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# MBIE Endeavour Research Impact Workshop

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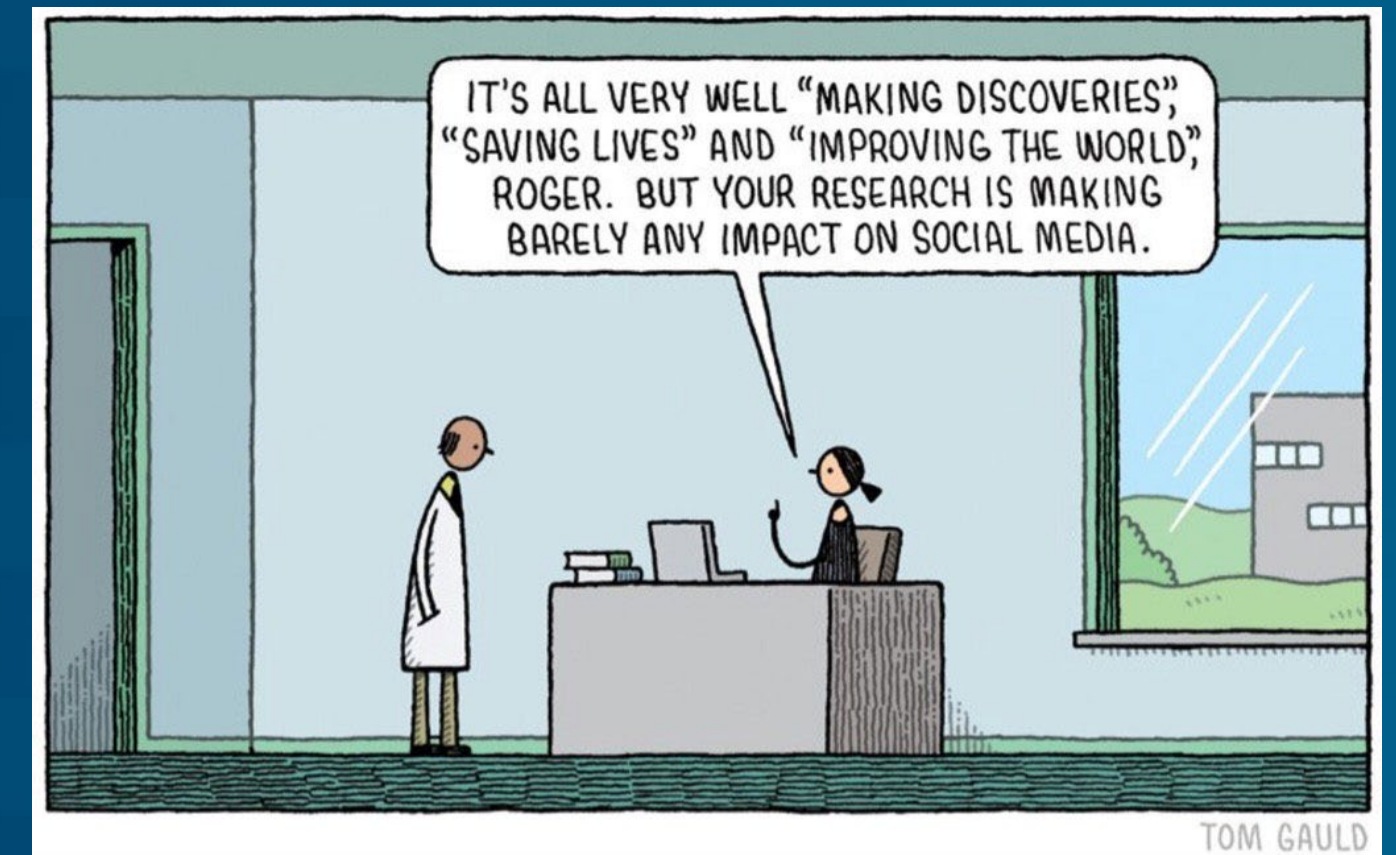
Research Impact | *Pānga Rangahau*

Research and Innovation Office | *Te Puna Tiketike*

# Today's Workshop



- ❖ Welcome and introductions
- ❖ Impact in MBIE's Endeavour Fund
- ❖ The Results-Chain Framework
- ❖ Activity 1: Planning for Impact
- ❖ *Break*
- ❖ Activity 2: Mapping a Results-Chain Framework
- ❖ Reflections and other considerations
- ❖ Support and resources





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# Welcome and introductions

# What is Research Impact?



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## UoA defines Research Impact as:

The contribution that research and creative practice makes to society, the environment and the economy.

## MBIE defines Research Impact as:

A change to the economy, society or environment, beyond contribution to knowledge and skills in research organisations.



# Types of Impacts



**Understanding and Awareness:** Increased understanding and knowledge of an issue.



**Attitudinal Change:** A change in attitudes, typically of a group, towards a new attitude that benefits them or others.



**Health and Wellbeing:** Improvements in public or individual health, including emotional or physical health outcomes.



**Cultural Change:** Changes in the prevailing values, attitudes, beliefs, discourse, and patterns of behavior.



**Environmental Impacts:** Benefits for conservation, biodiversity, ecosystems, and physical landscapes, including actions to mitigate climate change and benefits for humans.



**Policy:** Contributions to new or amended laws, regulations or other policy mechanisms.



**Capacity or Preparedness:** Enhanced skills, resources, or infrastructure to cope with change and negative effects.



**Other Social:** Benefits to specific social groups or society not covered by other types of impact, and broader societal changes such as improved education access or human rights.



**Economic Impacts:** Monetary benefits arising from research, either through money saved, costs avoided, increases in profit or funding, or the creation of new businesses or technologies.



**Decision-Making & Behaviour Change Impacts:** Whether directly or indirectly, research can inform a wide range of individual, group and organisational behaviours and decisions leading to impacts that go beyond the economy, environment, health and wellbeing, or policy.



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# Impact in MBIE's Endeavour Fund

# Investment Signals for 2025-2027



The Fund is an open, contestable fund that supports excellent science in a wide range of impact areas.

It supports research, science or technology, or related activities that have high potential to positively transform New Zealand's economic, environmental, and societal outcomes, give effect to the Vision Mātauranga policy where applicable, and drive an increasing focus on:

- ❖ Excellent research
- ❖ The potential for impact in areas of future value, growth or critical need for New Zealand.

