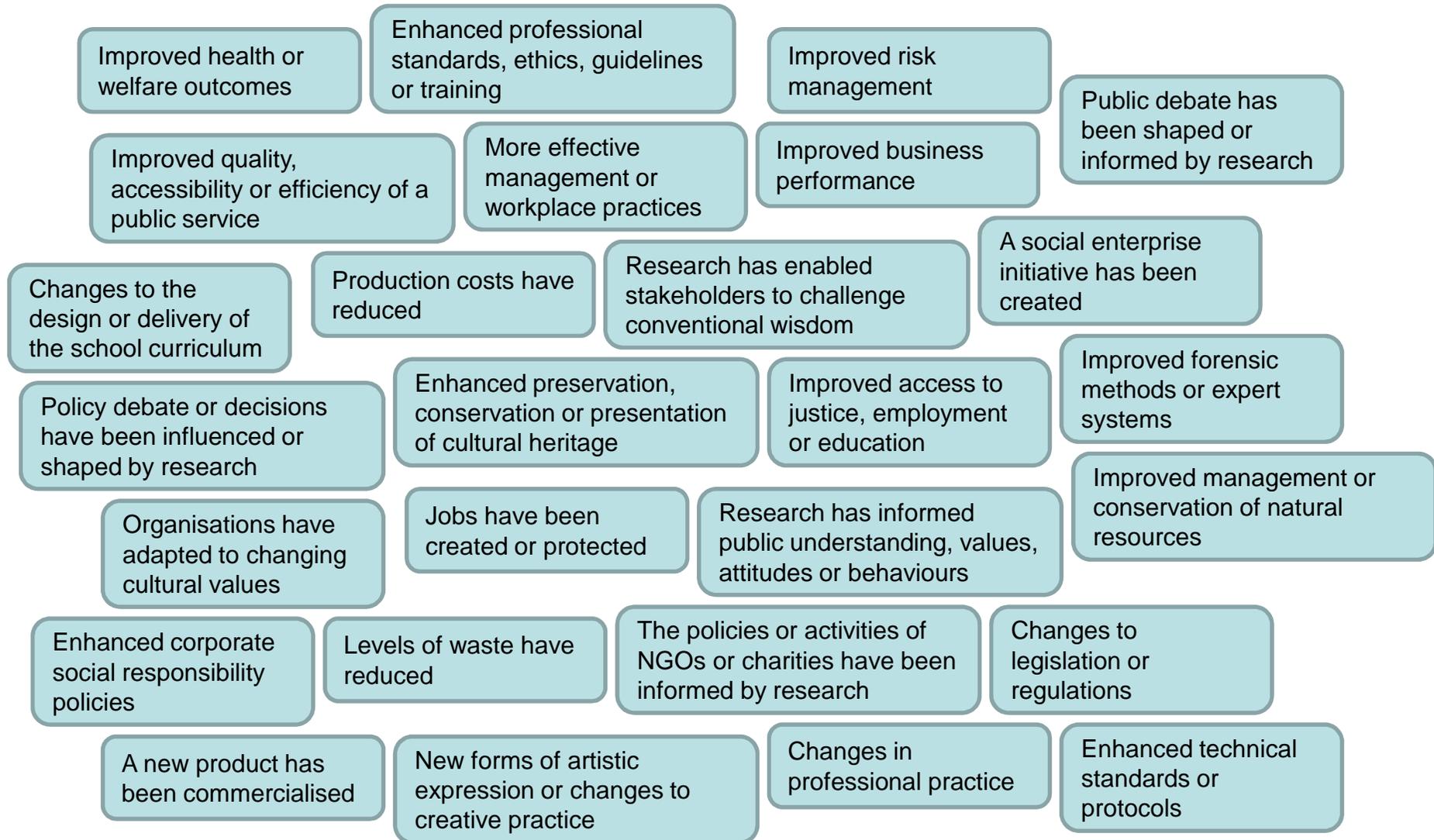


*An effect on, change or benefit to the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life **BEYOND ACADEMIA...***

*Measured by **REACH** and **SIGNIFICANCE***

(REF definition of impact)

Some examples of impact



Impact case study (REF3b)

<p>Institution: Manchester Metropolitan University</p>
<p>Unit of Assessment: C23 Sociology</p>
<p>Title of case study: Combating Caste Discrimination in the UK: Changing British Equality Law</p>
<p>1. Summary of the impact</p> <p>Annapurna Waughray is the first legal scholar to examine the capacity of British equality law to address discrimination based on caste. In 2009, Waughray identified the limitations of existing discrimination law for capturing caste as a form of discrimination. Her work contends that existing religious discrimination and race discrimination provisions are inadequate to fully cover caste discrimination, and that if caste discrimination is to be legally regulated in Britain, an explicit statutory prohibition should be introduced. Waughray's work has directly informed governmental, parliamentary, academic, practitioner, UN and NGO understandings of the capacity of British equality law to cover caste discrimination.</p>
<p>2. Underpinning research</p> <p>Caste is a system of social organisation based on descent which is associated primarily with South Asia but which also exists in South Asian diaspora communities including those in the UK, while analogous systems of inherited status based on descent exist worldwide. In India - the world's largest caste-affected country - discrimination based on caste affects around 167 million Dalits, also known as 'Scheduled Castes' in Indian legal and administrative terminology, formerly known</p>

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(435)

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(86)

(35)

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(17)

(152)



REF2014 included almost 7000 impact case studies:

Subject area	No. of case studies
Healthcare Science	1586
Science and Technology	1469
Social Sciences	1965
Arts and Humanities	1617

Total case studies in SSH = 3582 vs 3055 in the Sciences!



Are we living in a computer simulation?

University of Oxford

In 2003, Professor Nick Bostrom published a ground-breaking article entitled “Are You Living in a Computer Simulation?” in which he advanced arguments to suggest that it is more than just a sceptical hypothesis that we might be living in a computer simulation. It is almost certainly the case.

This article generated considerable interest, both within the philosophical study and beyond. It inspired: a popular “wiki site” devoted to the idea; a highly acclaimed play *World of Wires* (winner of the 2012 Obie Award for Best Direction) which ran in New York and Paris in January and November 2012 respectively; a very successful novel *Bedlam*, published in early 2013; and another novel *The Simulator* published in July 2013.

