

## **Impact Masterclass**

#### Communication for increasing research impact

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**AUSTRALIA** 

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# Module 3 – Government and Industry deep dive

#### **Masterclass Structure**



#### **Core learning modules**

M0 - Introduction M1 - Audience and strategy M2 - template and guide Step by step Examples

#### **Specialised short modules**

M4 - Public and

M5 - Strategic Social Media

Resources

**Policy Brief** 

**Writing Guide** 

**Template** 

**Executive Summary** 

**Writing Guide** 

**Template** 

**Communication Insights and Useful Resources** 

Workbook

M3 - Government and Industry

Media

## **Structure of Module 3**



☐ Aims and outcomes.
$\square$ Main drivers for government.
☐ Specific Government information needs
☐ What this means for a policy brief?
$\square$ Main drivers for industry and professional bodies.
☐ For profit organisation
☐ Peak bodies organisation
☐ Not for profit organisation
$\square$ Specific Industry information needs.
☐ ACTIVITY 4 - INTERESTS. GOALS & INFORMATION NEEDS

#### **Aims and Outcomes**



#### Aims:

- To understand the information needs of a policymaker.
- To understand the information needs of industry.

#### Outcomes:

To understand what policymakers and industry need from research.

To understand how to articulate information according to the sector type.



### **Main drivers for Government**

#### **Government Drivers**



The key government drivers to keep in mind are:

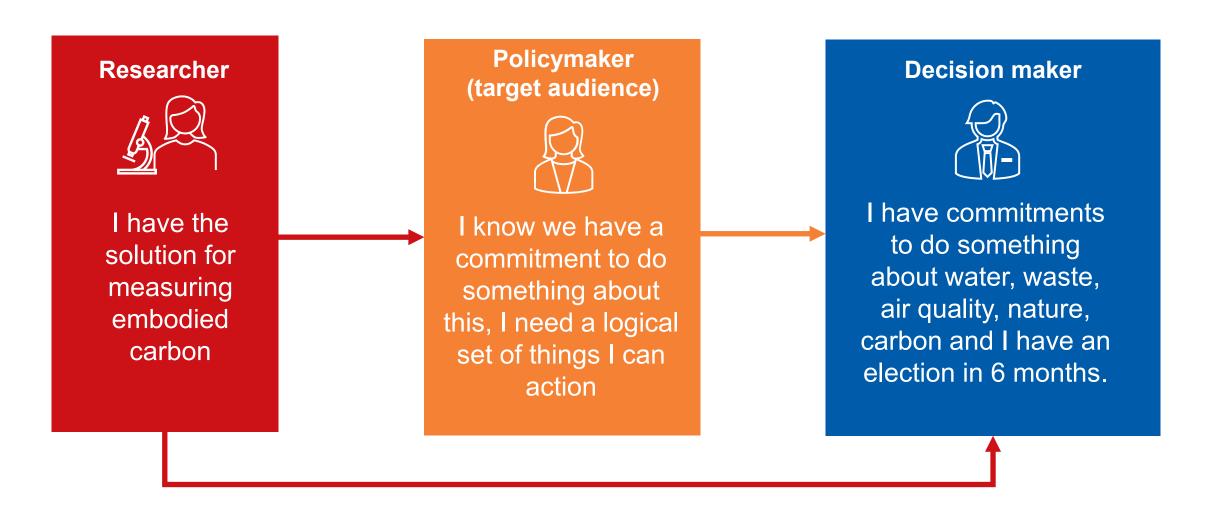
- They want to minimise future risk economically, socially, culturally and environmentally.

- They want to address issues that are important to their constituents.

- They need to provide a safe and secure place for industry to operate and community to live.