The Science Board will also look for opportunities to fund proposals that:

- ❖ Enable wealth creation through developing new knowledge that lifts New Zealand's economic performance (including an uplift in commercialisation), supports adaptation to climate change, builds a resilient and prosperous society
- ❖ Support growth of our base of innovative, high value exporting technology firms.

## **Proportion of portfolio targets by research outcomes category:**

70% Economic

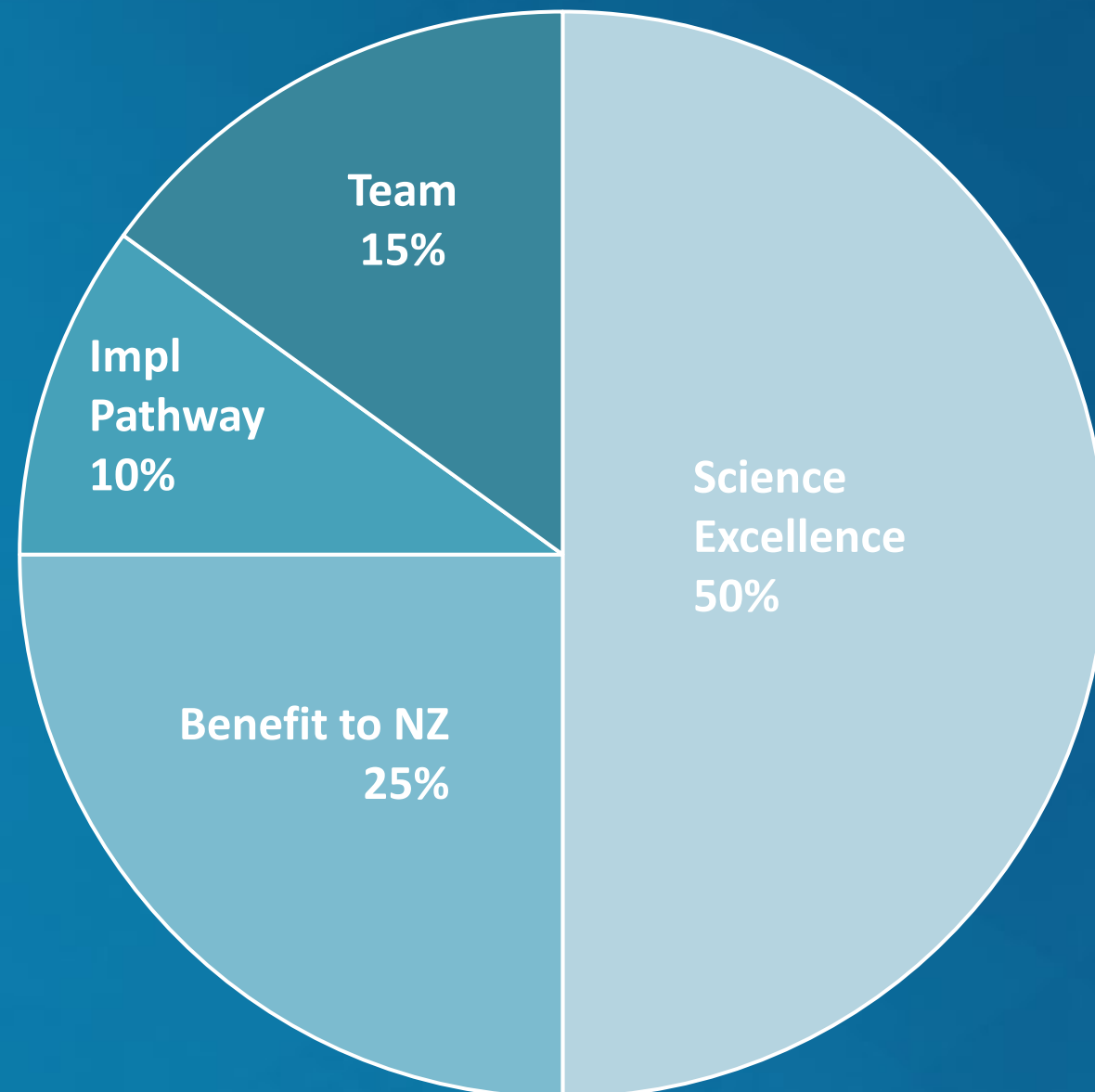
25% Environmental

5% Societal

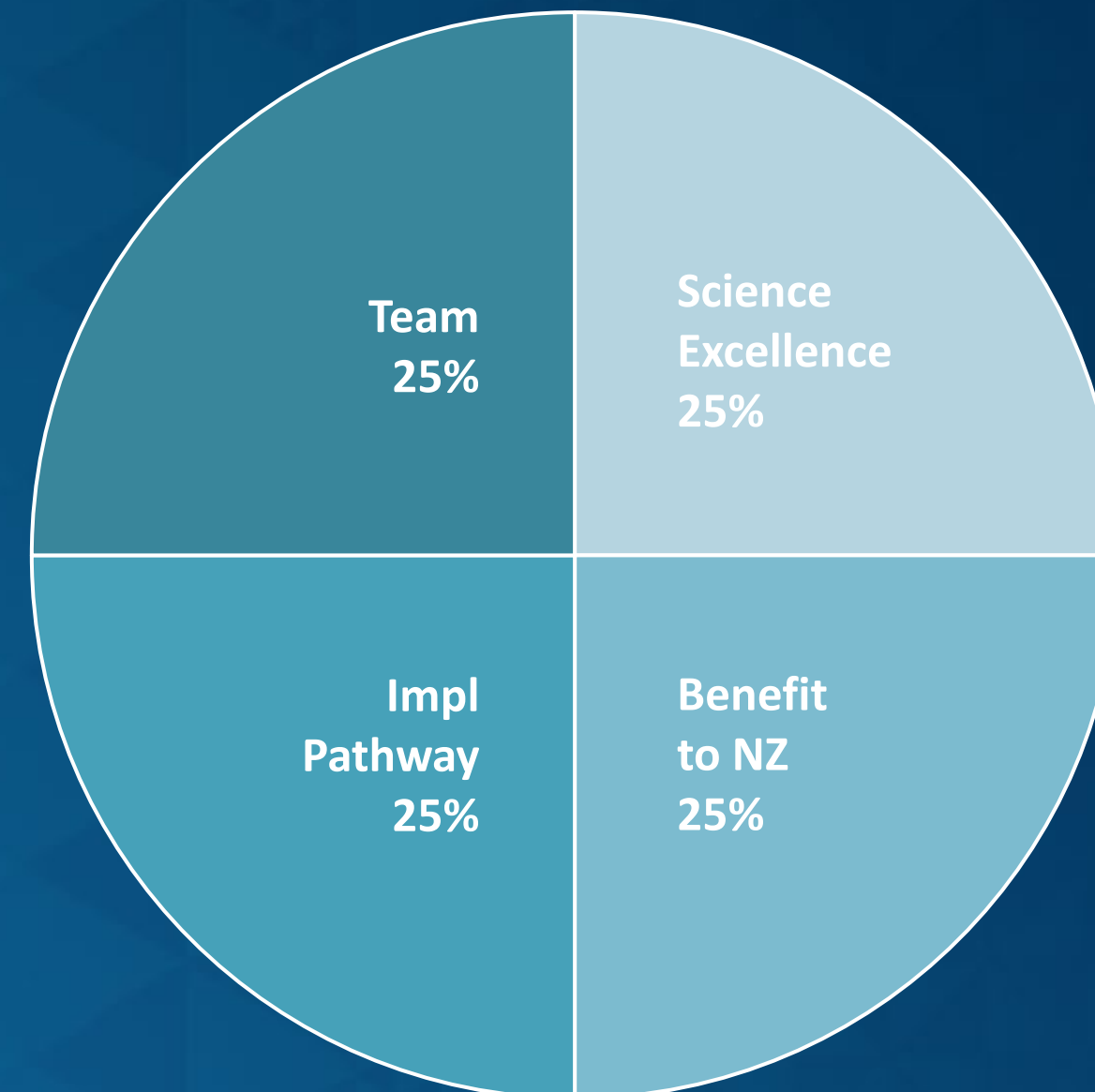
# MBIE Assessment



## Smart Ideas

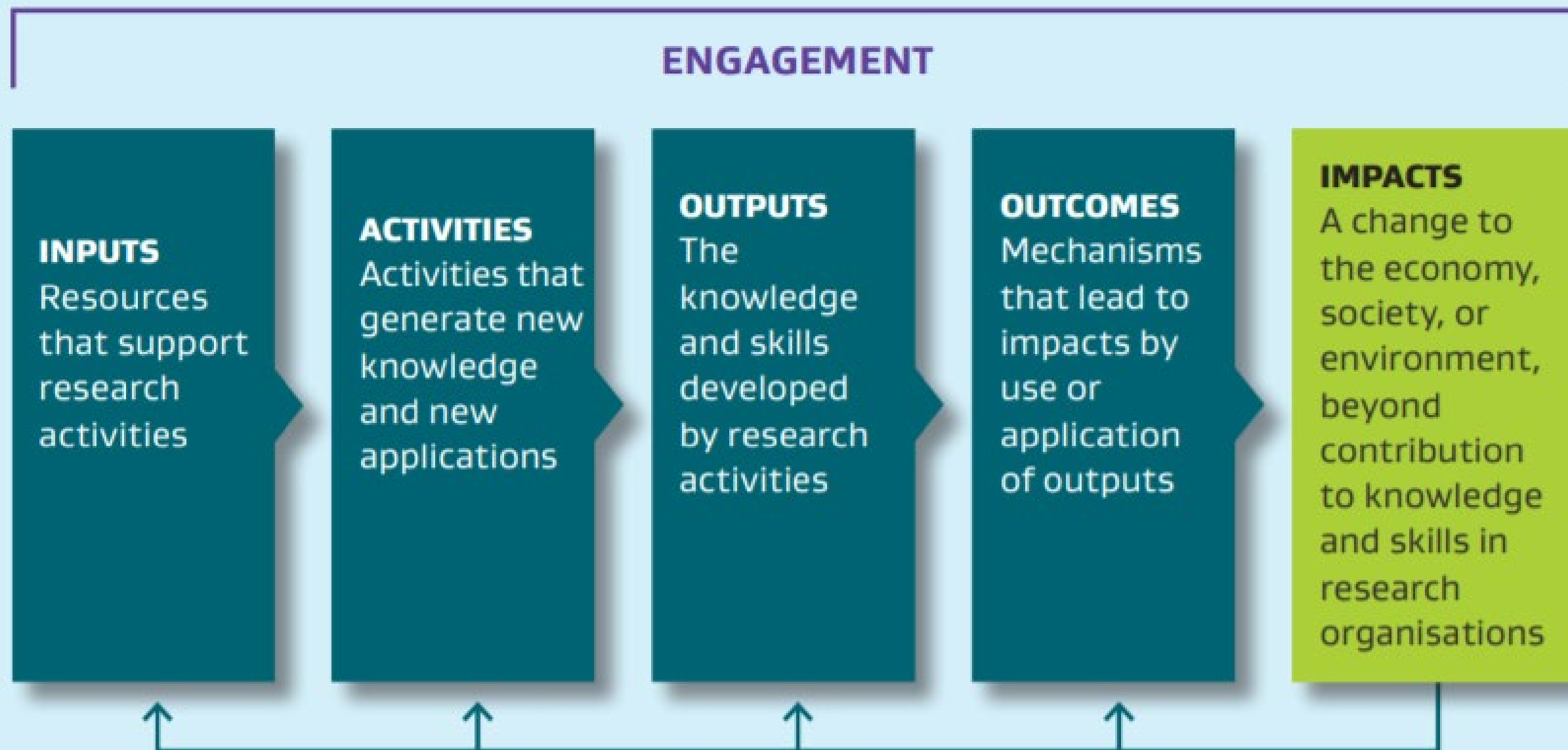


## Research Programmes



# The Results-Chain Framework

The results-chain framework



Research impact is a shared endeavour, and progress is unpredictable.

‘Line-of-sight to impact’ means each researcher and institution can articulate their part in this shared endeavour.