Ding dong: impact 'chaos' lurks on the doorstep

Paul Manners worries that rush to tell research stories turns academics into salesmen and undermines collaboration

April 18, 2013

By [Paul Jump](#)

Twitter: [@PaulJump](#)



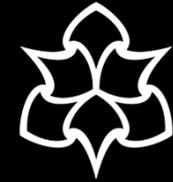
Academic colleagues were 'initially like rabbits in the headlights, absolutely panicking because they had never evaluated a case study before'

"I was quite sceptical at first but I think [the assessment of impact] was wholly transparent and fair, and I fail to see how it could have been done much better,"

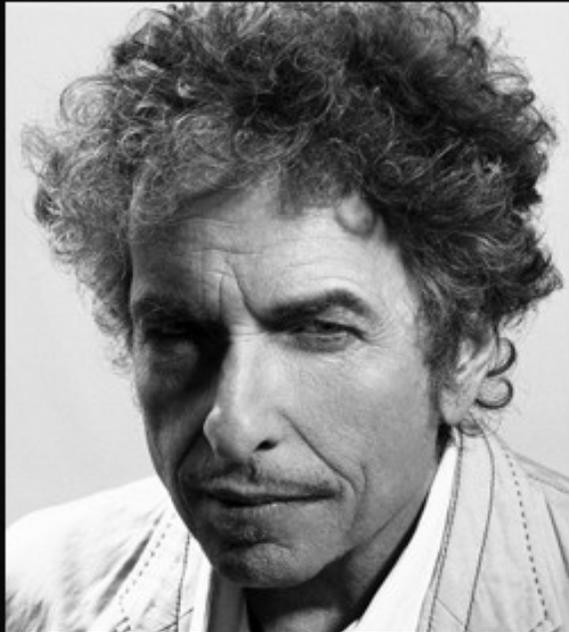
The case studies confirm to me that academic research makes a vast contribution to society. It is not just about money

"No other country has so much information about what research in universities is actually delivering," he says.

"We went into the exercise somewhat concerned about how easy it would be to make sensible assessments of impact case studies, and came out rather happy and a little surprised it had turned out to be not only relatively straightforward but also quite interesting."



Understanding why impact is important



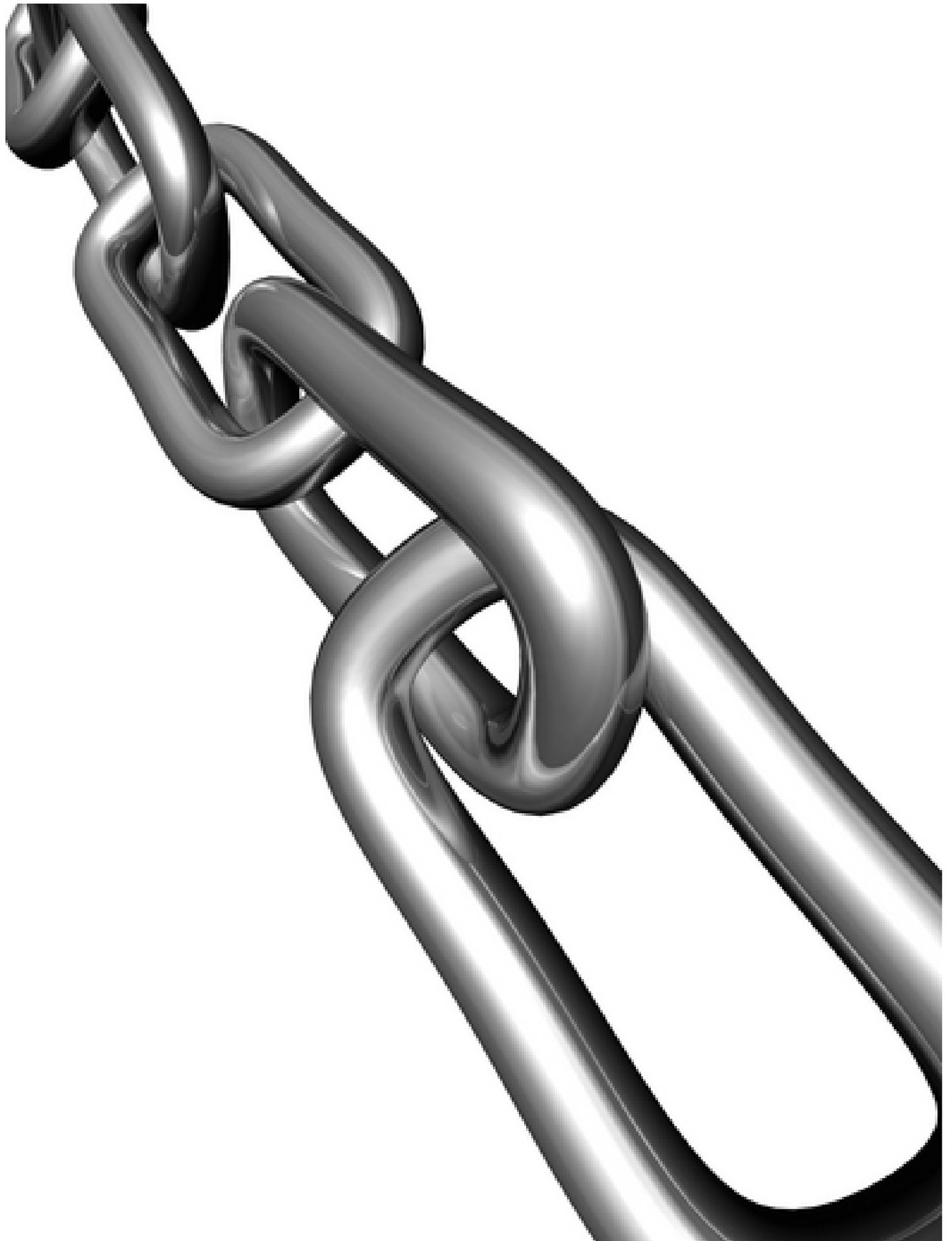
The order is Rapidly fadin'. And the first one
now Will later be last For the times they are
a-changin'.

(Bob Dylan)



Motivation and benefits of Impact

For our academics	For our partners	For the Economy & Society
Passionate about making a difference	Builds trust and credibility	Transparency
Success in grant proposals	Helps build capacity	Return on investment
Engaged methods improve citations and H index	Success in grant proposals	Economic benefits
Increased public profile	Evidence base	Social benefits
Career Success	New innovation	Environmental benefits
Recruitment of students		



**Engagement is critical for
generating impact**

**...you can have engagement
without impact...**

**...but you can't have impact
without engagement**



**Engagement is a
conversation...impact is what
changes as a result**

**IMPACT
DOESN'T
ALWAYS HAVE
TO BE BIG...**

**SMALL
IMPACTS ARE
OKAY TOO
BUT...**

**IF YOU THINK
YOU'RE TOO
SMALL TO HAVE
AN IMPACT, TRY
GOING TO BED
WITH A
MOSQUITO IN THE
ROOM.**

ANITA RODDICK

Collecting Research Impact Evidence



Best Practice Guidance for the Research Community



The next 2 slides compile all the information given by Panel C

Panel C

NB: Panel C does not provide a list of indicators linked to the examples/types. It provides a 'common list', and additional guidance on public engagement, included on the next slide

Common list of indicators

- Citation in a public discussion, consultation document or judgement.
- Citation by journalists, broadcasters or social media.
- Citation by international bodies such as the United Nations, UNESCO, IMF and so on.
- Evidence of citation in policy, regulatory, strategy, practice or other documents.
- Evidence of debate among practitioners, leading to developments in attitudes or behaviours.
- Public debate in the media.
- Parliamentary or other democratic debate.
- Visitor or audience numbers, or number of participants (for example, in the uptake of CPD).
- Media reviews.
- Measures of improved inclusion, welfare or equality.
- Independent documentary evidence of links between research and claimed impact(s).
- Documented evidence of influence on guidelines, legislation, regulation, policy or standards.
- Documented change to professional standards or behaviour.
- Satisfaction measures (for example, with services).
- Use in scrutiny or audit processes, such as Select Committees.

