Working with evidence

Day 2: Identifying evidence needs & gathering evidence

Course overview

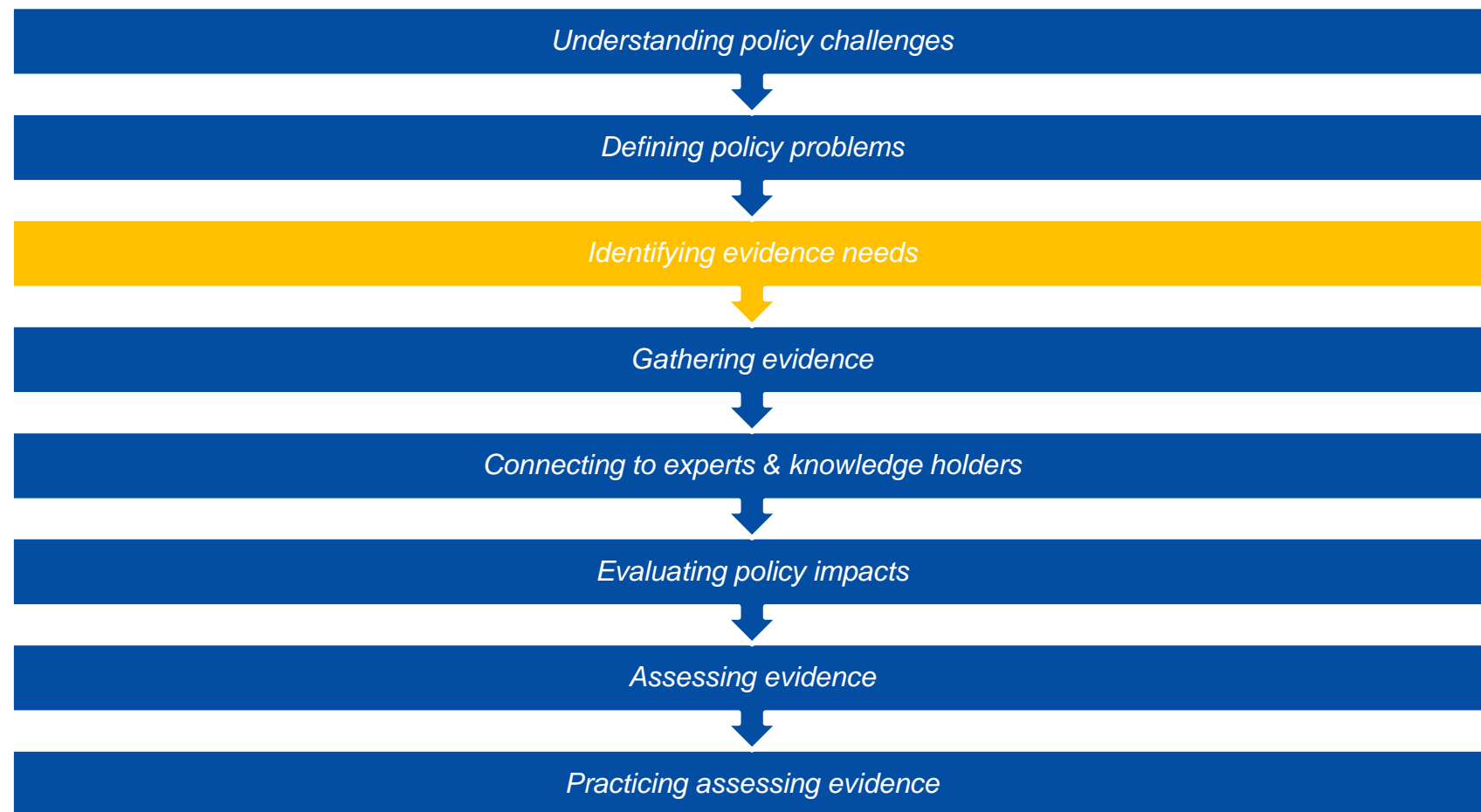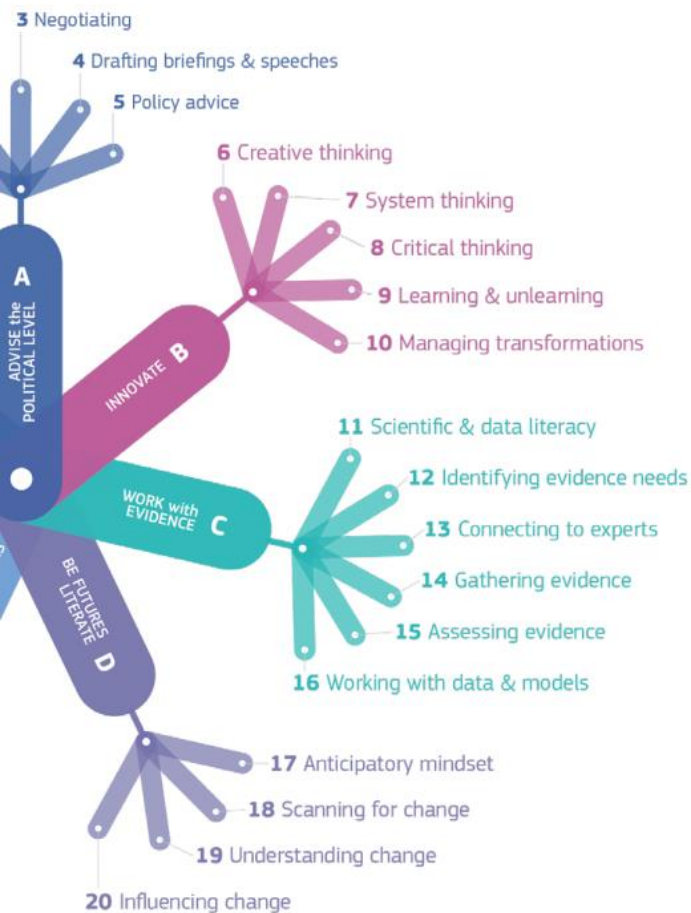**SELF-PACED MODULES I - III**

MODULES 1 - 3

- Course introduction
- Why is evidence important for public policy
- Fundamental concepts for working with evidence
- Policy problem definition

LIVE SESSION 01

SELF-PACED MODULES IV - V

MODULES 4 - 6

- Identifying evidence needs
- Gathering evidence & identifying knowledge holders
- Assessing impact (ex-ante) of policy options

LIVE SESSION 02

SELF-PACED MODULES VI - VII

MODULES 7 - 9

- Navigating conflicting evidence
- Evidence assessment checklist
- Assessing evidence
- Closing the loop

LIVE SESSION 03

European Commission

Module 4

Identifying evidence needs

European Commission

Module 4 Learning Objectives

In this module we will learn how to **Think Broad** to improve working with evidence for policymaking. We will:

- Learn about different types of **relations and interactions** between policies
- Learn how to gather evidence and what **types of evidence** to look for
- Acquire **tools and methods** to be able to deal with these challenges in the policy process
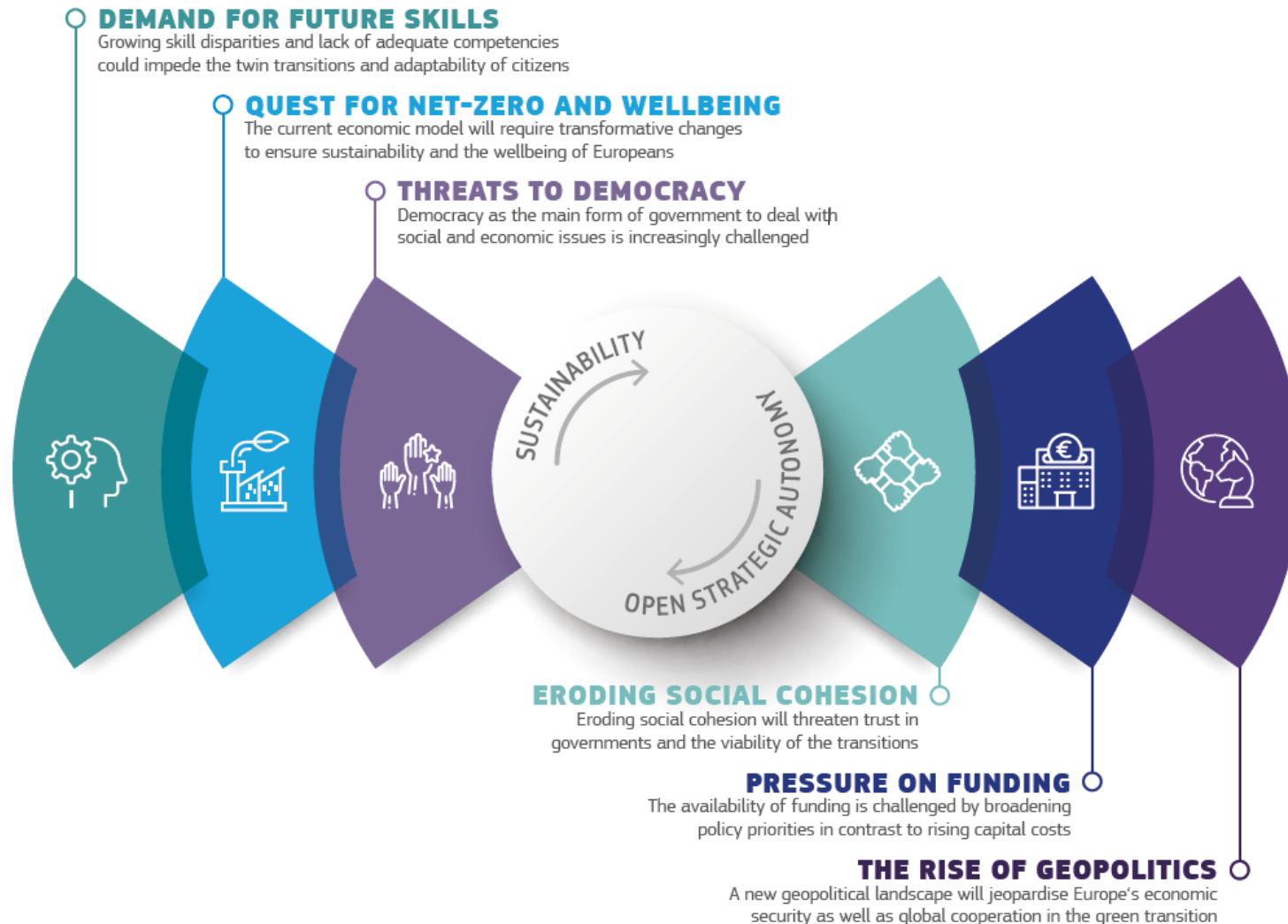
European Commission

A Step-by-Step Learning Sequence for Working with Evidence

Understanding policy challenges

Defining policy problems

Identifying evidence needs

Gathering evidence

Connecting to experts & knowledge holders

Evaluating policy impacts

Assessing evidence

Practicing assessing evidence

European Commission

Module 4 - Part 1

Identifying evidence needs – Understanding policy interactions

European Commission

Why do we need to Think Broad?