# Results-Chain Framework



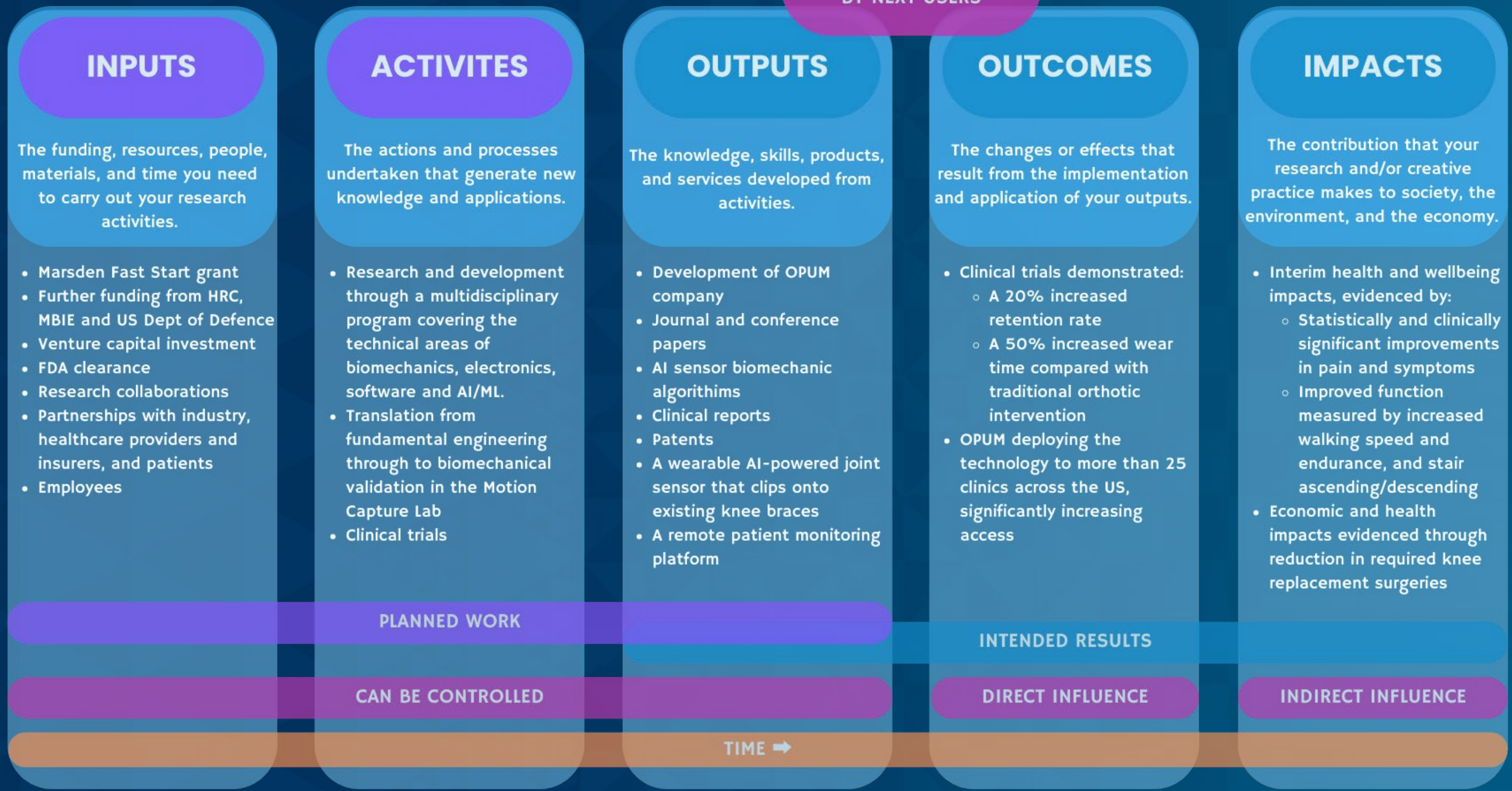
USE/UPTAKE OF OUTPUTS  
BY NEXT USERS



# Results-Chain Framework



USE/UPTAKE OF OUTPUTS  
BY NEXT USERS



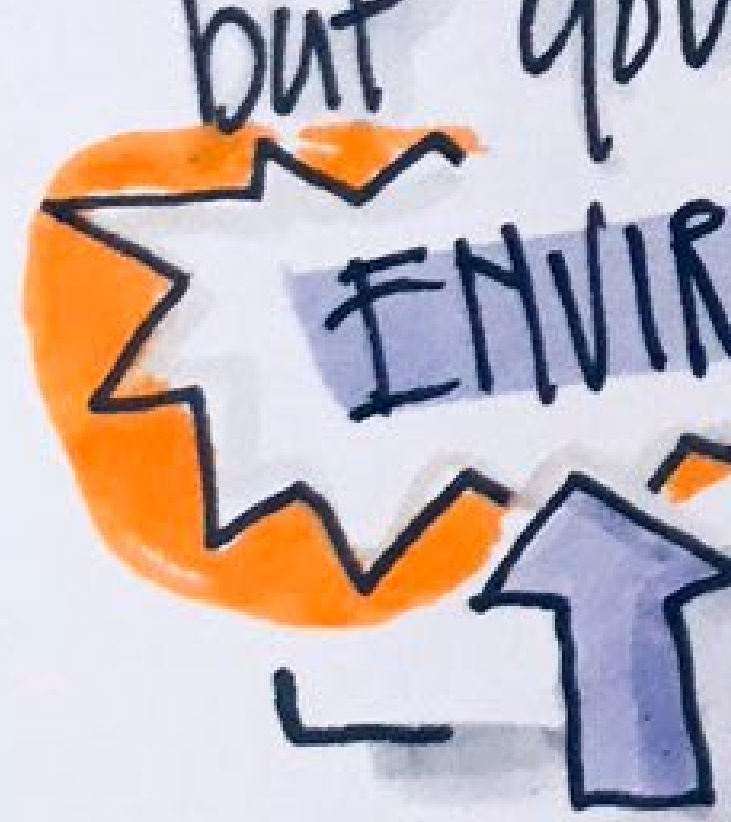


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# Activity 1: Planning for Impact