Examples of impact

- Development of new or improved materials, products or processes.
- Improved support for the development of 'small scale' technologies.
- Improved effectiveness of workplace practices.
- Improvements in legal frameworks, regulatory environment or governance of business entities.
- Better access to finance opportunities.
- Contribution to improved social, cultural and environmental sustainability.
- Enhanced corporate social responsibility policies.
- More effective dispute resolution.
- Understanding, developing and adopting alternative economic models (such as fair trade).
- Legislative change, development of legal principle or effect on legal practice.
- Forms of regulation, dispute resolution or access to justice have been influenced.
- Shaping or influence on policy made by government, quasi-government bodies, NGOs or private organisations.
- Changes to the delivery or form of any service for the public.
- Policy debate has been stimulated or informed by research evidence, which may have led to confirmation of policy, change in policy direction, implementation or withdrawal of policy.
- Effect on the quality, accessibility, cost-effectiveness or efficiency of services.
- Impact on democratic participation.
- Influencing the work of NGOs or commercial organisations.
- Improved public understanding of social issues.
- Enabling a challenge to conventional wisdom.
- Enhancements to heritage preservation, conservation and presentation; the latter including museum and gallery exhibitions.
- Production of cultural artefacts, including for example, films, novels and TV programmes.
- Public or political debate has been shaped or informed; this may include activity that has challenged established norms, modes of thought or practices.

People	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact and Engagement Managers • Research Development Managers • BDMs / KE Team • Public and Community Engagement • Alumni Engagement • Research/Impact Champions • Senior Leadership Team • Marketing and Press • High Profile Academics 	<p>Internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Funding Opportunities • Impact Accelerators • HEIF • REF support <p>External</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research projects (e.g. Pathways to Impact) • Public engagement funding (e.g. Ingenious)
Things	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Strategies & Strategic Development Frameworks • Media Platforms (e.g. ‘The Conversation’) • Awards & Recognition • Current Research Information Systems (e.g. Pure, Symplectic Impact Tracker) • Cultural Assets (e.g. Northwest Film Archive) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Policy Initiatives • Business Relationships • Missions Groups • Partnerships

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“Retro Machine” – The Gothic

Description of goal: What do you want to achieve by 2020?

To make MMU (and Manchester) the recognised home of “The Gothic” in the UK

ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	IMPACT
<p>Ongoing research into the Gothic by Blake, Reyes, Ni Fhlainn & Royle</p> <p>Applications for AHRC funding & interdisciplinary work e.g. Jo Verran</p> <p>Contacts with Sophie Lancaster Foundation</p> <p>Ethnographic Research</p> <p>Links to Town Hall / Manchester civic organizations strengthened</p>	<p>Research outputs including articles, conference proceedings & monographs</p> <p>Gothic Manchester Festival and associated events</p> <p>International gothic association Conference in Manchester 2016/17</p> <p>Funding applications.</p> <p>Teaching packs/CPD</p>	<p>Quantitative: Audience numbers , downloads, social media hits, funding, tourism data</p> <p>Citations: event reviews, blogs, press & media, prizes & awards, citation in city council marketing materials</p> <p>Public engagement: Audience info, media coverage , engagement w/resources. User testimony, evaluation data, 3rd party involvement, sustainability, increased participation</p> <p>Policy: Campaigns</p> <p>Expert testimony</p> <p>Evaluations</p>	<p>MMU is catalyst helping Mcr become UK’s home of Goth</p> <p>Tourism & economic impacts as visitors increase</p> <p>Policy impacts as Mcr markets city to goths tourism stimuli</p> <p>Civil society impacts gap between goths and other “tribes”</p> <p>Cultural impacts through gothic Mcr Fest</p> <p>Public discourse</p>



MetroPolis

A research-led think tank

The Mission

- To amplify world-leading policy-relevant research
- To build capacity and confidence to influence policy

Resourced through the University's Strategic Opportunities Fund





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Meeting the challenge of reforming public services
Posted on 13/10/2017

The Pursuit of "Social Justice"
Posted on 05/10/2017

Modern life has changed – so services must too
Posted on 03/10/2017

Upcoming Events

TUE 21 Nov

Policy Forum on Small Businesses in a Changing Europe
Tuesday 21 November 2017

THU 30 Nov

Behavioural Bias and rules of thumb in financial decision making
Thursday 30 November 2017

WED 7 Feb

Introduction to Evidence-Based Policy-Making (INTROEBP) Session 1
Wednesday 7 February 2018

MetroPolis Tweets

MetroPolis Retweeted
IPM @PlacesManagement
The Journal of Place Management and Development is 10 years old! Publishing original, peer-reviewed research to help policymakers & practitioners make better places placesmanagement.org/news/10-years-...

Manchester Metropolitan
University

The cover of the MetroPolis journal. It features a stylized, high-contrast portrait of a man in a suit and tie, rendered in shades of red, blue, and black. The man's face is the central focus, with his eyes looking slightly to the right. The background is a solid dark color.

MetroPolis

Issue 1. Spring/Summer 2017. £6. Policy-based Research.

Manchester Metropolitan University

Where
now for
truth and
evidence?



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Manchester Metropolitan University



Adopting new activity-based classifications of town and city centres are key to combatting decline

The UK high street - a wicked problem?
Years of academic research, high street data and reports, as well as extensive media coverage, seem to have had little impact; it is far from clear that retailers and local agencies responsible for managing change on the high street know how to respond effectively. The high retail vacancy rate in many locations reflects a complex set of causes – changes in the location of retailing (on-line and out-of-town), recession and consumers' need for convenience, to name just three.

Bringing Big Data to Small Users
New research at Manchester Metropolitan University aims to revolutionise the way we make decisions about planning our centres. Analysis of nine years' of UK hourly footfall counts identifies new classes of town and city centres based on their activity signature. These dynamic indicators of town and city centre performance can radically alter the way we manage and develop them.

- Key Policy Points:**
- Using the new comparison, speciality, holiday and convenience/community classes in the language of national policy and guidelines will speed up the adoption of activity-based performance measures and classifications across the planning profession, urban regeneration sector and local government
 - Encouraging locations to measure footfall and establish their signature will lead to more realistic and effective place management and marketing strategies.

Adopting new activity-based classifications of town and city centres are key to combatting decline

22/02/2017

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Manchester Metropolitan University



“How long will I love you?” – Sex and intimacy in later life

Human sexuality is a universal part of living but stereotypes of older adults commonly ignore the importance of sexuality, and the question of how important sexual activity and fulfilment is to older people with respect to their overall health and well-being continues to be neglected.

From the perspective of successful ageing an important question is the manner in which transitions in health and sexuality intersect in later life to influence how individuals and couples flourish both physically and mentally.

Here, we consider some of the key issues surrounding sexual health and well-being in later life.