DEMAND FOR FUTURE SKILLS
Growing skill disparities and lack of adequate competencies could impede the twin transitions and adaptability of citizens

QUEST FOR NET-ZERO AND WELLBEING
The current economic model will require transformative changes to ensure sustainability and the wellbeing of Europeans

THREATS TO DEMOCRACY
Democracy as the main form of government to deal with social and economic issues is increasingly challenged

SUSTAINABILITY

OPEN STRATEGIC AUTONOMY

ERODING SOCIAL COHESION
Eroding social cohesion will threaten trust in governments and the viability of the transitions

PRESSURE ON FUNDING
The availability of funding is challenged by broadening policy priorities in contrast to rising capital costs

THE RISE OF GEOPOLITICS
A new geopolitical landscape will jeopardise Europe's economic security as well as global cooperation in the green transition

Source: European Commission (2023) *2023 Strategic Foresight Report*

European Commission

Why do interactions between policies matter?

© Dima Pechurin on Unsplash

- Can be detrimental to policy implementation and outcomes if not dealt with.

- Can maximise co-benefits between policies

- Can ensure policies delivery on longer term goals and strategic objectives

- And we need evidence to understand what these impacts or co-benefits even are….

European Commission
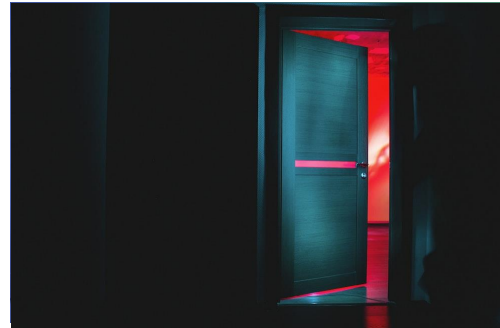
What are synergies, tensions & trade-offs?

© Stijn Swinnen on Unsplash

What is a tension?

An interaction between policy objectives in which the improvement of one can lead to the deterioration of another depending on the context. With a suitable policy mix, tensions can be overcome.

Evidence is needed to understand how a tension can be resolved and what kind of solutions exist to resolve it.

© Dima Pechurin on Unsplash

What is a trade-off?

An interaction between policy objectives in which the improvement of one will necessarily lead to the deterioration of another. A decision or prioritisation must be taken.

Evidence is needed to inform decisions about what to prioritise. This can be at the goal/agenda setting level or other stages.

© Vincent Botta on Unsplash

What is a synergy?

An interaction between policy objectives where there is a positive correlation between goals or instruments, so that implementing together produce benefits greater than the individual measures.

Evidence is needed to inform the design of a policy to maximise co-benefits.

European Commission

What is the role of evidence?

Interactions can occur at any point in the policy cycle and they lead to different evidence needs

- **Policy Goals:** evidence to understand the policy's contribution to goal(s)

- **Policy Formulation:** evidence to understand the problem and its relation to other policies

- **Policy Implementation:** evidence to understand the effects of the policy on outcomes and goals, including unintended consequences

- **Policy Monitoring & Evaluation:** evidence to understand the impact of the policy

Agenda setting (identify policy goals)

Policy formulation

Evidence

Policy implementation

Policy monitoring and evaluation

European Commission

An Example – Investment in Batteries
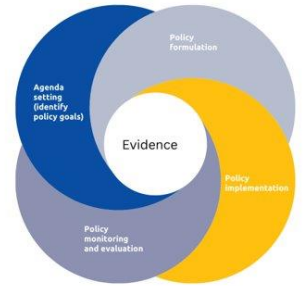
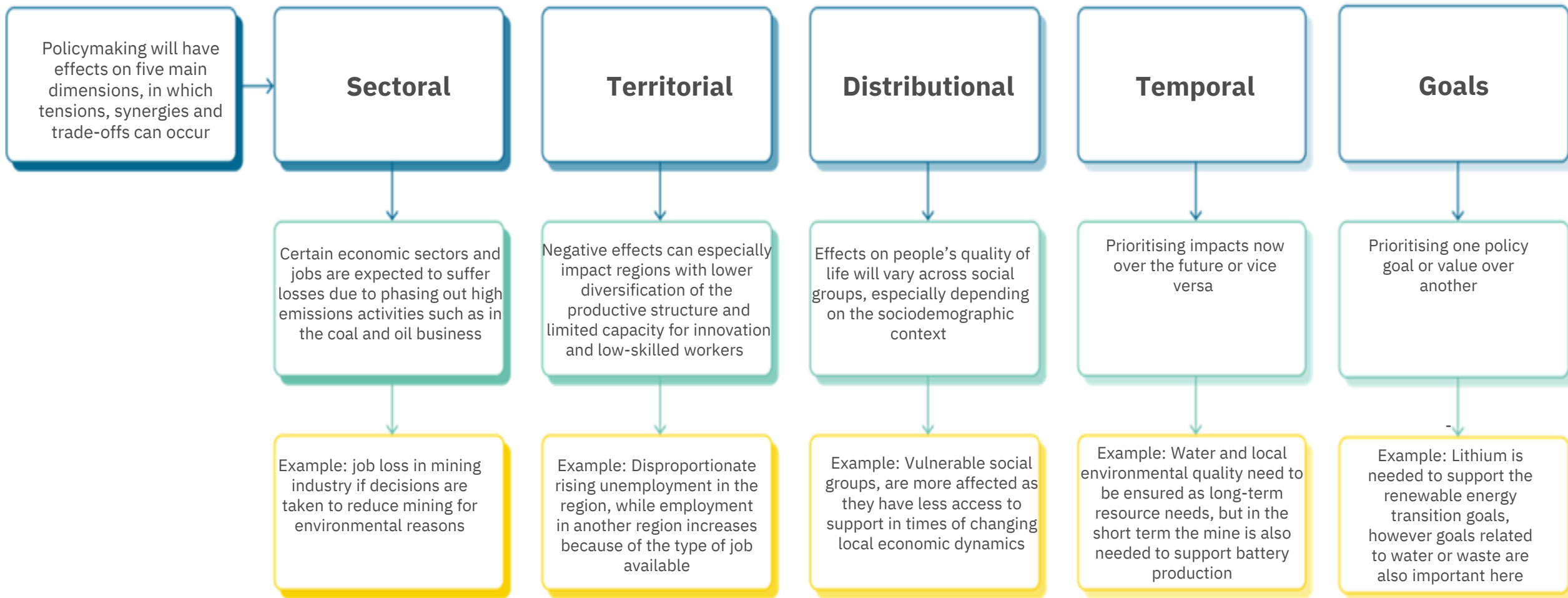| Policy Cycle	Type of interaction	Role of Evidence
Agenda setting	Batteries are needed for both the green and digital transition, but have a big environmental impact, creating a trade-off between green and digital ambitions and environmental goals	Evidence substantiates policy objectives, like the European Green Deal & Digitalisation strategy – how do batteries contribute to reach each of the policy objectives?
Formulation	Batteries are needed for energy storage, but battery production has big environmental and social impacts	What are the social and environmental impacts of batteries? Impact assessments for mines & waste; research on circular battery options; research on energy savings through digitilisation.
Implementation	Policy incorporates circular economy principles to reduce waste and minimise negative impacts	Stakeholder knowledge. How implementable is circular economy practice? What barriers are there?
Monitoring & Evaluation	Has the policy reduced energy use? Has the policy increased battery waste? Has the policy increased Circular Economy practices?	Which indicators monitor data for ex-post evaluation?

Where are interactions taking place?