as a **CHANGE AGENT** you  
can't make change happen

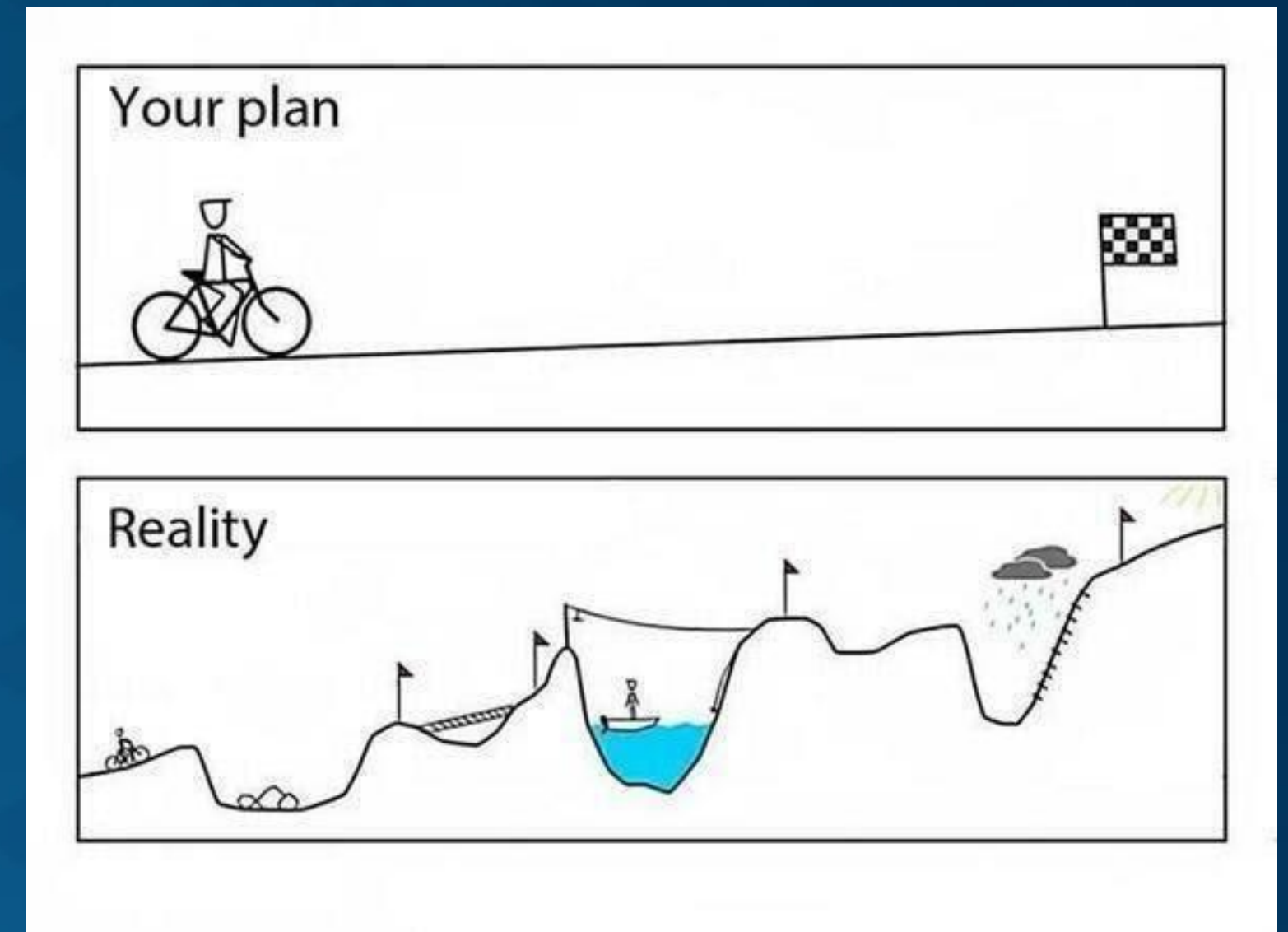
but you **CAN create** in  
**ENVIRONMENTS** that  
increases the odds.



HENRIK KNIBERG #ALI2018

# The planning process

1. Identifying the research need
2. Defining your (potential) impact
3. Mapping your stakeholders
4. Prioritising your stakeholders
5. Developing engagement plans
6. Piecing together your implementation plan



# Identifying the research need



Starting with your research question/hypothesis...

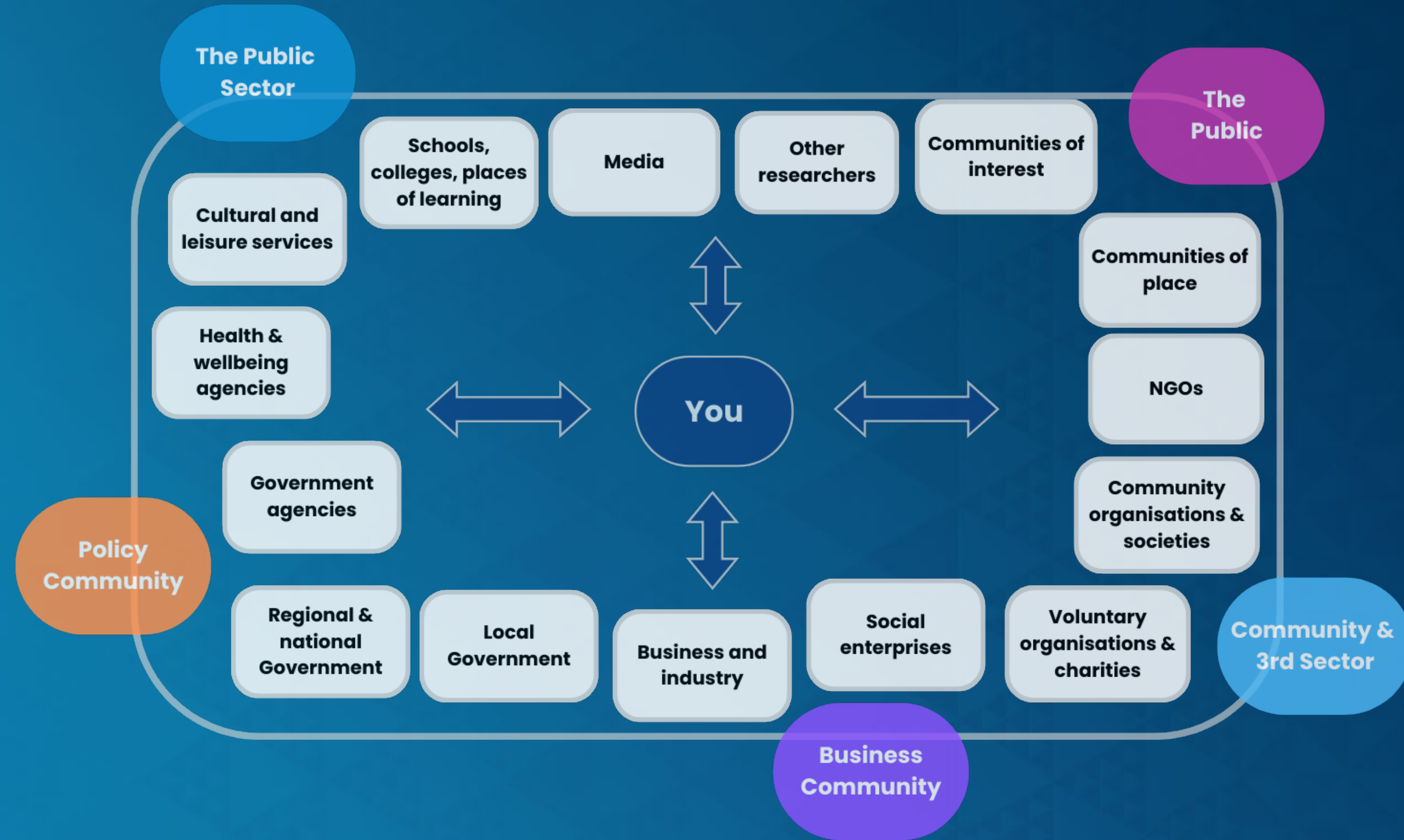
- ❖ What is the wider problem, issue or gap your research feeds into?
- ❖ What is the magnitude of this issue?
  - ❖ How many people are affected, who is affected, and where is it felt?
- ❖ How can your research contribute to understanding or solving this problem/issue? What new information or perspective will it bring?
- ❖ What knowledge is currently out there? How is your research different?
- ❖ How can you evidence this research need? Linking to investment signals, policy documents, media reports, testimonials etc.