Key Policy Points:

- Conversations around sex and older people need to be normalised – countering stereotypes and misconceptions will improve public health.
- Health professionals need to proactively engage with older people to better manage problems that impact on both individuals and couples sexual health and function.
- Older people have a right to good sexual health care and should be able to easily access joined up services to help them meet that goal.



The University of Manchester
Institute for Collaborative
Research on Ageing

14/02/2017



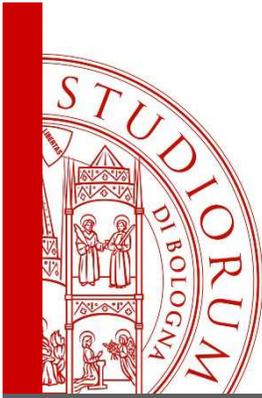
- Placement opportunities for a small cohort of researchers focused on developing policy impact.
- 4 researchers per annum into policy-making environments for placements of between 6 and 9 weeks.
- Costs to cover expenses including accommodation, travel, research assistants and equipment.







1. Remember the real reason why you do research...your findings can make positive changes.
2. You don't have to be a star academic to make an impact
3. Interdisciplinary research has lots of impact potential
4. You don't have to do everything. Be a link in the chain.
5. Engagement with end-users from the outset improves research and its potential to lead to impact
6. Small impact is good!
7. You need to plan to collect evidence of your impact.
8. Impact can be used in various ways (press, alumni, student recruitment)
9. Impact needs resource but you already have more resources than you might think.
10. When planning impact – start with the change and work backwards

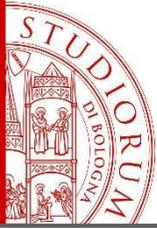


ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

Social Sciences and Humanities for a changing Europe

SSH projects and networks at the University of Bologna

*16-17 November 2017,
University of Bologna*



Project facts and figures

- CAST/Paolo FIGINI (PP)
- SOCLIMPACT – Downscaling climate impacts and decarbonisation pathways in EU islands, and enhancing socioeconomic and non-market evaluation of Climate Change for Europe, for 2050 and beyond.
- H2020/RIA - SC5-06- 2016-2017
- Project funding: 4.481.340€
- UNIBO funding: 153.556€
- Duration 36 months
- Starting 1° December 2017



Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
1	UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA (Coordinator)	ES
2	INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO DE CANARIAS S.A.	ES
3	UNIVERSITAT DE LES ILLES BALEARS	ES
4	CENTRO TECNOLOGICO DE CIENCIAS MARINAS	ES
5	UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA LA MANCHA	ES
6	INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURES RESEARCH	DE
7	TOURISME TERRITOIRES TRANSPORTS ENVIRONNEMENT CONSEIL	FR
8	AGENCIA REGIONAL DA ENERGIA E AMBIENTE DA REGIAO AUTONOMA DA MADEIRA	PT
9	CYPRUS INTITUTE: THE ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT & WATER RESEARCH CENTRE	CY
10	NATIONAL OBSERVATORY OF ATHENS	GR
11	OSSERVATORIO SUL TURISMO DELLE ISOLE EUROPEE	IT
12	ANCI SARDINIA	IT
13	AQUABIOTECH	ML
14	UNIVERSITA TA MALTA	ML
15	INTERFUSION	CY
16	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE NEW UNIVERSITY	UK
17	AGENZIA NAZIONALE PER LE NUOVE TECNOLOGIE, L'ENERGIA E LO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO SOSTENIBILE	IT
18	UNIVERSITÉ DES ANTILLES	FR
19	E3-MODELLING IKE	GR
20	BALTIC ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM	DE
21	ALMA MATER STUDIORUM – UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA	IT
22	FONDAZIONE CENTRO EURO-MEDITERRANEO SUI CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI	IT
23	FUNDAÇÃO DA FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA	PT
24	GOETHE UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFURT	DE
25	REGION OF CRETE	GR



Project objectives

- **Objective 1.** Develop a thorough understanding on how Climate Change will impact the EU islands located in different regions of the world, considering their specific vulnerability, thus improving the existing climate impact models for Europe
- **Objective 2.** Contribute to the improvement of the economic valuation of climate impacts and related policies for the EU's Blue Economy sectors, by adopting revealed and stated preference methods (Discrete Choice Experiments - DCE), to measure and analyse, on one hand, the non-market costs of different Climate Change scenarios, and on the other hand, the non-market benefits of climate actions (mitigation and adaptation).
- **Objective 3.** Increase the effectiveness of the economic modelling of climate impact chains, through the implementation of an integrated methodological framework (GINFORS, GEM-E3 and non-market indicators), in the analysis of climate-induced socioeconomic impacts in 11 EU islands case studies, under different climate scenarios for 2030-2100, with a cross-sectorial perspective (EU Blue Economy sectors), providing a step further to the results of the PESETA project



Project objectives

- **Objective 4.** Facilitate climate-related policy decision making for Blue Growth, by ranking and mapping the more appropriate and viable mitigation, adaptation and risk management strategies, and building a common framework for the governance of Blue Economy sectors with a permanent regional information exchange system (REIS) for Europe and EU islands.
- **Objective 5.** Deliver, through innovative decision-making support tools, downscaled and accurate information to policy makers, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders, about the environmental and socio-economic consequences of global Climate Change in the EU Blue Economy, and formulate science-based recommendations to incentivise the EU islands' medium to long-term low-carbon transition, thus strengthening science-policy interface, increase social awareness, and contribute to the competitiveness of the European coastal and maritime industry.



Projects ambitions

- Climate models
- Non-market valuation
- Socio economic modelling
- Design of decarbonisation and adaptation strategies;
science-policy interface



Projects expected impacts

- Improvement of regional Climate Change policies
- Networking of islands working together on climate adaptation
- Raise awareness to EU policy makers about the specific issue of Climate Change in islands
- Replication of the results to other islands and coastal zones
- Exploitation of the results to reach the objectives of the EU Blue Growth strategy

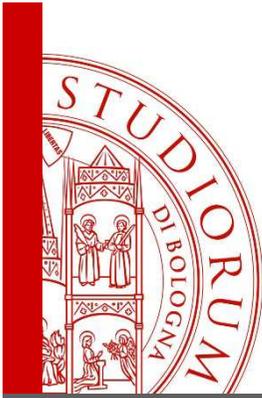


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Name of the Researcher

Email

www.unibo.it



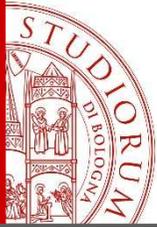
ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

Social Sciences and Humanities for a changing Europe

SSH projects and networks at the University of Bologna

ROCK project

16-17 November 2017,
University of Bologna



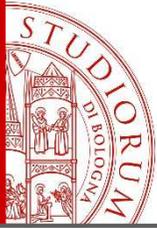
Project facts and figures

- **Vando Borghi – UNIBO-DA**
- **Danila Longo – UNIBO-DA**
Role in the project: partner
- **ROCK**-Regeneration and Optimisation of Cultural heritage in creative and Knowledge cities – Horizon 2020, Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw material, SC5-21-2016 - Cultural Heritage as a driver for sustainable growth
- 10.586.948,74€ Budget and 453.363,00€ UNIBO funding
- Duration 36 months – starting date 1st May 2017

PROJECT CONSORTIUM

- Project coordinator: Municipality of Bologna
- 13 European countries
- 32 International Partners (plus 5 Linked Third Parties)
- 10 Municipalities, 7 Universities, 3 City Networks (Eurocities, ICLEI and LUCI), Business Networks, PMI, Development Agencies, Foundations

Project objectives



ROCK aims to demonstrate how cultural historical European centers can become permanent laboratories where it is possible to test new model of urban regeneration.