Sectoral Territorial Distributional Temporal

Goals and values, Implementation and design, Impact and outcome

European Commission
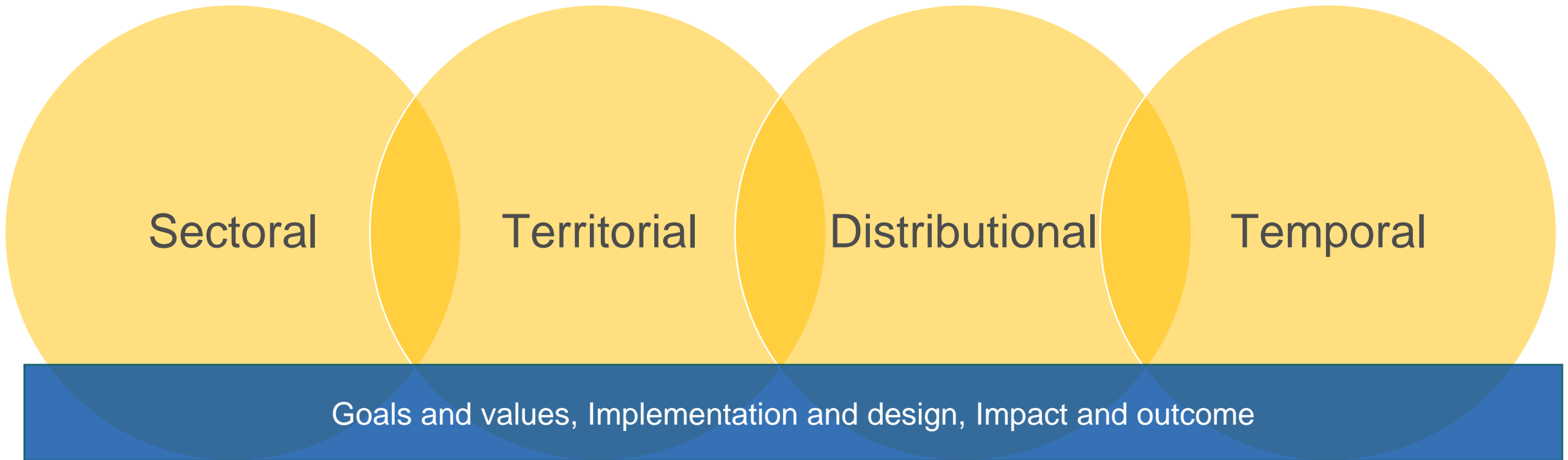
Positive and Negative Impacts
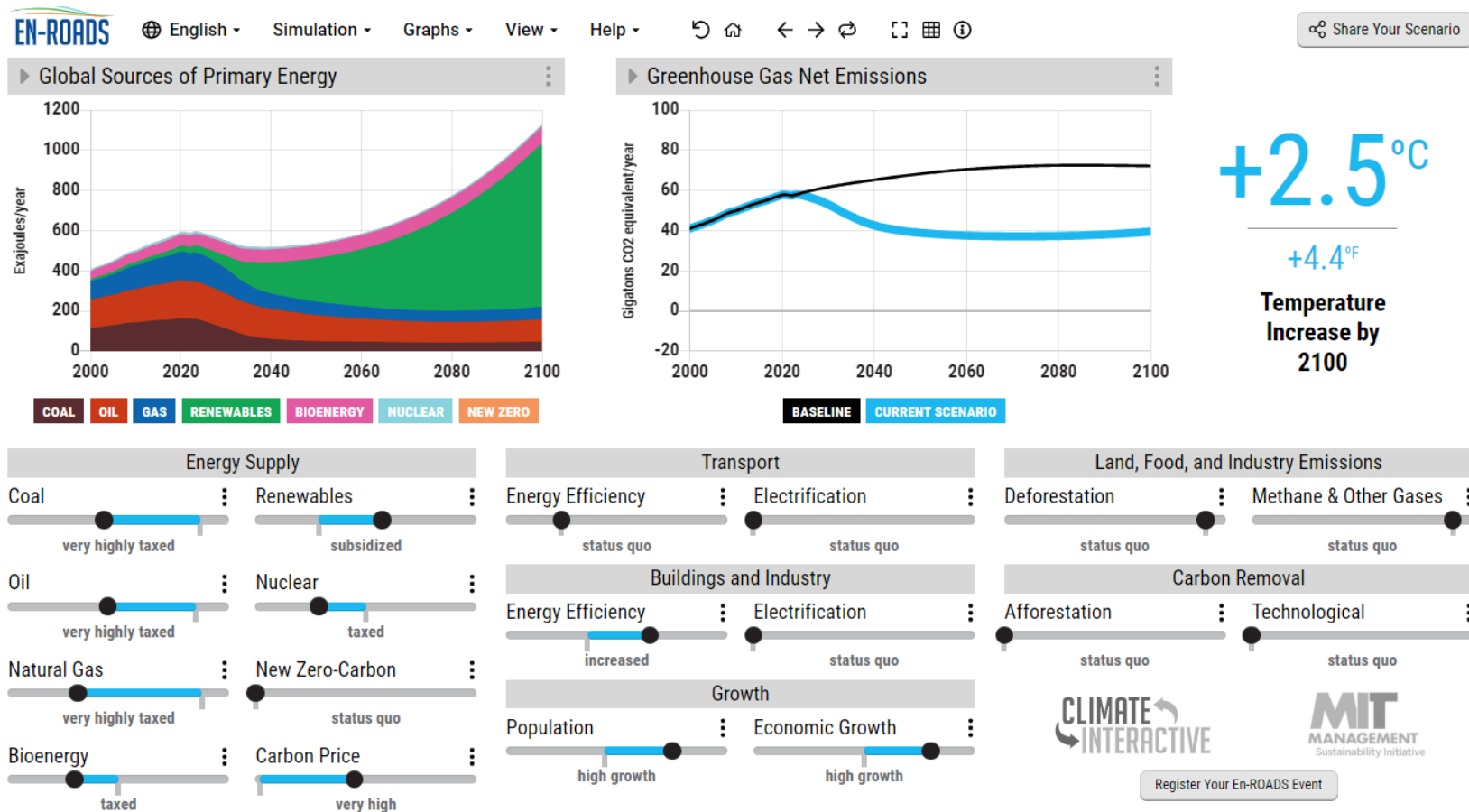

Trade-off   Tensions   Synergy

European Commission
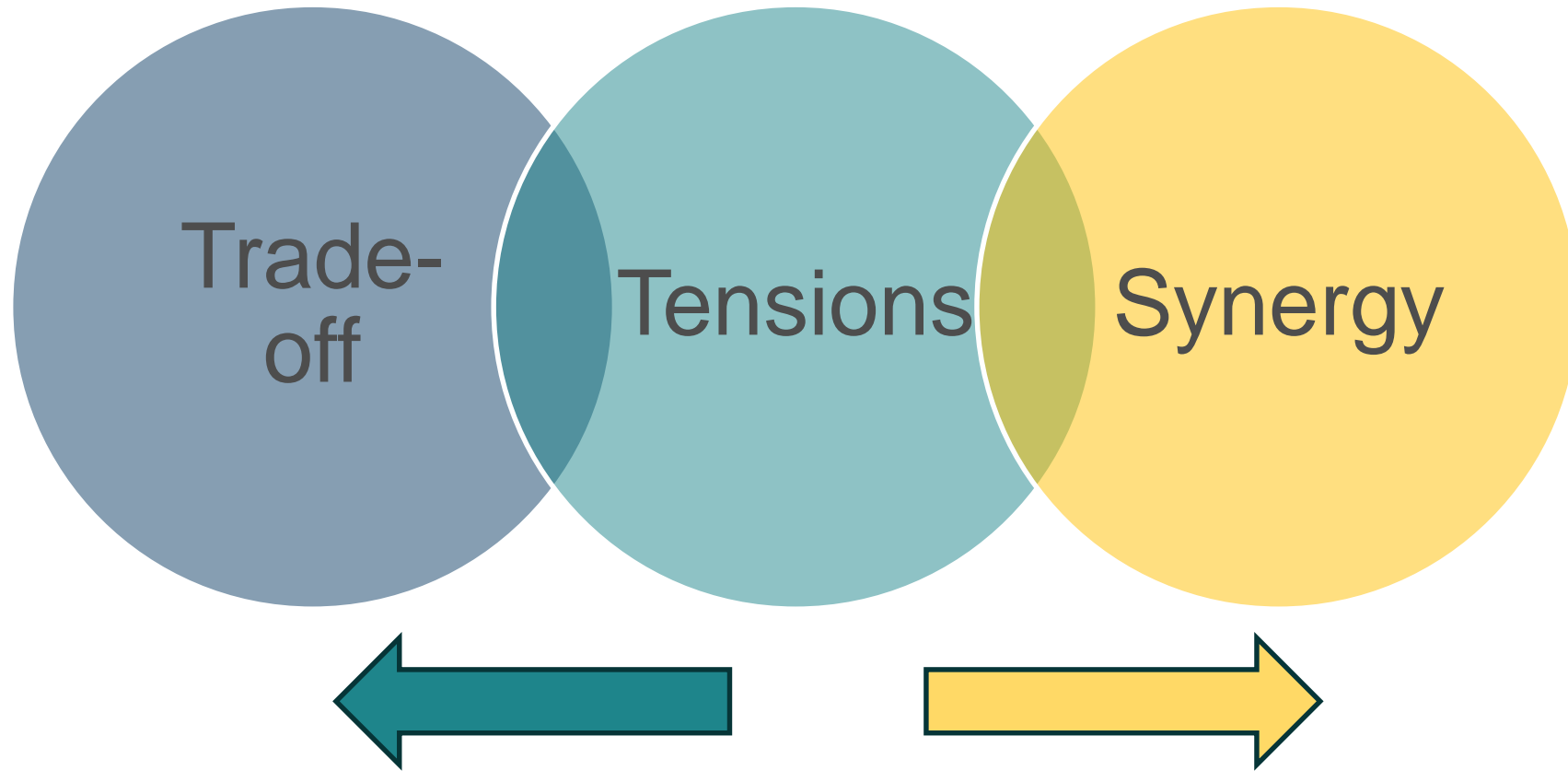
Five dimensions of policy interactions

Policymaking can have effects on five main dimensions, in which tensions, trade-offs and synergies can occur

Understanding these dimensions of a policy can help either inform design to avoid, or decisions to prioritise.

	Sectoral	Territorial	Distributional	Temporal	Goals
Policymaking will have effects on five main dimensions, in which tensions, synergies and trade-offs can occur	Certain economic sectors and jobs are expected to suffer losses due to phasing out high emissions activities such as in the coal and oil business	Negative effects can especially impact regions with lower diversification of the productive structure and limited capacity for innovation and low-skilled workers	Effects on people's quality of life will vary across social groups, especially depending on the sociodemographic context	Prioritising impacts now over the future or vice versa	Prioritising one policy goal or value over another
	Example: job loss in mining industry if decisions are taken to reduce mining for environmental reasons	Example: Disproportionate rising unemployment in the region, while employment in another region increases because of the type of job available	Example: Vulnerable social groups, are more affected as they have less access to support in times of changing local economic dynamics	Example: Water and local environmental quality need to be ensured as long-term resource needs, but in the short term the mine is also needed to support battery production	Example: Lithium is needed to support the renewable energy transition goals, however goals related to water or waste are also important here

Interactions & Policy Options

Global Sources of Primary Energy, Greenhouse Gas Net Emissions, © En-ROADS

Introducing Policy Options

	NITROGEN CRISIS	COAL PHASE-OUT	SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY
OPTION A	**Livestock Nitrogen Emission Tax (LNET)** LNET tax targets farmers based on the estimated nitrogen emissions of their livestock	**Coal Retirement Bridge Plan (CRBP)** Early retirement for coal workers (+50), compensation in first years + increased pension	**Bike Lane Expansion & E-bike subsidy (BikeL-E)** Expand bike lanes in traffic restricted areas to connect key districts + subsidy of E-bikes
OPTION B	**Genovian Eco-stewardship Incentive (GESI)** Payment schemes to reward farmers for adopting sustainable practices	**Regional Transition Accelerator Program (RTAP)** Combined program of clean energy investment credits and regional transition platforms	**Community Resilience and Adjustment Plan (CRAP)** Grant temporary exceptional mobility rights to residents of affected areas (i.e., Ponte)

European Commission

Exercise 1a: What interactions exist in your policy option?

Exercise 1a: With your policy challenge group, choose one policy option for your case.
In your group, please discuss the trade-offs/tensions and synergies in your policy option for 15 minutes.

Policymaking will have effects on **five main dimensions**, in which tensions, trade-offs and synergies can occur	Sectoral	Territorial	Distributional	Temporal	Goals
Trade-offs involve prioritizing one policy goal over another, resulting in consequences across multiple dimensions					
Synergies entail a positive correlation between policy goals, so that implementing together help maximise benefits					

European Commission

Exercise 1b: What do you need to find out about your policy option?

Instructions:

- You will be paired with a member from another case. Share what discussions you had about trade-offs, tensions and synergies with your policy option. You may:

  - Find common themes that came up in your discussions

  - Identify some policy research questions that would help you make decisions about the potential interactions?

  - Keep in mind what we learned yesterday about formulating policy research questions.

  You have 10 minutes. Make sure both have enough time to speak.

European Commission

Group Reflection

Did you find common themes?

What important trade-offs, tensions and synergies did you find?

What is the role of evidence in addressing these? What are the evidence needs?

European Commission

Break

Module 4 - Part 2

Identifying evidence needs – Causation & policy interactions

European Commission

What is causality?