# Defining your (potential) impact



- ❖ Flip the problem/issue on its head... For example:
  - ❖ Frequent flooding in urban areas due to poor stormwater management systems/Development of eco-friendly stormwater management systems that reduce urban flooding by enhancing natural water absorption and drainage capacity.
  - ❖ Inefficient heat dissipation in engines leading to overheating and reduced performance/Design of advanced cooling systems or materials that improve engine efficiency and prevent overheating, boosting performance and reliability.
- ❖ Be specific and realistic about the impacts that might be able to occur within your sphere of influence. Impact goals should be SMART – Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound.
- ❖ What would indicate that change has happened and that your research has made a difference? What observable changes might you see? How could you evidence this?

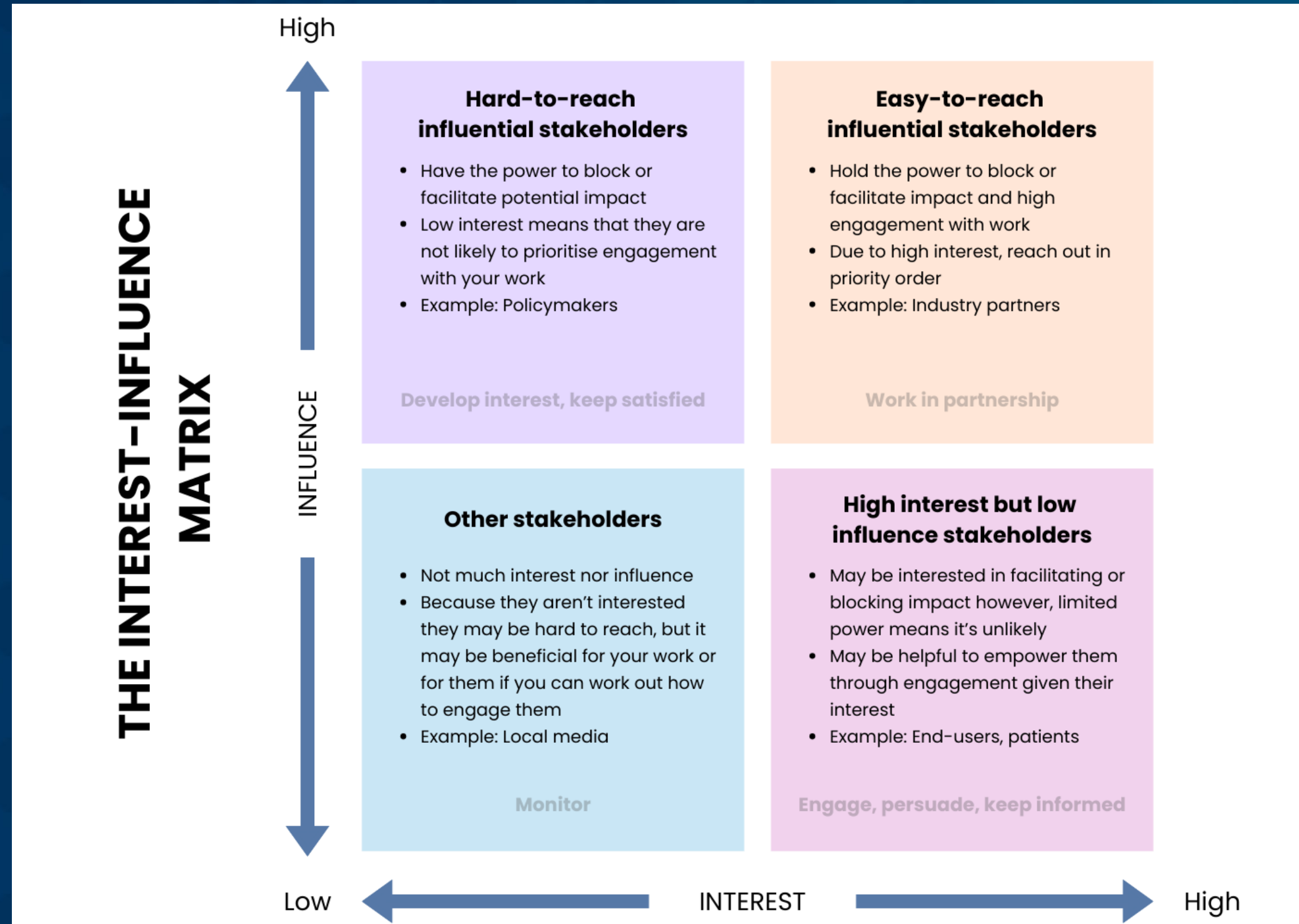
# Mapping your stakeholders



# Mapping your stakeholders



# Prioritising your stakeholders



# Developing engagement plans



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- ❖ Co-design of research
- ❖ Co-production of knowledge
- ❖ Provide data