CH is intended as a common good, so we investigate its potentialities for leading urban transitions

Urban Regeneration

Participation & co-planning

Accessibility

Social Inclusion

Culture Promotion

Innovation

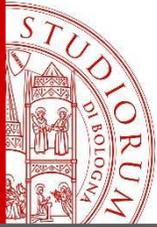
Alternative use of private and public spaces

Resilience



Specific project objectives

- Supporting the transformation of Historic City centres into Creative and Sustainable Districts
- Unconventional use of public and private spaces
- Enhancement of cooperation/networking capacities
- Policies and new financial strategies definition for Cultural Heritage valorization
- Organizational, technological, social innovation
- Favouring local growth/employment through green niches innovation in heritage-led regeneration



ROCK | Knowledge sharing and mentoring model

7 ROLE MODEL CITIES

Athens (GR)
Cluj-Napoca (RO)
Eindhoven (NL)
Lyon (FR)
Liverpool (UK)
Turin (IT)
Vilnius (LT)

They have already experimented successful urban regeneration models

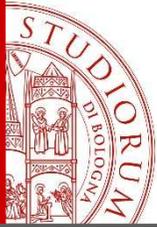
Knowledge sharing through mentoring activities, work Shadowing visits, webinars, etc.

3 REPLICATOR CITIES

Bologna (IT)
Lisbon (PT)
Skopje (MK)

They will put them into practice and will experiment them during the project in selected areas of the city with the help of the industrial and technological partners

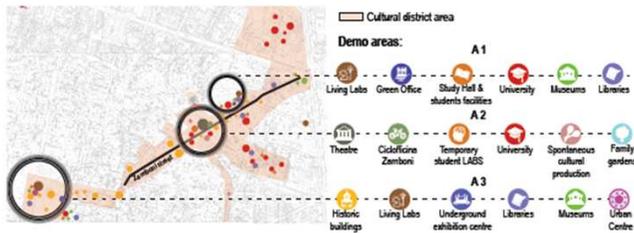
ROCK Platform (data collection and monitoring – business matching)



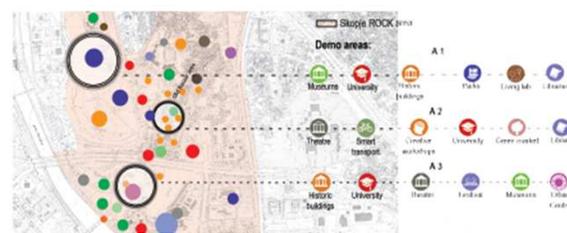
Projects results and/or highlights

Demonstration sites (replicator cities):

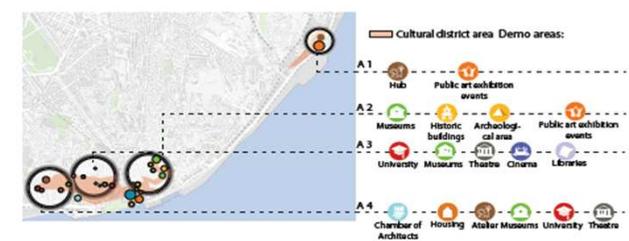
BOLOGNA Cultural District



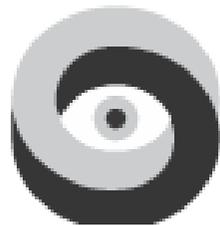
SKOPJE Cultural Archipelago



LISBON Cultural District



HIDDEN TREASURES



CH PRODUCTION /
UNCONVENTIONAL USE



THE SUSTAINABLE
DISTRICT



ACCESSIBILITY



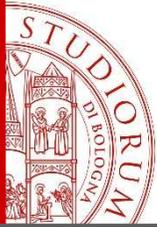


Project interdisciplinary approach

ROCK project is based on a strong interdisciplinary methodological approach.

The following research fields are involved to take under control through different expertise all the aspects of the transformation expected in historic cities centres:

- Design and Service Design
- Technology for the integration of tools and technologies in the historic context
- Sustainability approach
- Architectural Conservation
- History of Architecture
- History and Culture
- Environmental Physics for outdoor and indoor condition mapping and design
- Sociology and Ethnography to promote inclusion and accessibility
- Economy and Business for the definition of new financial schemes



Projects results and/or highlights

ROCK develops the use of diffused technologies, encouraging the participation of citizens, associations, creative communities and private bodies for the protection and management of local heritage.

Technological TOOLS



Collaborative TOOLS

ECO-INNOVATION WORKSHOPS
Events fostering know-how exchange between researchers and enterprises.

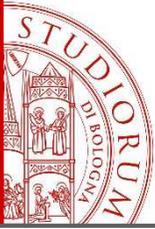
INCUBATION PROGRAMME
Training experts and testing business models for creative enterprises.



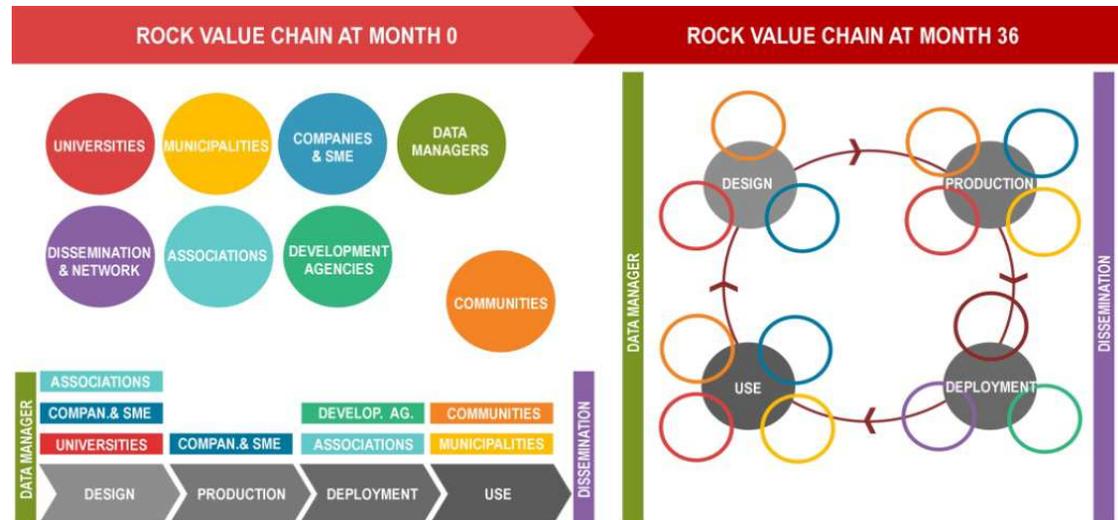
ROCK ROADSHOWS
Matching good practices, data and local stakeholders

WEB RADIO
A students-managed initiative breeding community engagement.