- The relationship of cause and effect between one event or action and the result.
- It is the act or process that produces an effect.
- In terms of this course…

  - The impact of a policy on another, on an outcome, on a challenge…

European Commission

Interactions & Causation - Tools

- There are many different tools available to help us understand the impact of different policy options

- Let's try one out… EN-ROADS, an interactive model

Global Sources of Primary Energy, Greenhouse Gas Net Emissions, © En-ROADS

Interactions & Causation - Tools

vicious cycle of automation leads to short-term job loss, then frustration, then political unrest

CHALLENGE:
think up and model your own solutions to this problem!
(hint: what tax-funded programs could mitigate job loss due to automation?)

??? what goes here ???

automation

profits

tax revenue

job loss

frustration

political unrest

Stop   Reset

https://ncase.me/loopy/

Figure 4: Example of a 'systems map' showing some interactions to consider in the roll out of electric vehicles
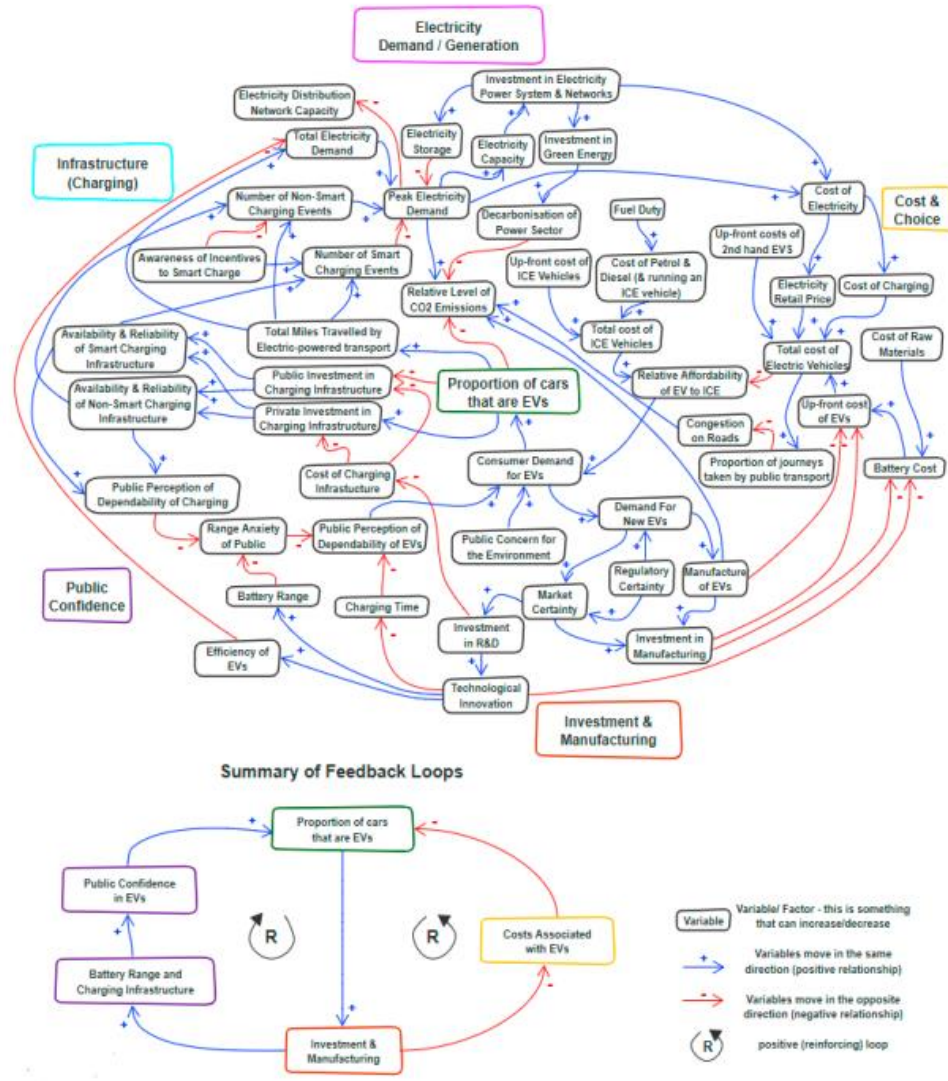
Interactions & Causation - An Example

UK – BEIS Net Zero Strategy
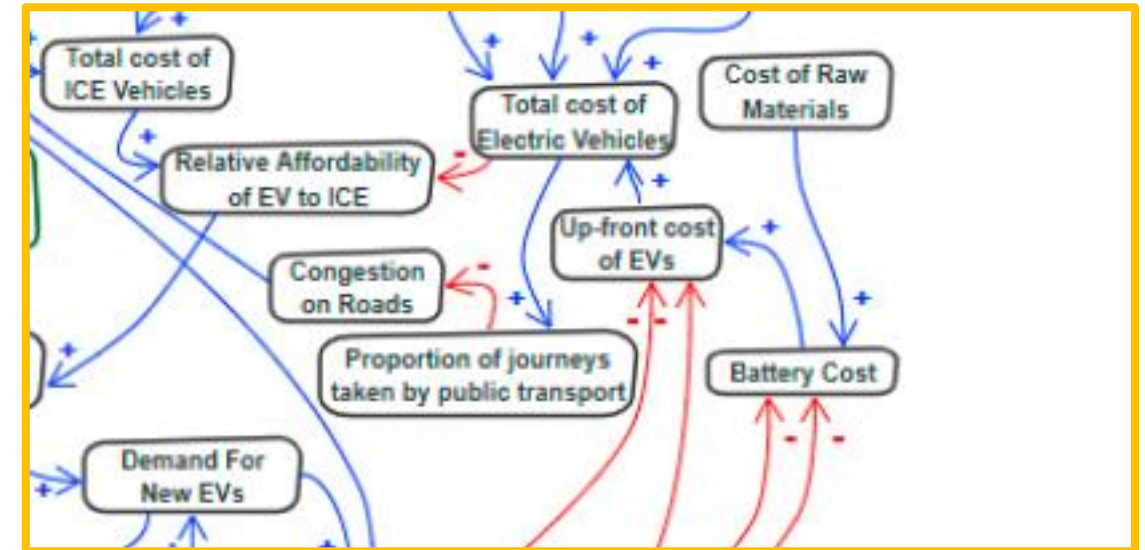
Causality & Systems thinking

TOOLS OF A SYSTEM THINKER

DISCONNECTION — INTERCONNECTEDNESS

LINEAR — CIRCULAR

SILOS — EMERGENCE

PARTS — WHOLES

ANALYSIS — SYNTHESIS

ISOLATION — RELATIONSHIPS

Tools of a system thinker

European Commission
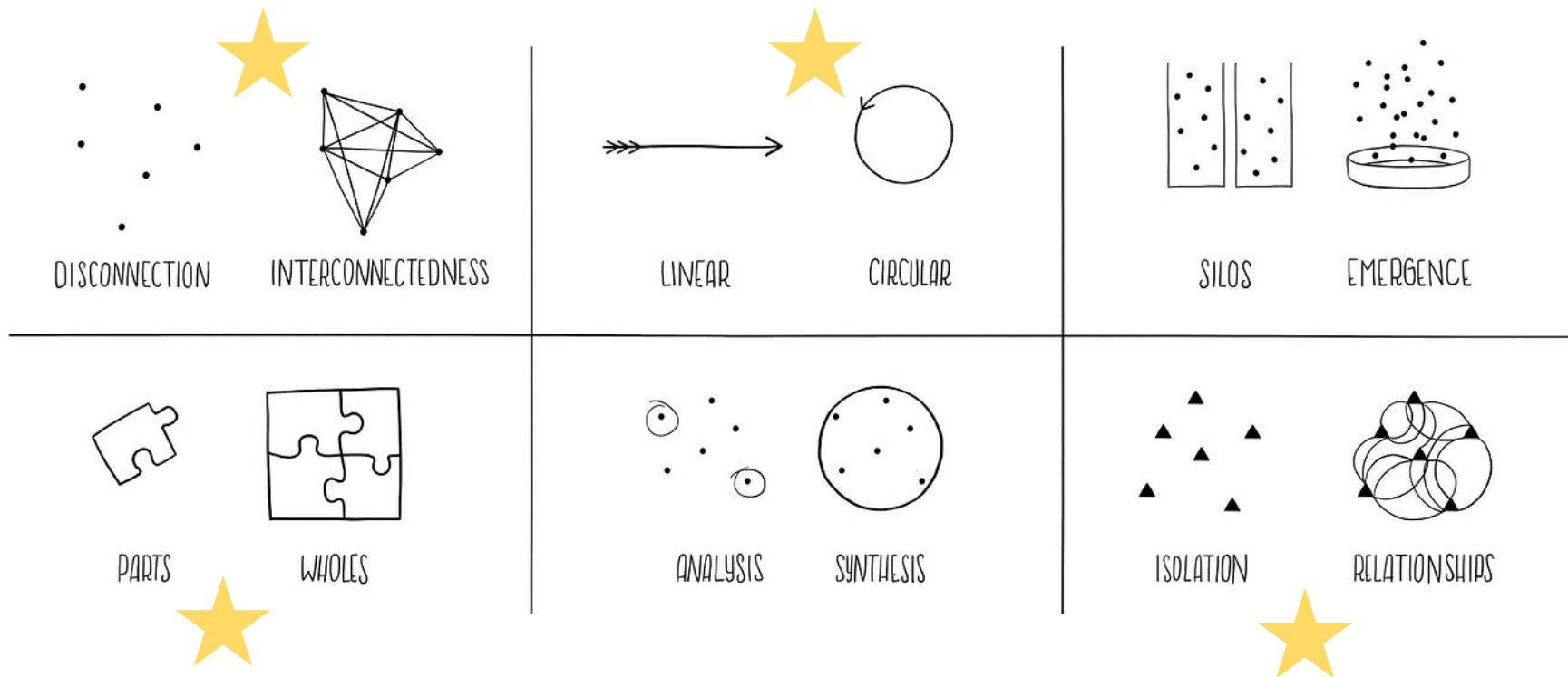
Wrap-up Module 4

In this module we learned about:
- Policy interactions
- How understanding interactions can help us to gather the evidence we need for designing policy
- We played with some tools to help us understand interactions (interactive model, causal loop diagram, 5-interactions analytical framework)

European Commission

Break

Module 5 – Part 1

Gathering evidence & Identifying knowledge holders

European Commission

Module 5
Learning Objectives

In this module we will:

- Explore different ways to gather evidence

- Identify different types of knowledge holders

- Develop a knowledge holder engagement plan

European Commission

A Step-by-Step Learning Sequence for Working with Evidence

Understanding policy challenges

Defining policy problems

Identifying evidence needs

Gathering evidence

Connecting to experts & knowledge holders

Evaluating policy impacts

Assessing evidence

Practicing assesing evidence

European Commission
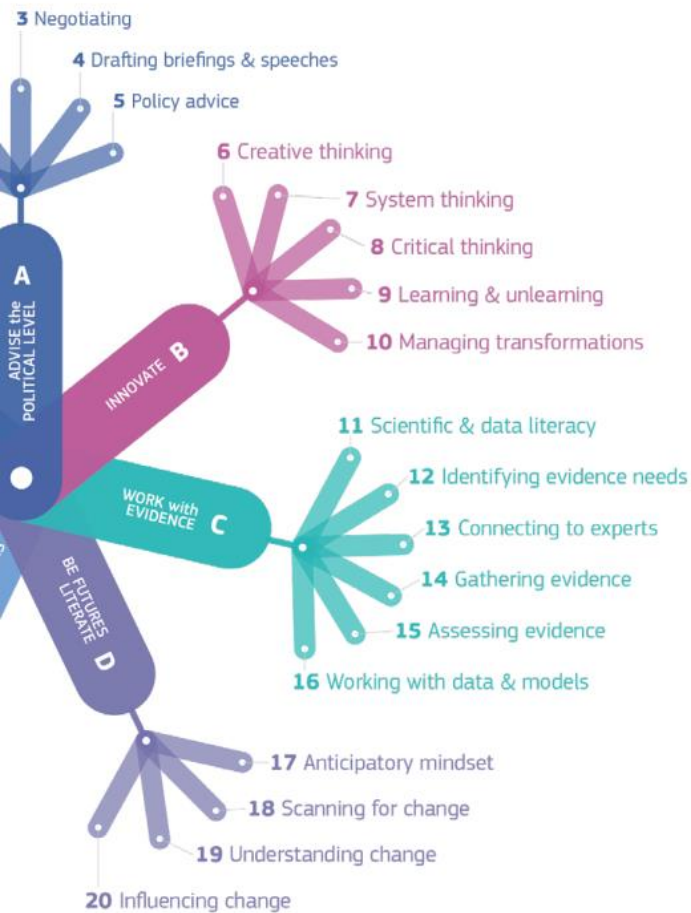
Introduction to gathering evidence

- OECD explains EIPM as a **process** in which "*multiple sources of information, including statistics, data and including the best available research evidence and evaluations, are consulted before making a decision to plan, implement, and (where relevant) alter public policies*" (OECD, 2020).

- **Challenges to sourcing and procuring evidence** are multifaceted, ranging from vast **volumes of data** and yet existing **evidence gaps** in certain policy areas, to the imperative of building **capacity and skills** to foster informed judgement.

- Acknowledging the **diversity of distinct pieces of research and sources of knowledge** to inform policy is key to understanding and contextualizing the use of evidence in practice.

- **Share your thoughts**: *what type of challenges and obstacles have you experienced or observed when collecting evidence to inform policy decisions?*

European Commission

Gathering the evidence
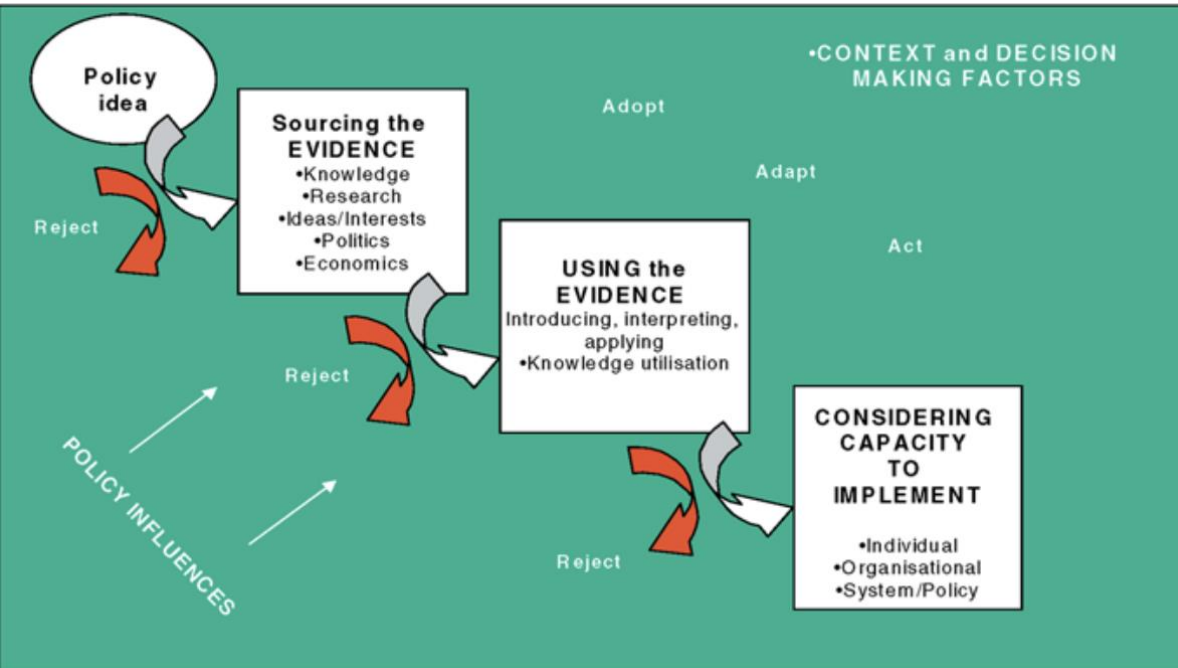
Common options for gathering scientific evidence can be linked to varied research methods…

- Experiments
- Surveys
- Administrative data
- Case studies
- Interviews
- Focus groups

But other types of non-scientific evidence can also inform policy…

- Consultation processes
- Expert knowledge

The ways in which evidence is gathered and used are determined by the context of an intervention.

European Commission

Discerning primary and secondary sources

PRIMARY SOURCES

- Original research, not altered or filtered through interpretation or evaluation by others.

- First-hand account of events, empirical research or direct testimony concerning a policy topic under study.

- Raw data, empirical studies, interview transcripts, records of events, original policy (admin, legislative) documents.

SECONDARY SOURCES

- Synthetised and re-organised information, or analyses based on primary sources.

- Second hand account of events, often including evaluation or interpretation of a policy issue.

- Policy Briefs, reviews of scientific articles, combined data analysis (meta-analysis: statistical analysis of primary research data)

European Commission

Mapping tools and resources – Part 1

Knowledge
platforms

Knowledge4Policy

Statistical
Datasets

Eurostat

Repositories,
Journals

JRC Repository,Open
Access Journals

European
Commission

Mapping tools and resources – Part 2
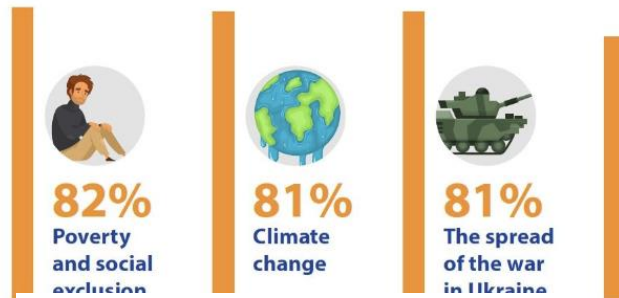
Thematic indicators & Index platforms

[OECD Indicators](#)
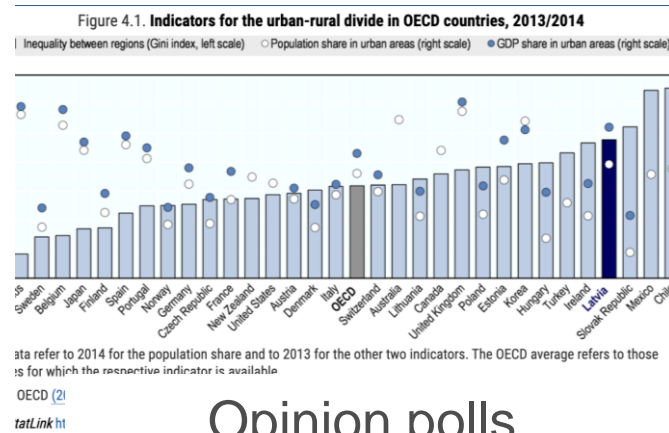
Opinion polls, Barometers

[Eurobarometer](#)
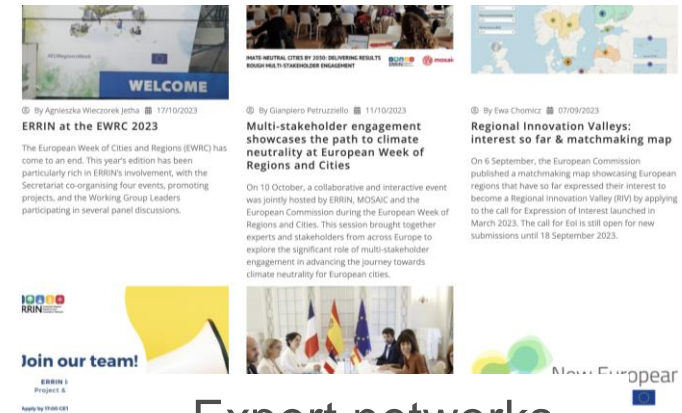
Expert networks

[ERRIN](#)

[ESPAS](#)

European Commission

A regional outlook:
Examples of applied tools and resources

Urban Data Platform Plus

Knowledge Centre for Territorial Policies

Database on the status and trends of cities and regions

Cohesion Open Data Platform

Thematic database on Funds allocation (e.g.,Just Transition)

Monitoring of EU payments and planned investment by region

Network of Regional Hubs

Platform to monitor implementation of EU law on the ground

Multilevel network of policy-makers and experts, stakeholder consultations

European Commission

Contextualizing sourcing evidence for EIPM in the EU: **Better Regulation Agenda (BRA)**

Better Regulation. Where can I contribute?

Bringing research into policy – An Example

In preparation

Call for evidence

Public consultation

Feedback and consultation period

31 March 2023 - 23 June 2023

FEEDBACK: CLOSED

UPCOMING

Commission adoption

Planned for

First quarter 2024

"In line with the European Commission's Better Regulation policy to develop initiatives informed by the best available knowledge, we invite scientific researchers, as well as academic organisations, learned societies, and scientific associations with expertise in [...] to submit relevant published and pre-print scientific research, analyses and data. Submissions that synthesise the current state of knowledge in relevant fields are particularly welcome"

European Commission

Bringing research into policy: A shifting context

Growing demand of policy-specific (direct, primary) research and **institutionalization of EIPM** processes to procure evidence and **feed policy-making processes**.

