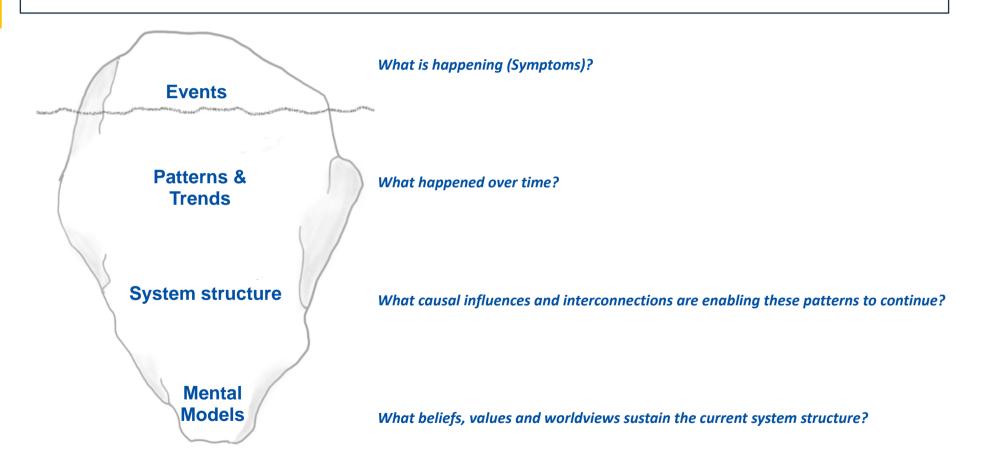
Exercise: Applying the iceberg model

Summarise the problem:



Instructions: read the policy challenge you received, individually, and try to answer these questions as a team based on the information from the text. In case you don't find all the information in the text, please make assumptions.

Exercise 2 – Capture your policy questions and evidence needs

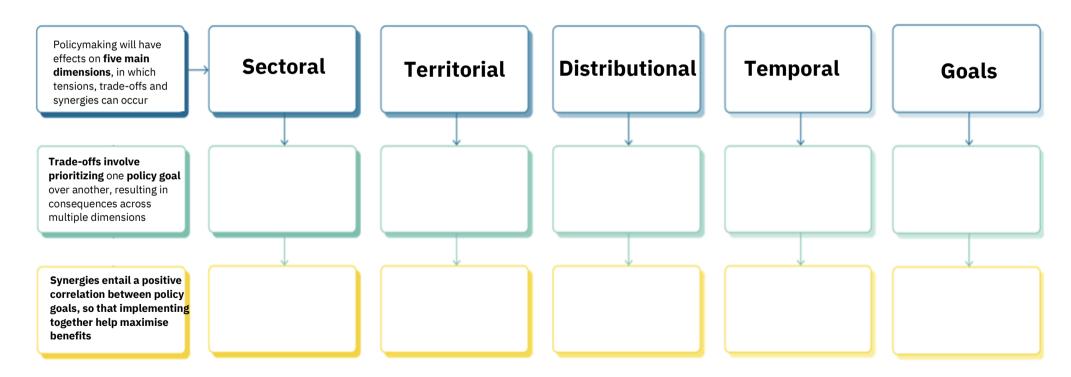
Write a short definition of your policy problem after having analysed it through the iceberg model Policy problem definition Write your policy research questions here after having defined your policy problem **Policy** research question Write potential evidence needs here Evidence needs



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

Exercise 1: Using one of the policy options, you will be paired with another person with a different policy option from a different policy challenge.

- In your pair, please discuss the trade-offs/tensions and synergies between your policy options for 15 minutes.
- After that we will go back to our policy example groups to discuss.





Exercise 3: Preparing for an Impact Assessment

RELEVANC	E 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		



Knowledge holder engagement plan

Instructions:

- Step 1: Choose one of the policy research questions that relates to your policy case.
- Step 2: Identify the key knowledge holders who can help inform this question.
- **Step 3**: For each knowledge holder, specify whether this knowledge holder is an empirical, theoretical, or experiential knowledge holder, or a combination or several of these categories?
- Step 4: Take a step back are there any additional knowledge holders that you haven't yet included?
- Step 5: Then, for each knowledge holder, identify ways in which to engage with this group of knowledge holders.

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Knowledge holder engagement plan:

Knowledge holder	Type of knowledge holder	Ways to engage with this knowledge holder



Your evidence assessment checklist

There are three overarching reasons for why studies may have different findings or conclusions:

- the mental model or theory that underpins the evidence;
- the method that was used to collect and analyse the data;
- the data and indicators that were included in the analysis

For each of these layers, please write down what questions are important to ask when assessing evidence.

o
Mental model or theory
Method
Data and indicators