- ❖ Help communicate
- ❖ Use the outputs
- ❖ Beneficiaries of the research

# Engagement activities



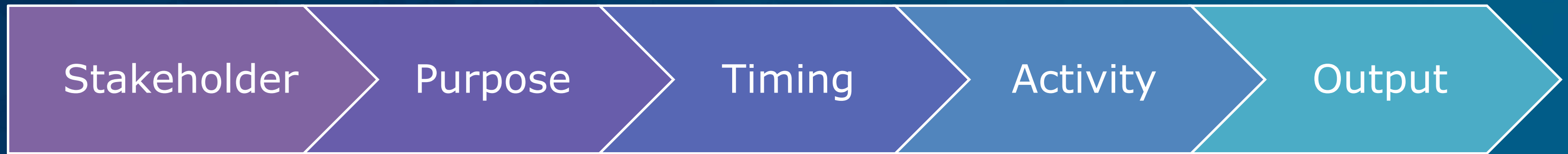
## Activities

Co-design Workshops	Project Advisory Board	Secondments
Public Events	Stakeholder conferences	Community hui
Webinars	Policy dialogues	Training events

## Outputs

Policy briefing	Toolkit	Social Media
Media release	Videos	Prototypes
Datasets	Methods & processes	Reports
	Guidelines	

# Piecing together your engagement plan



## 5 Create an engagement plan.

Stakeholder(s)	Timing	Purpose	Activity	Potential challenges/ barriers to engagement	Budget	Responsibilities/ Expertise
<i>Chartered Association of Building Engineers Building contractors</i>	<i>End year 5</i>	<i>To upskill building contractors in new best practice</i>	<i>Training workshop x3</i>	<i>Time constraints, potential reluctance to adopt new technologies or methods</i>	<i>\$5,000 per workshop</i>	<i>Organise workshops, ensure high-quality trainers, coordinate with Geoff to align content with industry standards</i>
<i>National and local govt agencies Iwi reps Industry experts</i>	<i>Every 6 months over project duration</i>	<i>Co-design initial project. Provide feedback on direction of the project</i>	<i>Stakeholder advisory group</i>	<i>Differing priorities or interests, travel constraints</i>	<i>\$4,000 per year (every other meeting in person – allow for travel and catering)</i>	<i>Ensure alignment of project goals, manage communication between meetings, and follow up on action points</i>

# Some final things to consider



- ❖ **Roles and Responsibilities:** Consider who is responsible for managing stakeholder relationships and engagement activities. Can you share the load with your wider research team?
- ❖ **Expertise:** Do you need to bring in specialist expertise, e.g. a knowledge broker?
- ❖ **Budget and resources:** A credible impact plan will include budget for resources such as staff time, event costs, honoraria, materials, expert support, etc. If funding for impact activities is limited or non-existent you can still develop an impact plan but will need to prioritise and think creatively about how best to support engagement and impact activities.
- ❖ **Timeframes:** Where possible give yourself deadlines or targets for your activities and impacts. This could include milestone or deliverable reviews. Some timeframes may need to be negotiated with relevant stakeholders, particularly if you require their input. Include regular check-ins with your stakeholders and share progress of the research and impact plan.
- ❖ **Risks:** Include a risk assessment of your intended impacts and impact plan and consider how you will mitigate them. What might go wrong or not work? Could there be any unintended consequences?
- ❖ **Evaluation:** How will you know you have achieved your impact goal? Have a plan in place for how you will gather evidence of the impact of your research



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# 10-minute break



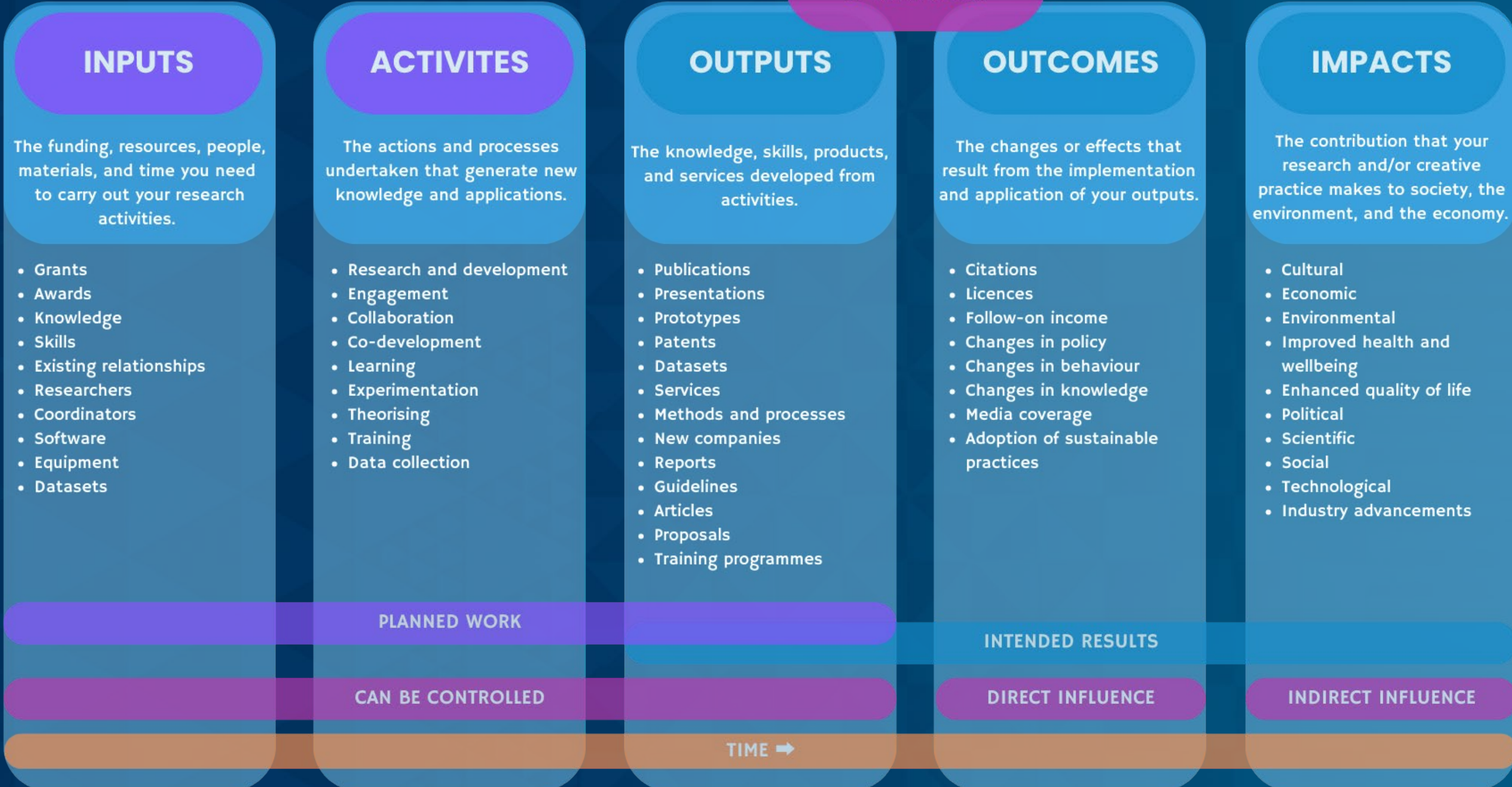
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# Activity 2: Results-Chain Framework