Unpredecented challenges and crisis (climate change, covid19..) highlighting limitations of reactive "policies", leading to greater infrastructures to support **systematic collection of evidence to inform decisions.**

Common ways to source evidence:

- Calls for Evidence

- Expressions of Interest

- Procurement of studies

- Scientific assessment bodies

- Public consultations

European Commission

Module 5 – Part 2

Identifying & working with knowledge holders

European Commission

A Step-by-Step Learning Sequence for Working with Evidence

3 Negotiating
4 Drafting briefings & speeches
5 Policy advice
6 Creative thinking
7 System thinking
8 Critical thinking
9 Learning & unlearning
10 Managing transformations
11 Scientific & data literacy
12 Identifying evidence needs
13 Connecting to experts
14 Gathering evidence
15 Assessing evidence
16 Working with data & models
17 Anticipatory mindset
18 Scanning for change
19 Understanding change
20 Influencing change

A ADVISE the POLITICAL LEVEL
B INNOVATE
C WORK with EVIDENCE
D BE FUTURES LITERATE

Understanding policy challenges

Defining policy problems

Identifying evidence needs

Gathering evidence

Connecting to experts & knowledge holders

Evaluating policy impacts

Assessing evidence

Practicing assessing evidence

European Commission

Knowledge(s) ecosystem for EIPM

"Two-communities": From isolation to collaboration between researchers and policymakers
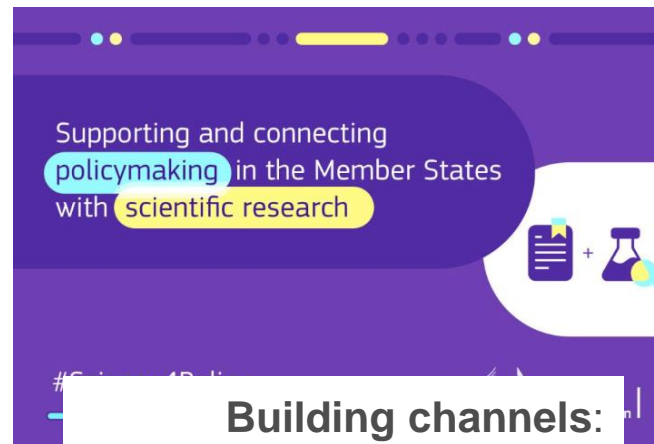
Building channels: Knowledge brokering, boundary organizations and pairing schemes

Widening the scope: From experts to "knowledge holders", and the evidence they bring

European Commission

Identifying Knowledge holders

Three different kinds of knowledge holders (Brechin & Siddell, 2000):

- **Empirical knowledge holders:** whose knowledge is based on quantitative or qualitative research.

- **Theoretical knowledge holders.** sometimes referred to as thought leaders. Their main contribution is the development of theoretical frameworks and new ways of looking at the world.

- **Experiential knowledge holders** - who have developed (tacit) knowledge about the policy challenge over a number of years of practical or lived experience.

Source: Brechin, A. and Siddell, M. (2000) 'Ways of knowing', In Gomm, R. and Davies, C. (eds) 'Using evidence in health care.' Buckingham: Open University Press.

European Commission

Discussion:

What are different ways of engaging

with knowledge holders ?

European Commission

Exercise 2: Developing a knowledge holder engagement plan

Your policy research question:

Knowledge Holder Engagement Plan

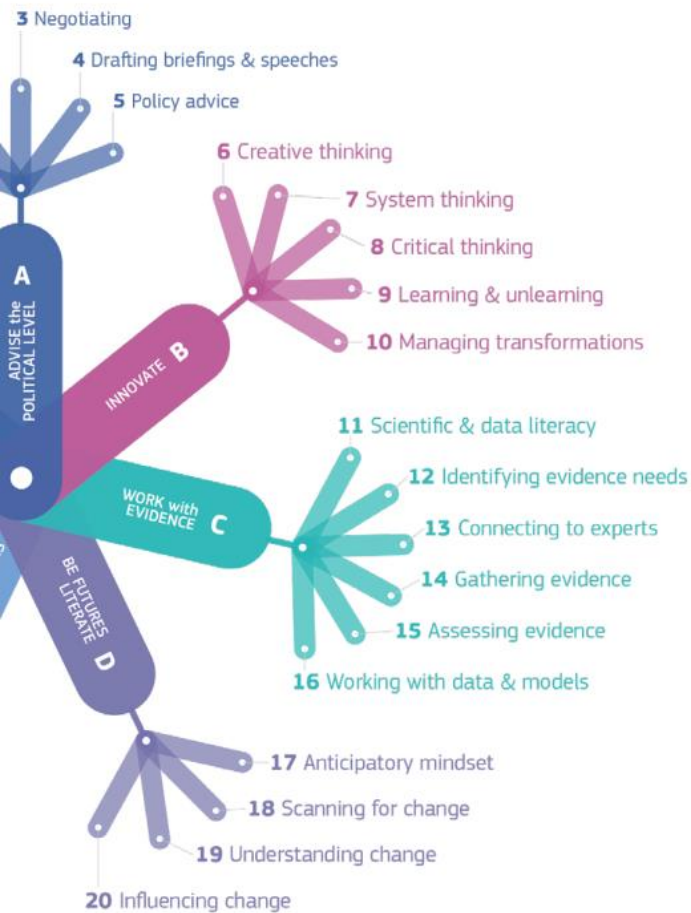| Knowledge holder	Type of knowledge holder	Ways to gather evidence from this knowledge holder

European Commission

Report back

- Which knowledge holders can you identify?

- What kind of knowledge holder (empirical, theoretical, experiential) did you identify?

- What is your engagement plan for involving these different knowledge holders?

European Commission

Module 6

Evidence for understanding & assessing the impact of your policy

European Commission

A Step-by-Step Learning Sequence for Working with Evidence

3 Negotiating
4 Drafting briefings & speeches
5 Policy advice
6 Creative thinking
7 System thinking
8 Critical thinking
9 Learning & unlearning
10 Managing transformations
11 Scientific & data literacy
12 Identifying evidence needs
13 Connecting to experts
14 Gathering evidence
15 Assessing evidence
16 Working with data & models
17 Anticipatory mindset
18 Scanning for change
19 Understanding change
20 Influencing change

A — ADVISE the POLITICAL LEVEL
B — INNOVATE
C — WORK with EVIDENCE
D — BE FUTURES LITERATE

Understanding policy challenges

Defining policy problems

Identifying evidence needs

Gathering evidence

Connecting to experts & knowledge holders

Evaluating policy impacts

Assessing evidence

Practicing assesing evidence

European Commission

Module 6 Learning Objectives

In this module we will explore:

- how to assess the impact of your policy options;

- how you can work with evidence to improve that assessment.

European Commission

Impact Assessments (IA)

Evidence-based methods used to evaluate the outcomes of a policy.

The aim of an IA is to assist policy makers by predicting, evaluating or balancing the effects of specific policy choices.

Several types of impact assessments have emerged, among them:

- Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)
- Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA)
- General Impact Assessment (IA)
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA)
- Economic Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA)
- Urban Impact Assessment (UIA)

Ex-Ante Impact Assessment:
prospective analysis of the potential impact of an intervention or a decision; a coherent analysis of the reasoning that lies behind and the foreseeable effects of any proposed measure or policy initiative (European Parliament, 2015).

Ex-Post Impact Evaluation:
evaluation aims to understand how and to what extent a policy intervention corrects the problem it was intended to address (OECD, 2022).

European Commission

Teaching example (Lithium Mine)

Regional authorities need to conduct an ex-ante IA to assess several dimensions of impacts, with the mandate to authorize or not the installation of a lithium mine in the mountain of Florivenza, 3km away from the city.

For this example you may need to consider (together or separately)...

- **Environmental Impacts:** Biodiversity, water use and pollution, soil degradation, air quality, CO_2 emissions…

- **Economic Impacts**: job creation, economic growth, cost of environmental mitigation, long-term viability, impacts on other sectors..

- **Social Impacts:** public health, resident's displacement, migration, affected communities, gender, labor market..

- **Regulatory Impacts:** compliance with environmental laws, liabilities, labor law, CSR, land-use regulation, extraction rights…

Ex-Ante Impact Assessment:
Involves a prospective analysis of the potential impacts of an intervention or decision; a coherent analysis of the reasoning that lies behind, and the foreseeable effects of any measure or policy initiative.

European Commission

IA methodology: sequence of steps

Relevance analysis	Step 1. **Screening the proposal**	Quick scan of a policy proposal to identify significant conflicts across economic, environmental and social dimensions warranting a sustainability impact assessment
	Step 2. **Scoping the assessment**	Specification of the depth and extent of the assessment as proportionate to the importance of the proposal and the potential impacts
Delineation	Step 3. **Selecting tools or methodologies to match the scoping**	Selection of the most appropriate tools and methods for the different stages of the sustainability impact assessment
	Step 4. **Ensuring stakeholder participation**	Involvement of stakeholders through various means in different stages of the sustainability impact assessment
Impact analysis	Step 5. **Analysing the economic, environmental and social impacts**	Assessment of the economic, environmental and social impacts of the policy proposal
	Step 6. **Identifying synergies, conflicts and trade-offs across these impacts**	Identification of the synergies, conflicts and trade-offs across identified economic, environmental and social impacts
Optimisation	Step 7. **Proposing mitigating measures to optimise positive outcomes**	Enumeration of modifications or supplemental measures to better balance economic, environmental and social concerns
	Step 8. **Presenting the results and options to policy makers**	Presentation of results of sustainability impact assessment to policy makers, including trade-offs, mitigating measures and options