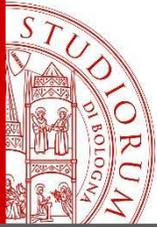
ROCK COFFEE TALKS
Dialogues between intellectuals, academics, students and citizens.



Main ROCK results and/or highlights



- Mentoring model between Role Model cities (Turin, Liverpool, Lyon, Athens, Cluj-Napoca, Vilnius, Eindhoven) and Replicator cities (Bologna, Lisbon and Skopje)
- ROCK circular urban model for historic cities
- Atlas and ROCK Platform
- Living Lab and Training Activities
- Creation of a European Ecosystem of stakeholders and locals ecosystems to define:
 - New Business Models
 - New forms of private/public partnership
 - New governance tools promoting multiple dimensions of Cultural Heritage
- Integrated Management Plans for historic cities
- Integration between RIS 3 and CH valorization/innovation
- ROCK Platform



Projects expected impacts

ORGANIZATIONAL IMPACT

- Collective management & production of CH
- Reduced regulative barriers, innovative governance
- New governance model for Creative and Sustainable Districts in historic city
- New approach to enhance external relationship



TECHNOLOGICAL IMPACT

- New approach to green-oriented city growth
- New technologies development (increase of TRL)
- New insight and data on CH use and knowledge



SOCIAL IMPACT

- Collective management & production of CH
- Improvement of accessibility and social cohesion support
- Increased awareness and participation in local decision making and wider civic engagement in historic city
- Increasing in the attractiveness of the areas





New calls in Horizon 2020

- CE-SC5-03-2018: Demonstrating systemic urban development for circular and regenerative cities
Coordinator: UNIBO
- TempoRary citizens(hips) and the public spaces. A Cosmopolitan approach to Empower acts of citizenship (Call Public spaces: culture and integration in EU – Humanities in the EU Area)
Coordinator: UNIBO



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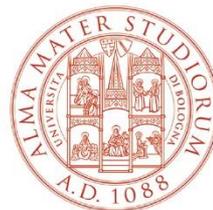
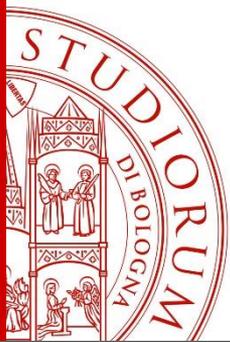
Danila Longo

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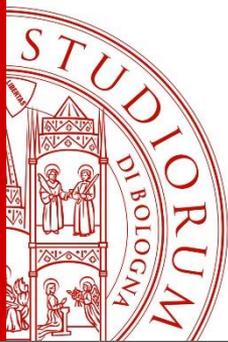


ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

Social Sciences and Humanities for a changing Europe

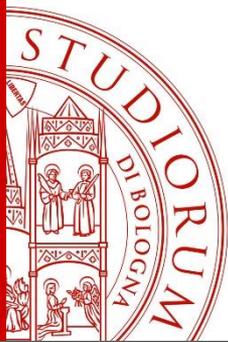
SSH projects and networks at the University of Bologna

*16-17 November 2017,
University of Bologna*



AICCON – Italian Association for the Promotion of the Culture of Co-operation and of Nonprofit is an association formed in 1997 among the **University of Bologna**, Faculty of Economics, Forlì Campus, within the academic course on Social Economy.

The aim of the Association is to encourage, support, and organise initiatives to promote the culture of solidarity with particular attention to idealities, perspectives, activities, and problems connected to Nonprofit Organizations and Co-operative Enterprises.



Main activities



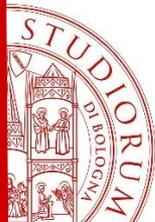
The **research area** proposes strategic partnerships with civil society organisations, public entities and for profit enterprises to carry out basic and applied research, as well as project design and evaluation activities, in close cooperation with academics.



AICCON Alta Formazione wants to educate and spread Social Economy, cooperation and non-profit culture through high level courses, the organisation of discussions, seminars, conferences and educational activities aimed at supporting the training programme offered within the academic course on “Social Economy” offered by the School of Economics, Management and Statistics of the University of Bologna (Forlì Campus).



AICCON fosters and develops a **proactive thinking** able to innovate the Social Economy issues through its scientific production. Its main event is “Le Giornate di Bertinoro per l’Economia Civile”. This annual event, launched in 2001, is an opportunity to deepen the dialogue on the role and activities of social economy organisations.



Project facts and figures

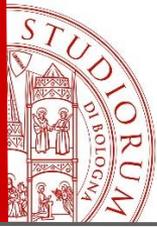
- AICCON - Partner
- FIT4SE – Financial Tools for Social Enterprises
- EaSI – Progress Axis
- Project funding: € 122,709.23 (AICCON 19%)
- 16 months
from December 2016 to April 2018

PROJECT CONSORTIUM

- Legacoop Romagna
- Demetra Formazione
- AICCON



<http://www.fit4se.eu/>



Project objectives

FIT4SE – Financial Tools for Social Enterprises aims at identifying the **financial needs** of local social enterprises (Romagna area) and developing their *investment readiness*

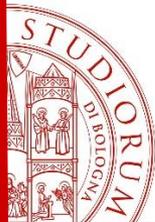
Specific objectives:

- develop finance service for social cooperatives (main form of social enterprise in the territory) in the Romagna area;
- improve capacities and knowledge of social cooperatives in order to give them the tools and being prepared in accessing social financing.



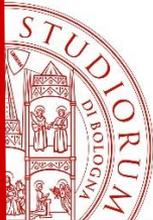
Projects results

- Realisation of a desk analysis of the **economic and financial context of SEs** at local and national level with some evidence on European best practices.
- Realisation of an **empirical research of financial gap of social cooperatives in Romagna area**. The research was based on: analysis of 59 balance sheets of social cooperatives, questionnaire to 50 social cooperatives, a focus group with 15 social cooperatives. The research highlighted the **problems related to the classification of SEs by the banks**, the **high level of bureaucratisation** and the **low level of innovation in SEs investments**. The focus group evidenced the need to **re-build links with SE's communities** in order to support investment projects that generate a large impact and the importance of using instruments to **access new markets**.
- **Training course dedicated to finance for social enterprises: 17** participants (board members, administrative offices). Main contents: research findings, management of social innovation, new business models for social enterprises, financial strategies and cooperative instruments, investment readiness, measurement of social impact, fundraising and communication strategies.
- **Development of a counseling service for social enterprises operating in the Romagna area.**



New calls in Horizon 2020

- TRANSFORMATIONS-01-2018: Research for inclusive growth: addressing the socioeconomic effects of technological transformations
- TRANSFORMATIONS-08-2019: The societal value of culture and the impact of cultural policies in Europe