# The Results-Chain Framework



USE/UPTAKE OF OUTPUTS  
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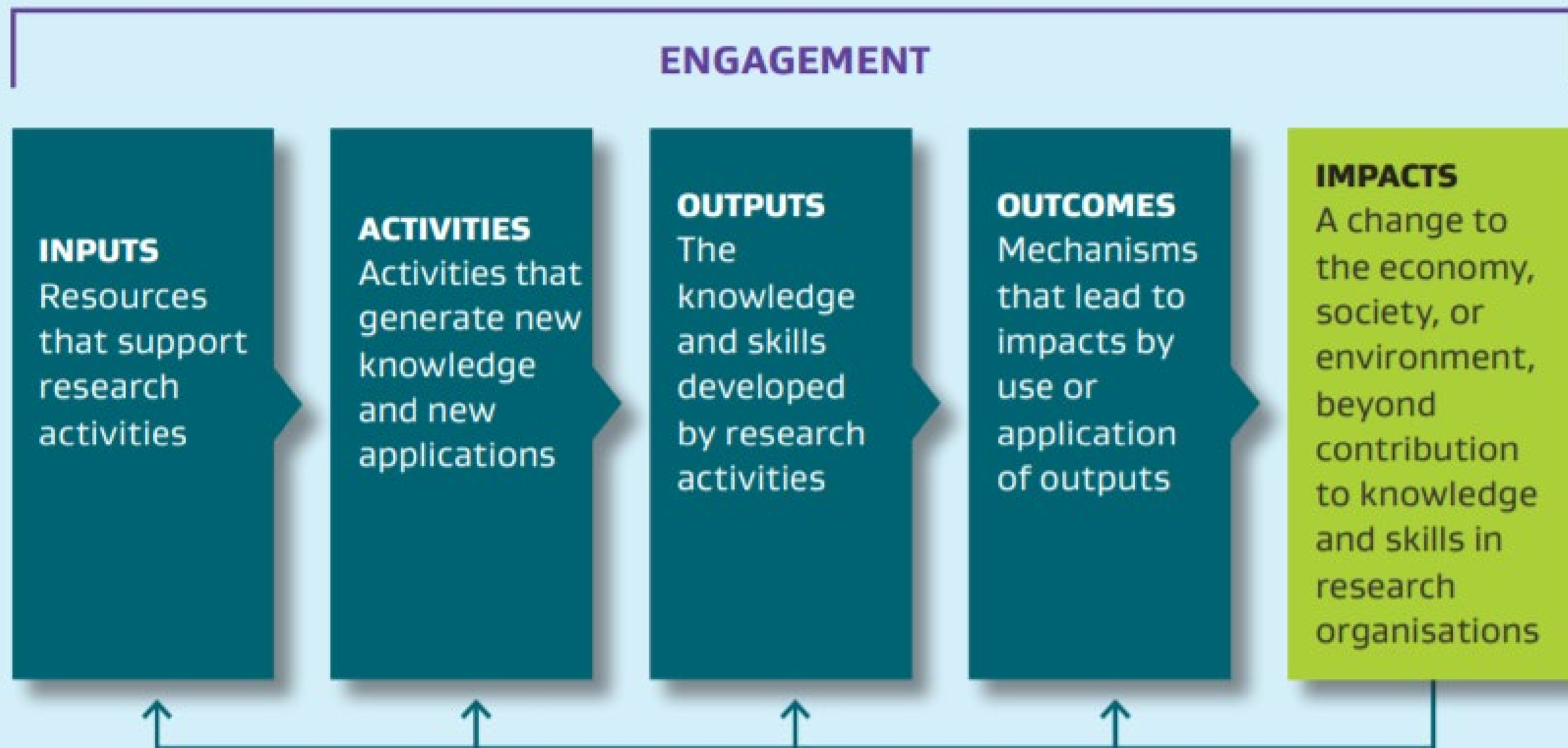


# The Results-Chain Framework



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The results-chain framework



Taking your implementation plan into consideration, you can now begin to build a results-chain framework, incorporating the stakeholders, activities and outputs you've identified.



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# Support and resources

- ❖ There are additional online resources on the ResearchHub:  
*<https://research-hub.auckland.ac.nz/subhub/research-impact>*
- ❖ 1:1 support for research impact in grant applications, including planning sessions and application reviews (email [researchimpact@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:researchimpact@auckland.ac.nz))
- ❖ Impact through Culture Change and Research Impact for Public Good webinar series
- ❖ Impact Stories on the ResearchHub