Relevance Analysis
- 1. Screening
- 2. Scoping

Delineation
- 3. Selecting tools
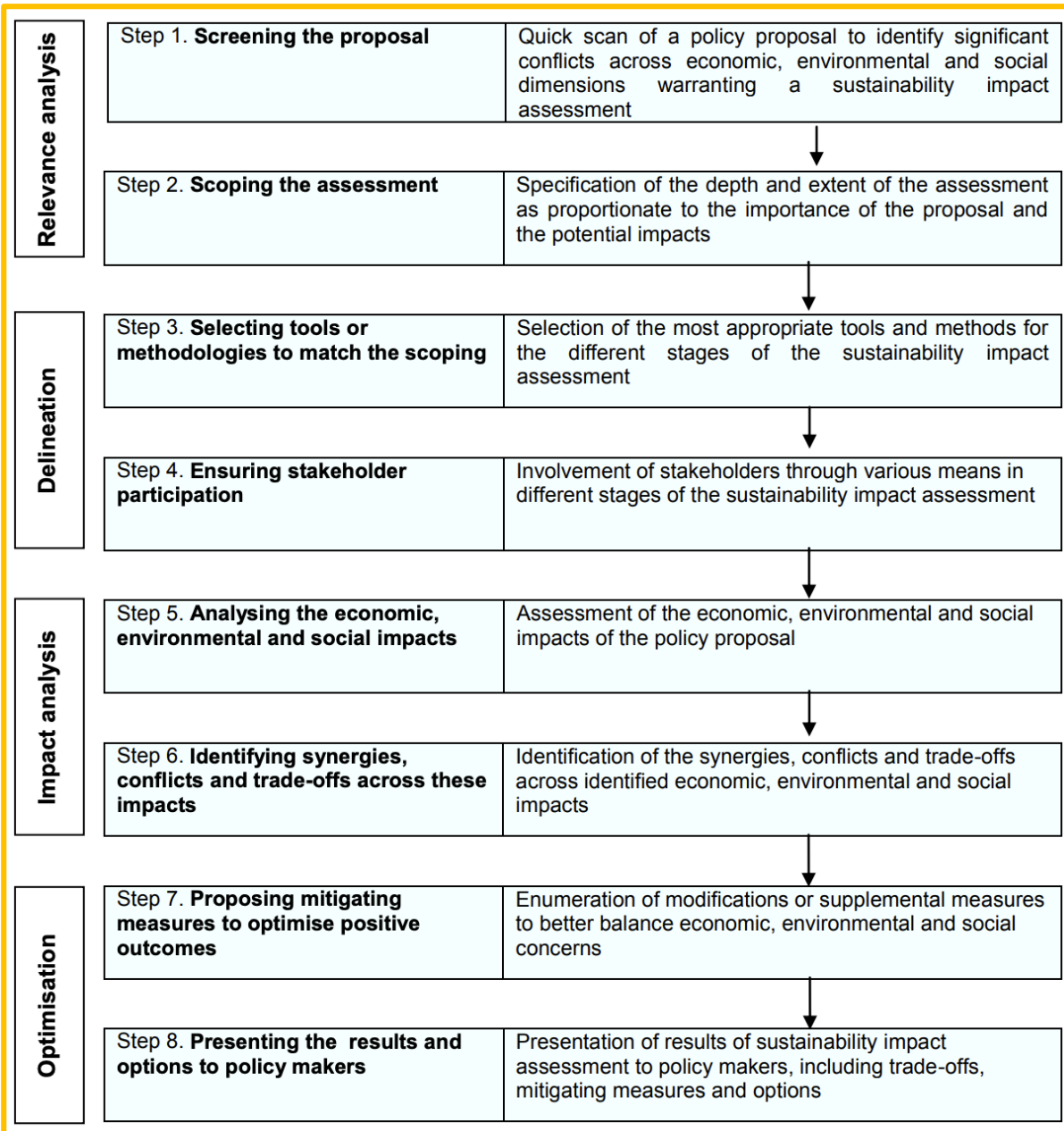- 4. Ensuring stakeholder participation

Impact Assessment
- 5. Analysis
- 6. Identify synergies, conflicts and trade-offs across impacts

Optimisation
- 7. Propose mitigation measures to optimise outcomes
- 8. Presenting results and options to inform a policy decision

Based on: OECD Guidance on Sustainability Impact Assessment (OECD, 2010)

European Commission

Exercise 3: Steps for preparing an IA…
Relevance Analysis (1,2) and Delineation (3,4)

Considering the IA steps described in the previous sequence, we will go through...

1) **Screening** → formulate the questions (<u>what impacts do I need to assess</u>) to determine the need of an IA

2) **Scoping** → decide the depth and extent: types of <u>evidence needs</u>, public, sectors and <u>stakeholders concerned</u>.

3) **Selecting tools** → define most appropriate <u>tools and methods</u> for the impact assessment.

4) **Stakeholder participation** → decide how to <u>involve stakeholders</u> trough different stages.

Exercise 3: Preparing for an Impact Assessment

RELEVANCE ANALYSIS		DELINEATION	
1. SCREENING: WHAT TYPE OF IA? WHAT IMPACTS TO MEASURE?	**2. SCOPING:** WHAT EVIDENCE NEEDS, WHO IS CONCERNED?	**3. SELECTING:** SELECTING TOOLS AND METHODS	**4. INVOLVING:** ENSURING STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

European Commission

Exercise 3: Preparing for an Impact Assessment
[Applying the Teaching Example - Lithium Mine]

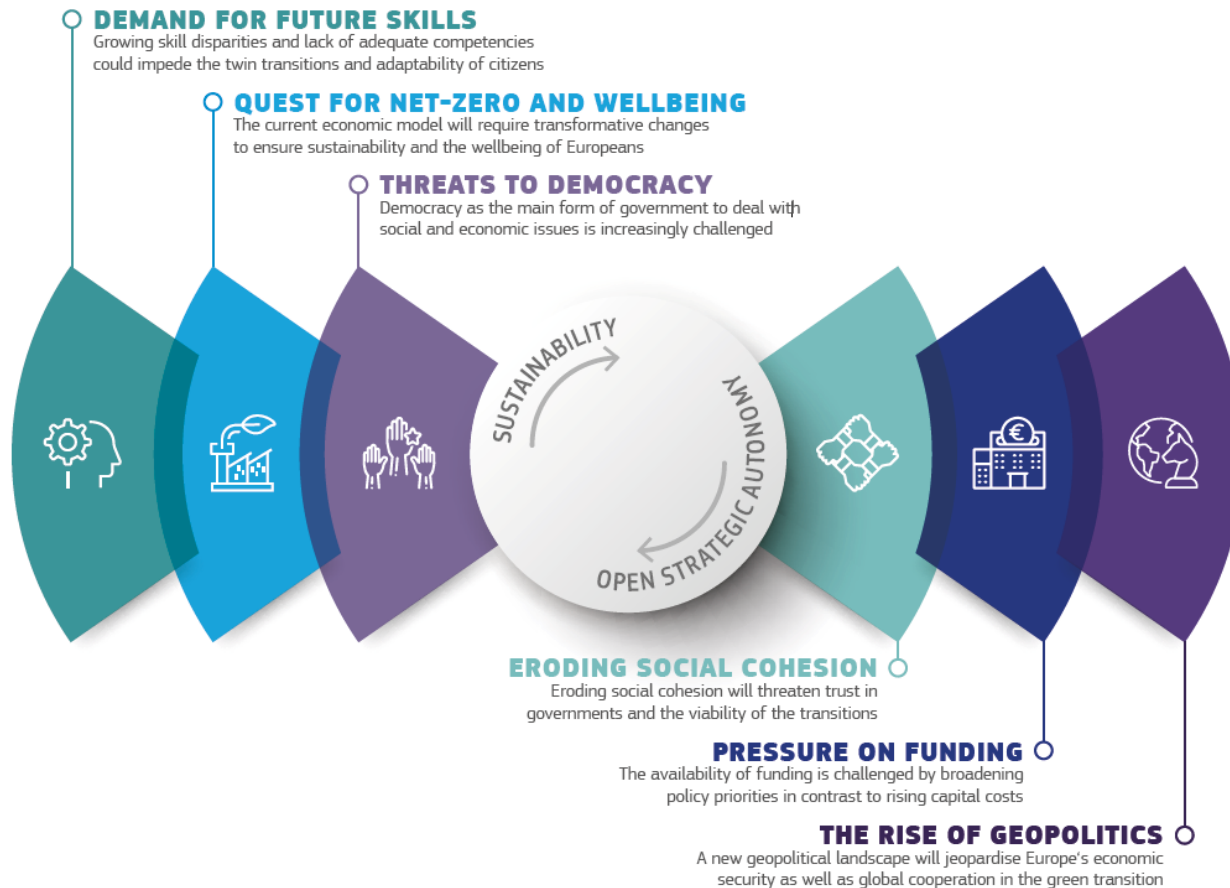| RELEVANCE ANALYSIS		DELINEATION	
1. SCREENING: WHAT TYPE OF IA? WHAT IMPACTS TO MEASURE?	**2. SCOPING:** WHAT EVIDENCE NEEDS, WHO IS CONCERNED?	**3. SELECTING:** SELECTING TOOLS AND METHODS	**4. INVOLVING:** ENSURING STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION
What type of IA? Social and Environmental Impact Impact Assessment (SEIA) What impacts do I need to measure? - Biodiversity - Water waste and pollution - Soil degradation - Air quality - Community Health and safety - Vulnerable residents - Affected sectors (agri, local..) - Gender implications - Socio-demographic effects	What evidence needs? - Data on local flora and fauna - Exposure to toxic metals - Water quality and use reports - Risks air pollution and dust - Incidence of lithium on health - Residents distribution in area - Land use and agrculturali exploitations - Specific impact according to gender and social status… Who is concerned: Residents, environmental associations, CSOs (Save the Mountain..), public health officials, local farmers…	Environmental studies and scientific experiments… - Ecosystems assessments - Air quality modelling - Soil and water sampling (levels of contamination) - GIS mapping (changes in land and potential risks in habitat) Social research, economic.. - Public health statistics (lithium mining and health outcomes) - Economic forecasting (local sectors, projections for job creation) - Linking admin data (residents..) - Social surveys and interviews	Public Consultations: To gather input and feedback from affected parties. Stakeholder Workshops: To facilitate collaborative analysis and problem-solving. Surveys and Questionnaires: To collect data on community perceptions and expectations. Participatory Monitoring: Engaging local communities in the ongoing monitoring of environmental and social impacts.

Impact assessments are one way to think ahead

- Some forms of impact assessments can help us look ahead and anticipate the impacts of a policy.