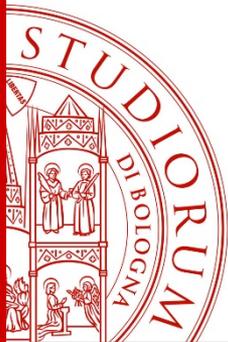


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UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

Social Sciences and Humanities for a changing Europe

SSH projects and networks at the University of Bologna

*16-17 November 2017,
University of Bologna*



Project facts and figures

- Francesca Rizzo (partner)
- Social Innovation Community–SIC
- FHorizon 2020,
- 394.000 (EU funding)
- 36 M
- 1/02/2016 and final 31/01/2019

Participant organisation name	Country
AEIDL (L'Association Européenne pour l'Information sur le Développement Local)	BE
TUDO	DE
UNIBO	IT
YF (The Young Foundation)	UK
Nesta	UK
SIL (Social Innovation Lab)	HR
DRIFT	NL
UPV/EHU	ES
ZSI (Zentrum für Soziale Innovation)	AT
DTI	DK
REVES	BE
SIX	UK



Project objectives

- ✓ Engaging and connecting with a diverse range of social innovation stakeholders and networks to create a truly inclusive social innovation community.
- ✓ Creating a framework for a common understanding of social innovation, including past trends, the latest evidence and emerging methodologies in order to identify future priority areas.
- ✓ Promoting social innovation learning among practitioners, policymakers and researchers by using participatory learning processes, enabling reflection on practice, and developing and sharing models, tools and other resources of best practice.
- ✓ Supporting policymakers at European and other levels to design policies and other measures to support social innovation by making evidence-based recommendations and linking policymakers to practitioners, citizens and the latest research.
- ✓ Disseminating a new SI innovation culture

Project objectives





Projects results and/or highlights

- Summer schools
- Policy master classes
- Experimentations in 5 host centers



Experimentations



Objectives

The workshops will overturn traditional approach to problem-solving and policy making.

From

*ANALYTICAL
APPROACH*

*TOP-DOWN
PROCESS*

*CLOSED
SOLUTIONS*

To

*GENERATIVE
APPROACH*

*BOTTOM-UP
PROCESS*

*OPEN
SOLUTIONS*

Not only understanding the challenges, but also giving shape to innovative solutions

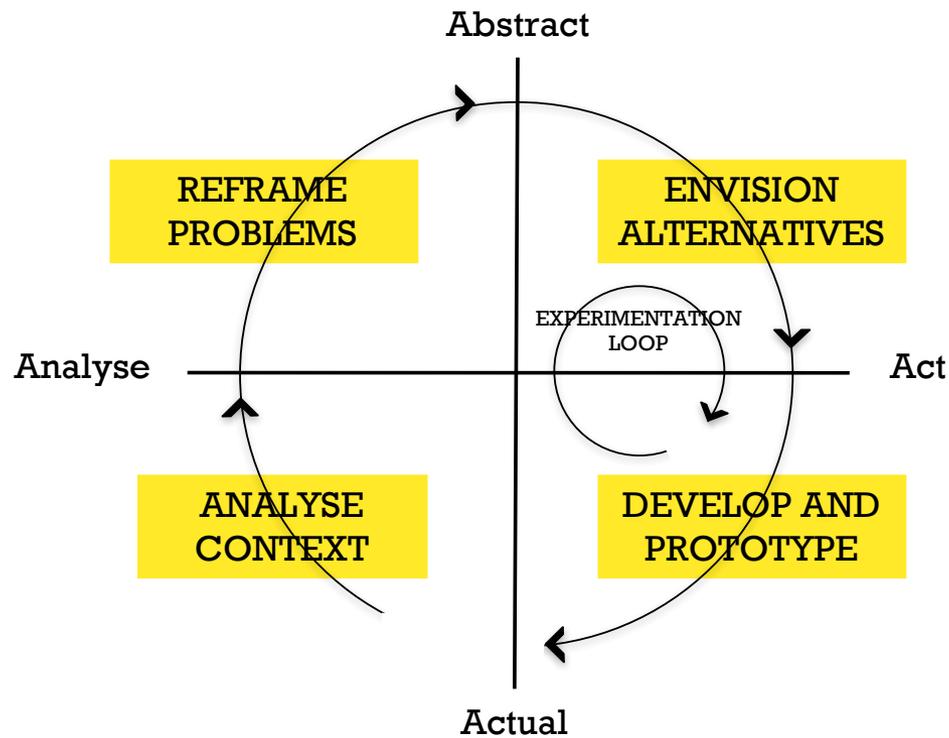
Putting the users and the involved stakeholders at the centre of the solutions

