# Research into Use (RiU): A GLIMPSE OF STRATEGIC ELEMENTS

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#### 4 Pillars for RIU Preparedness for **policy** "windows of opportunity"; creating ownership at an Emphasis on network early stage; Customized building/strengthening **UPTAKE** products (knowledge-based) that facilitates to address needs stakeholder-to-stakeholder **ENGAGEMENT** engagement. Providing opportunities to stakeholders to articulate their demand for knowledge and evidence. **PARTMENSHIPS** To raise awareness of HI-AWARE results and demonstrate programme outputs; share knowledge in audience-appropriate forms; co-produce knowledge with communities; give voice to relevant beneficiaries.

#### Actors Mapping: The Indus Basin Example Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC) PMD **AKRSP** ABAD WAPDA NRSP ID Alterra **WWE** WMD **Future Water FOCUS** SCD ICIMOD AD LEADS IUCN Regional CCD UAAR Donors(UNDP, WB, ADB, USAID, JICA) MUET P&D's Ministries (W&P, NFS&R, Agr.) END **IMMEDIATE USERS NEST USERS USERS** Developmental Collaborators for **Up-scaling** Dissemination NGOs Academia Knowledge generation Partners Partners Partners

#### 5-Step Methodology to RiU Activity Planning STEP

STEP

STEP

•Extraction of key issues from study basins' situation analysis reports; Policy gap analysis •Identification of stakeholders, along with analysis of their characteristics and roles (issue-wise); interest + influence (w.r.t. policy & practice); and institutional associations (e.g. beliefs, mandates, rules, functions, relationships)

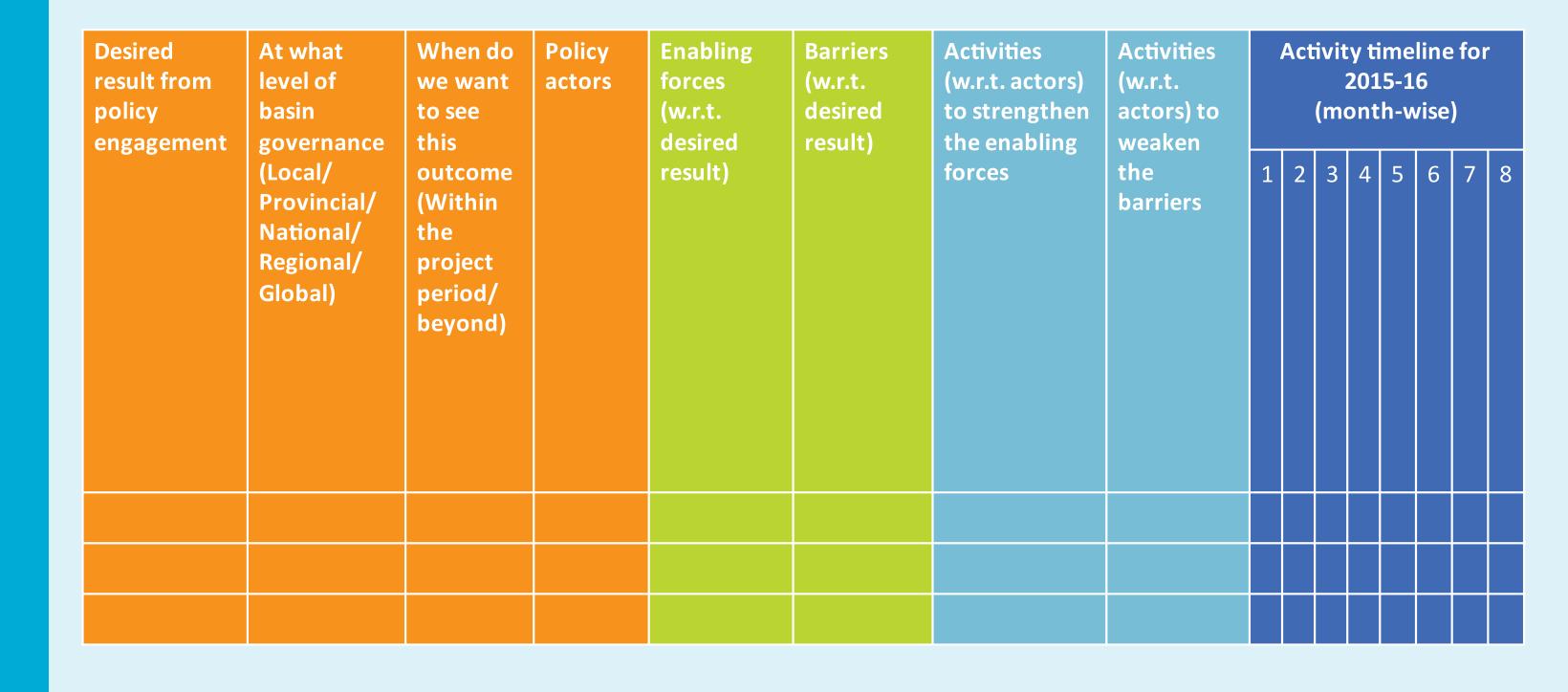
 Prioritizing the key impact outcomes in both policy and practice (Bihar Roundtable provides a good template for stakeholder engagement to do such prioritization)