- There are also a number of other tools that can helps us do that.
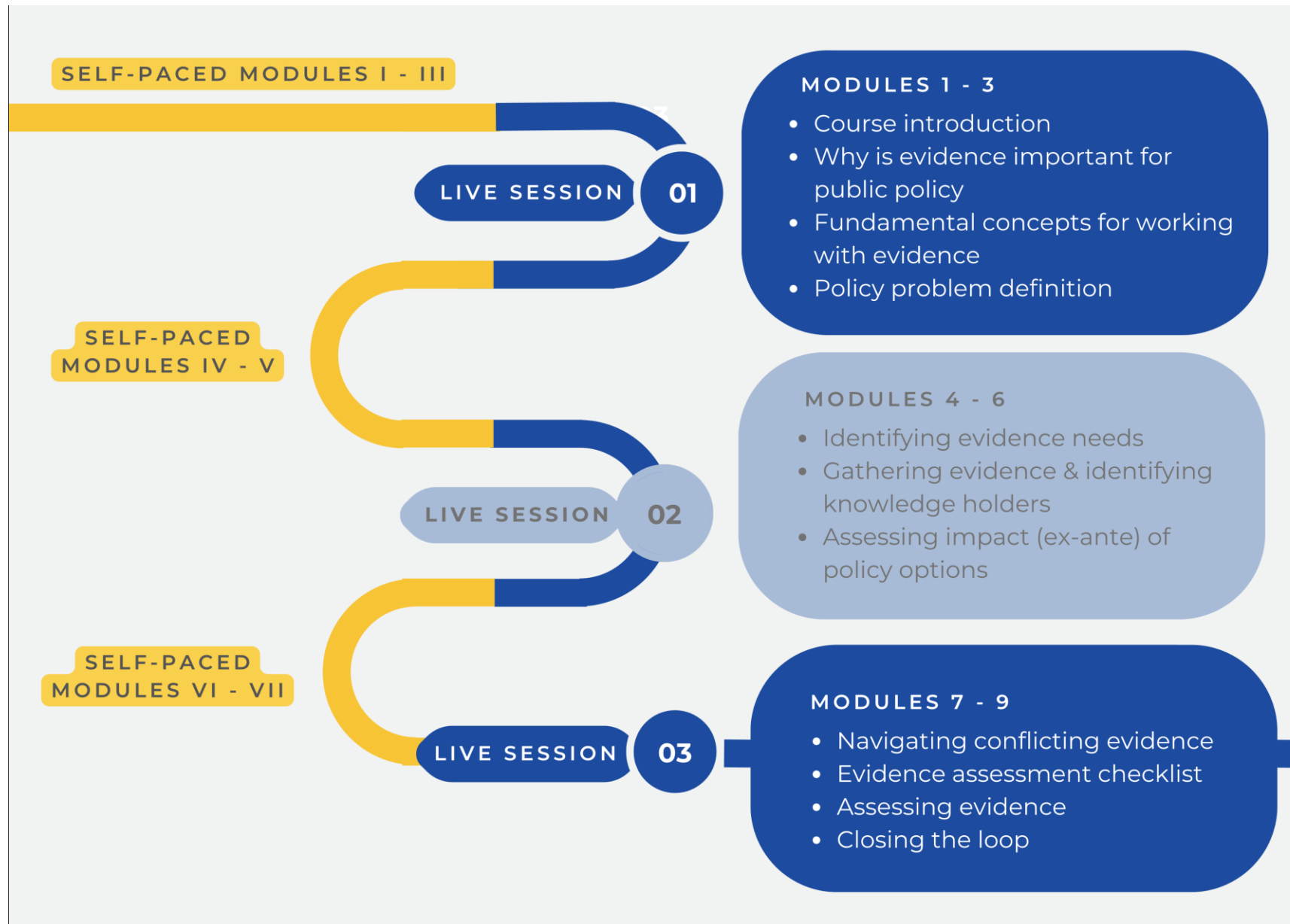
Tools for thinking ahead

PREDICTION
Forecast Planning

Planning for ONE Future

Forecast

-x %

+ x%

What we know today

FORESIGHT
Scenario Planning

Planning for MULTIPLE Futures

Scenario 1   Scenario 2

Scenario 4

Scenario 3

Uncertainties/Unknowns

What we know today

Future Station 2020, © futurestation.ro

European Commission

Why do we need to Think Ahead?

Source: European Commission (2023) *2023 Strategic Foresight Report*
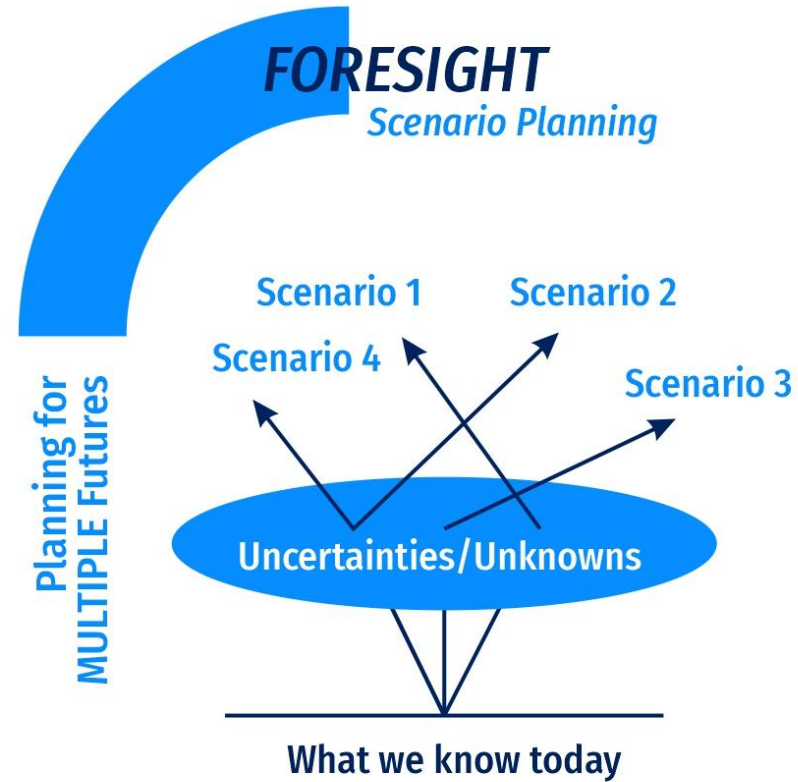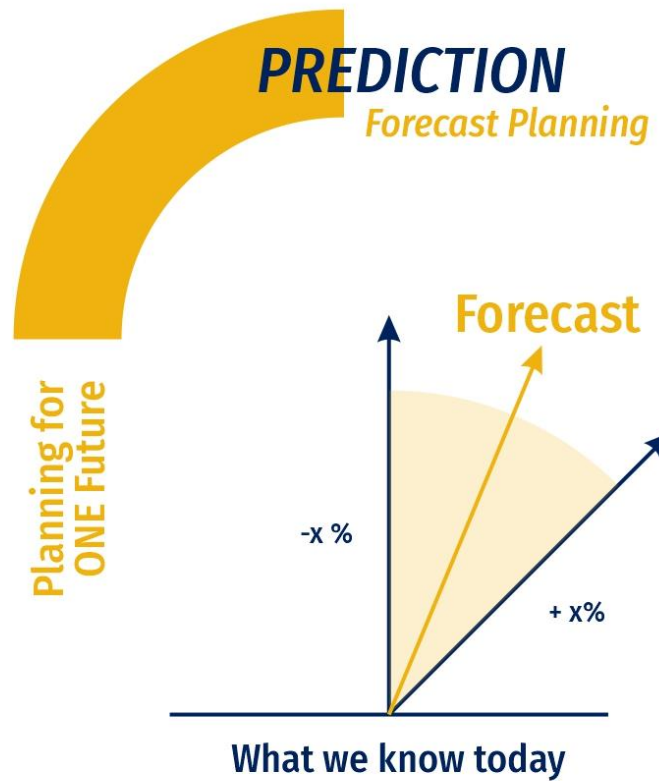
Wrap-up Day 2 & Introducing Day 3

- This module explored why we need to think broad about our policy challenges to improve how we work with evidence for policymaking

- We worked on how to gather evidence and different types of evidence

- We learned how to think about assessing the impact of a policy option.

- In the next session we dive deeper into assessing evidence in the context of challenges that we face while doing that

Course overview

SELF-PACED MODULES I - III

LIVE SESSION 01

MODULES 1 - 3
- Course introduction
- Why is evidence important for public policy
- Fundamental concepts for working with evidence
- Policy problem definition

SELF-PACED MODULES IV - V

LIVE SESSION 02

MODULES 4 - 6
- Identifying evidence needs
- Gathering evidence & identifying knowledge holders
- Assessing impact (ex-ante) of policy options

SELF-PACED MODULES VI - VII

LIVE SESSION 03

MODULES 7 - 9
- Navigating conflicting evidence
- Evidence assessment checklist
- Assessing evidence
- Closing the loop

European Commission

References

- BEIS (2022). *The journey to Net Zero*. UK Government, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. From: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/net-zero-strategy/2-the-journey-to-net-zero#endnotes
- Bowen, S., & Zwi, A. B. (2005). Pathways to "evidence-informed" policy and practice: A framework for action. PLoS medicine, 2(7), e166. Retrieved from Pubmed, https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15913387/.
- Brechin, A. & Siddell, M. (2000). Ways of knowing. In Gomm, R. and Davies, C. (eds), *Using evidence in health care*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
- EN-ROADS climate solutions simulator: https://www.climateinteractive.org/en-roads/
- European Parliament. (2015). *How does ex-ante Impact Assessment work in the EU*. European Parliament. Retrieved from https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI(2015)528809.
- European Commission (2022). *2022 Strategic Foresight Report:* Twinning the green and digital transitions in the new geopolitical context. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. From: *https://commission.europa.eu/system/files/2022-06/strategic_foresight_report_2022.pdf*
- European Commission. (2023). *2023 Strategic Foresight Report: Sustainability and people's wellbeing at the heart of Europe's Open Strategic Autonomy.* Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. From: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/strategic-planning/strategic-foresight/2023-strategic-foresight
- European Commission (2022). Supporting and connecting policymaking in the Member States with scientific research. Commission Staff Working Document. Fom: https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/SWD_2022_346_final.PDF

European Commission

References

- Loopy, a tool for thinking in systems: https://ncase.me/loopy/
- Lauber, K., Brooks, E. Why meta-regulation matters for public health: the case of the EU better regulation agenda. Global Health 19, 70 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-023-00971-4
- Miller, C. and Kormann da Silva, N. (2023). Enabling the green and just transition: principles for effective governance. ZOE Institute for Future-fit Economies: Cologne. From: https://zoe-institut.de/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Enabling-the-green-and-just-transition.pdf
- OECD. (2020). Building Capacity for Evidence-Informed Policy-Making: Lessons from Country Experiences. Paris: OECD Public Governance Reviews. Retrieved from https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/building-capacity-for-evidence-informed-policy-making_86331250-en.
- OECD. (2022). Ex post evaluation. In *Better Regulation Practices across the European Union 2022*. Paris: OECD Publishing. Retrieved from OECD iLibrary, https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/better-regulation-practices-across-the-european-union-2022_14e46d27-en.
- OECD. (2023). Regulatory impact assessment. In *Government at a Glance 2023*. Paris: OECD Publishing. Retrieved from OECD iLibrary, https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/government-at-a-glance-2023_5bfd9555-en.
- OECD. (2010). *Guidance on Sustainability Impact Assessment*. Paris: OECD Publishing. Retrieved from OECD iLibrary, https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/guidance-on-sustainability-impact-assessment_9789264086913-en.
- Science meet regions pairing schemes: https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/science-meets-regions/pairing-schemes_en

European Commission

Mapping of resources

- Knowledge4policy platform: https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/home_en
- Eurastat: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/
- JRC Repository: https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/
- Open Access Journals: https://doaj.org/
- OECD indicators: https://www.compareyourcountry.org/key-indicators
- Eurobarometer: https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3052
- ERRIN: https://errin.eu/
- Have Your Say Portal: https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/
- Call for Evidence, published initiatives: https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives_en
- ESPAS: https://www.espas.eu/
- Urban Data Platform Plus: https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/jrcispra/items/684852/
- Cohesion Open Data Platform: https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/funds/jtf/21-27
- Network of Regional Hubs: https://cor.europa.eu/en/our-work/pages/network-of-regional-hubs.aspx#1
- Knowledge Centre for Territorial Policies: https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/territorial_en
- EU climate target for 2040 initiative: https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13793-EU-climate-target-for-2040_en

Thank you