Introducing co-creation and co-production logics



Experimentations

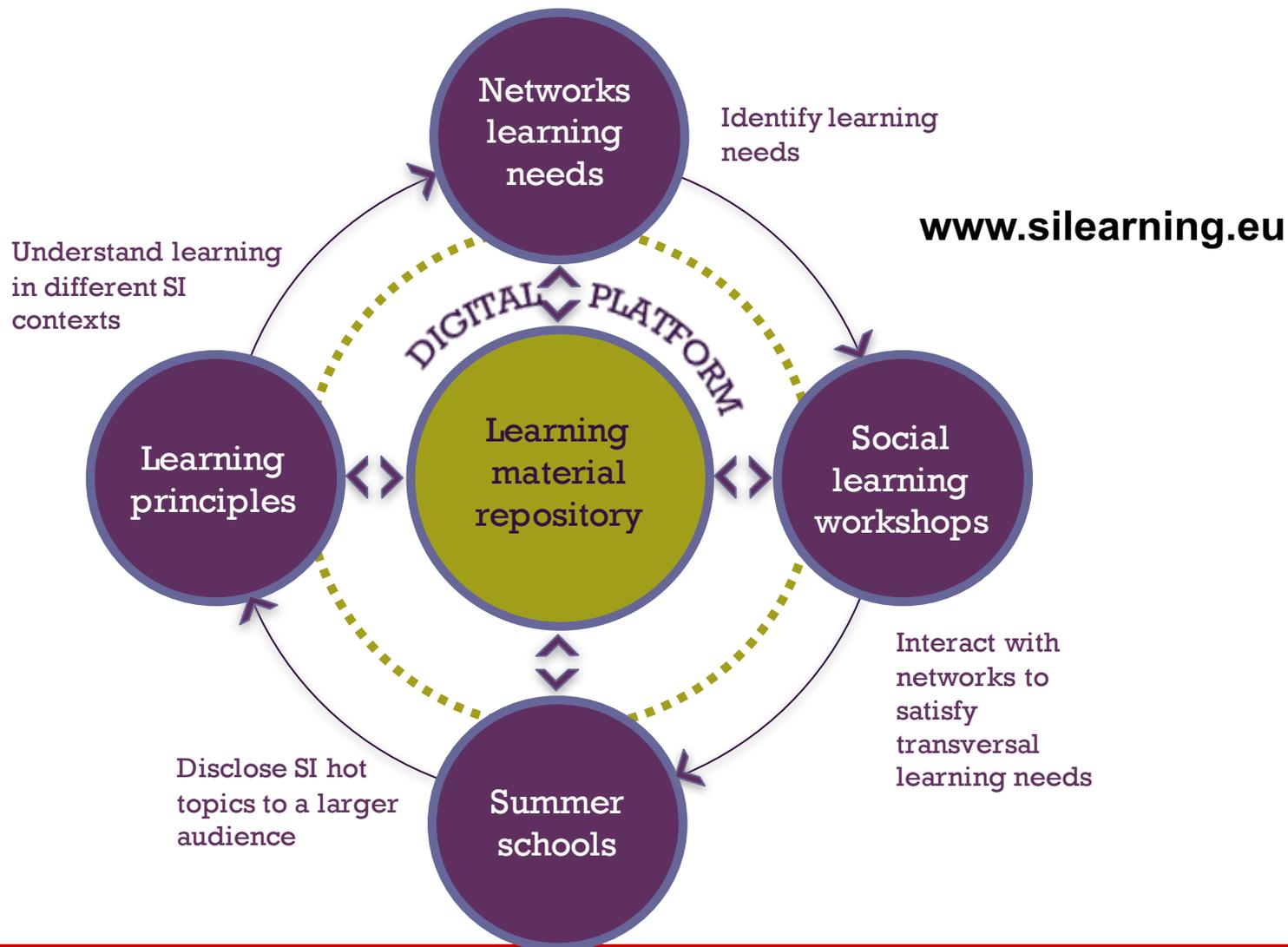
The design cycle

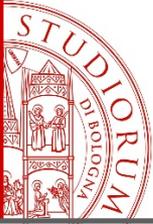


Presentation of the workshops' programme



Projects results and/or highlights





SIC learning repository (www.silearning.eu)



SILEARNING
REPOSITORY

HANDBOOK

TOOLS

RESOURCES

CASE STUDIES



SOCIAL
INNOVATION
COMMUNITY



The SIC learning repository is an online, open resource available for innovators, researchers and policy makers to improve their skills in design for Social Innovation.

READ MORE





New calls in Horizon 2020

- SC 6

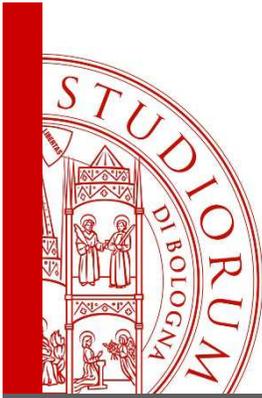
- MIGRATION-05-2020: Inclusive and innovative practices for the integration of migrants in urban areas
- DT-TRANSFORMATIONS-02-2018-2019-2020: Transformative impact of disruptive technologies in public services
- TRANSFORMATIONS-03-2018-2019: Innovative solutions for inclusive and sustainable urban environments
- DT-TRANSFORMATIONS-11-2019: Collaborative approaches to cultural heritage for social cohesion
- DT-GOVERNANCE-05-2018-2019-2020: New forms of delivering public goods and inclusive public services.....



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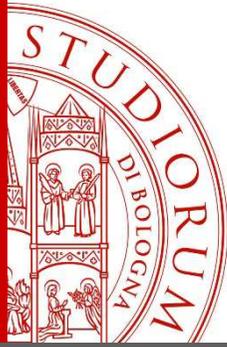


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Social Sciences and Humanities for a changing Europe

SSH projects and networks at the University of Bologna

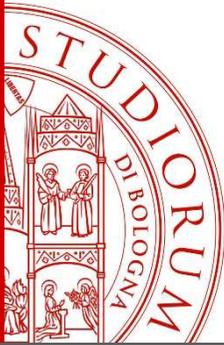
*16-17 November 2017,
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OUR MISSION

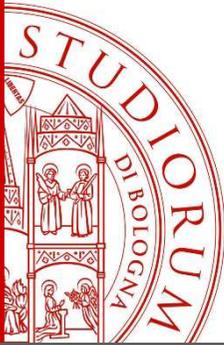
- Impronta Etica is a non-profit organisation born in 2001 to promote **sustainability** and **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**.
- Its mission is to promote processes towards sustainability at Italian and European levels, encouraging its members to transform their efforts towards innovation into **leadership experiences of sustainable competitiveness**.
- Its objective is to create a network among members companies and with similar organizations, and to promote their active participation in international institutions dealing with sustainability and CSR.





OUR MEMBER COMPANIES





WHAT WE DO

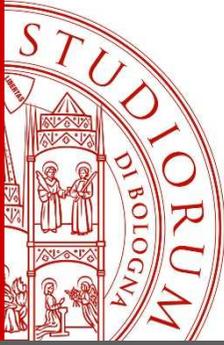
RESEARCH

**SERVICES TO MEMBER
COMPANIES**

EUROPEAN PROJECTS

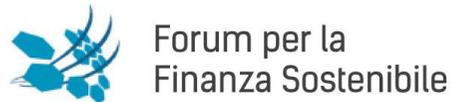
**INFORMATION AND
DISSEMINATION
ACTIVITIES**





NETWORKING

National level



European level





Project facts and figures

Business in Europe Hosting
Apprenticeships for Youth

- EU Talent: Business in Europe hosting Apprenticeships for Youth
- Elisa Petrini and Laura Baiesi: project managers
- Erasmus +
- Project funding: 815.000 euro
- Duration: 24 months (1/09/2016 - 31/08/2018)

12 countries

- 5 High engagement
- 7 Soft engagement

2 networks



PROJECT CONSORTIUM

- CSR Europe (Beneficiary)
- Fondazione Sodalitas
- Impronta Etica
- Business Leaders Forum
- Forum Odpowiedzialnego Biznesu
- Foretica
- Fondation Agir Contre l'Exclusion
- Green Network
- Hellenic Network for CSR
- CORE platform
- CSR Association of Turkey
- Smart Kolektiv
- Responsible Business Forum Estonia
- Latvijas Korporatīvas sociālās atbildības platforma
- EVTA



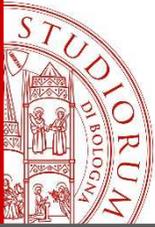
Project objectives

EUTalent is a project run by CSR Europe and its national partners which engages Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in quality apprenticeships. Implemented in 12 European countries, the project involves a variety of companies and stakeholders with the aim to support SMEs to:

- Increase the quantity of their apprentices
- Improve the quality of their apprenticeships
- Build their brand image as talent breeders
- Contribute to policy dialogue

In doing so, the project aims to reach:

- 50.000 SMEs through online communication campaign
- 1.200 SMEs through events and best practice exchange
- 100 SMEs through pilot programmes



Projects results and/or highlights

The EUTalent project is a direct contribution to the European Pact for Youth, which aims to create a fair and equitable culture of partnership between business, education and youth in Europe, to prepare young people for quality jobs and responsible citizenship.

2500 SMEs
reached
(online
campaign)

24 assessments
done

56 SMEs
involved in
webinars
and
stakeholder
s
meetings

3 Best
practice
collected



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