 Using the ROMA planning tool to identify barriers and opportunities (an adapted version was illustratively tried out during last CRMT)

• Identifying the key messages and messaging modes

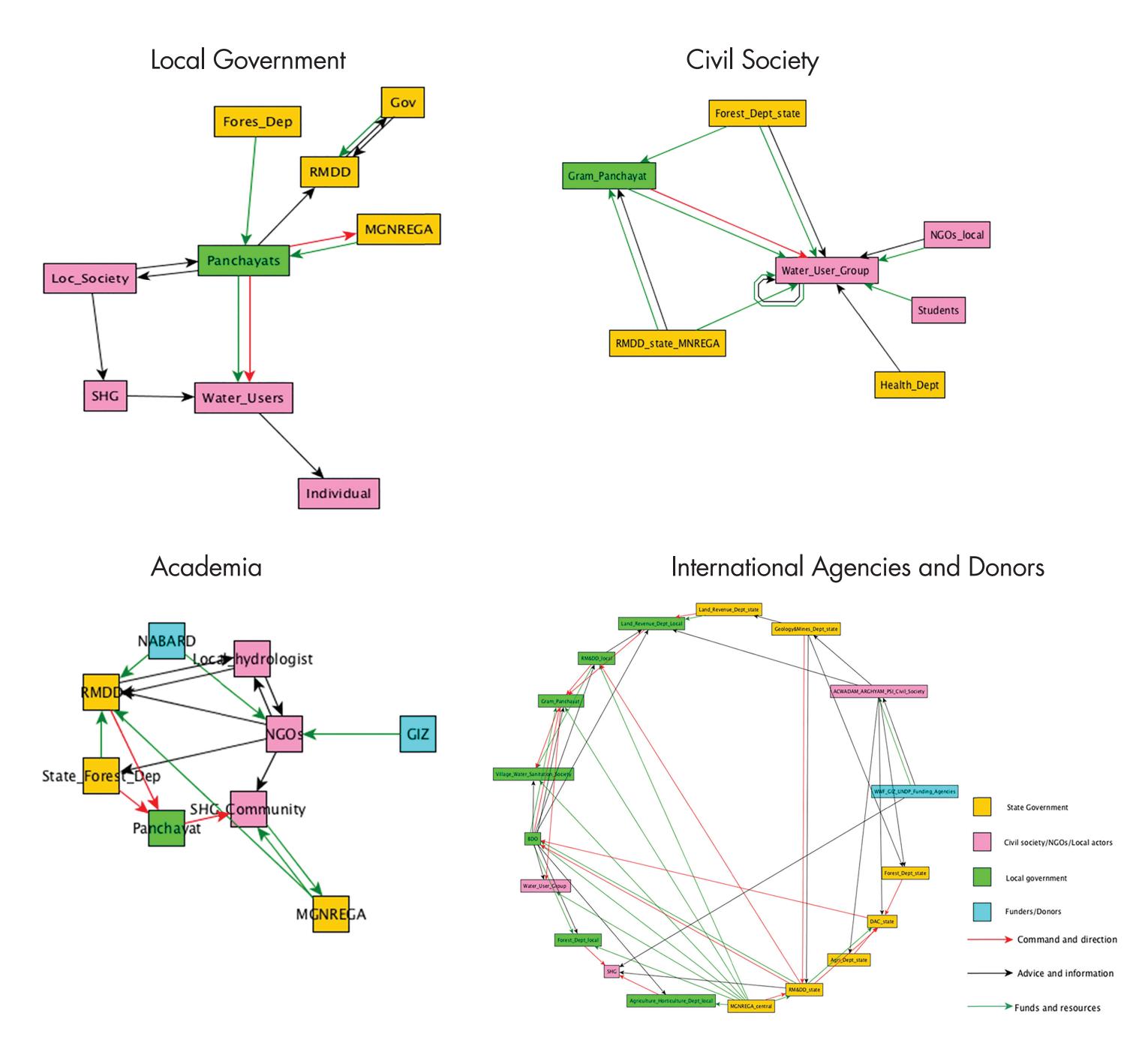
•Integrating the messaging and its modes into the external communication strategy

# A Planning Tool for RiU Activities



Source: Adapted version of ROMA (www.roma.odi.org/)

## Social Network Analysis for Teesta Basin, India



### Observations and Inferences from Social Network Analysis

- We have used Dhara Vikas Yojna scheme in Sikkim State of India as an entry point to analyze governance structure.
- Donor agencies perceived network has a lower density compared to Academia.
- However, academia's denser network has low transitivity as compared with Donors and International agency's perception
- This shows, even though the network is well connected there are barriers to information and opinion flow due to low transitivity
- Hit and Misses
- Donor & Int. Agency mentioned Panchayat as the most influential body, the network analysis of their showed BDO as the most central actor in terms of both direct contact (Centrality) and as a broker (Betweeness) between two actors.
- Local government identified SHG and local communities as powerful but the same dynamics is not reflected in the map. SHGs are not major player in the power dynamics they have medium level power.
- Civil Society's network maps as well as selected adaptation options show that they have strong self reliance.