## Understanding you audience in a policy context





## **Specific Government information needs**

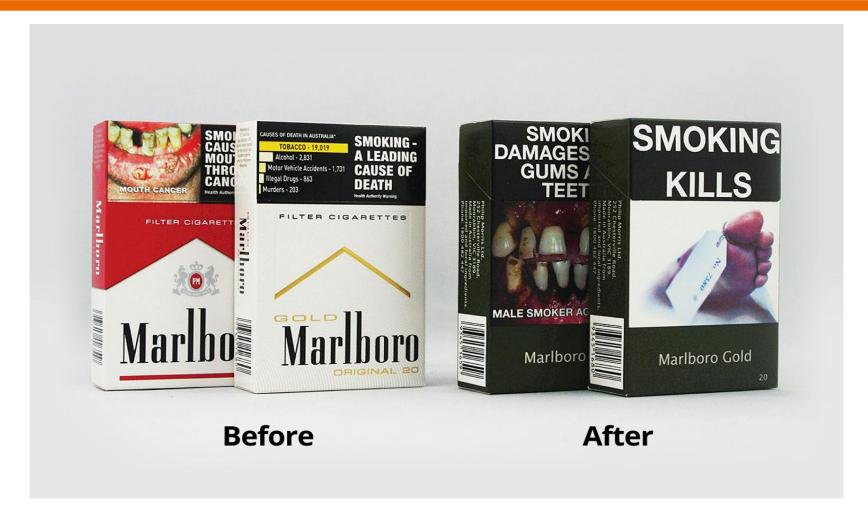


#### Information presented to Government for action needs to be:

- 1. Clear and brief;
- 2. Have actionable insights;
- 3. Have policy relevance;
- 4. Be evidence-based;
- 5. Have clear implications;
- 6. Be socially acceptable (what the is public generally comfortable with);
- 7. Include which stakeholders may be <u>for</u> or <u>against</u> the outcomes of the research.

## **Case study**





https://www.ilcn.org/nothing-plain-about-plain-packaging/

## **Case study**



#### **Plain Packaging for Tobacco Products (2012)**

Studies showed that branded packaging influenced perceptions of cigarette quality and <u>desirability</u>, <u>especially among youth</u>.

Research suggested that <u>plain packaging</u>, <u>combined</u> with graphic health warnings, could reduce smoking initiation and encourage smokers to quit.

Public health research highlighted the potential for plain packaging to reduce smoking rates and <u>improve</u> <u>public health outcomes</u>.

## Case study



#### **Plain Packaging for Tobacco Products (2012)**

Clear and brief: clear messages

Have actionable insights: clear steps to implementation

Have policy relevance: impact of health and wellbeing of citizens

Evidence-based: strong evidence of impact

Have clear implications: \$7billion in health costs saved

Be socially acceptable: acceptability of smoking decreasing

Assessment of stakeholders:

- **For:** health advocacy NGOs (eg Cancer Council), health and medical peak bodies
- **Against**: tobacco industry, tobacco growing countries



What does this mean for a policy brief?

## Which policy recommendations to articulate?



Energy in Buildings and Communities Programm

Policy
instruments





**Economic means (the carrot)** 

Information (the sermon)

#### **Affirmative**

Example

## A minimum standard of performance in equipment or systems.

**Prescriptions** 

## Subsidies, grants, in kind services

Funding for research and development into a particular technology.

#### **Encouragement**

A policy that requires disclosure to the market or to the government of particular information.

#### Negative

Example

#### **Proscriptions**

A phase-out of particular materials or equipment.

## Taxes, fees, physical obstacles

A tax to discourage a particular behaviour.

#### Warning

Communications materials to help people make better choices.

## Impact opportunity – Annex 80 example



Annex 80 had 37 recommendations

Grouping them helped to identify themes and focus

That then supported the development of the policy recommendations

	Resilient Cooling of Buildings Policy Recommendations - Summary Annex 80	POLICY MECHANISMS					TECHNOLOGY TARGET		DISRUPTIONS MITIGATED		
		REGULATION	INFORMATION	INCENTIVES	R&D	STANDARDS	SPECIFIC	AGONOSTIC	HEATWAVE	POWER OUTAGE	соѕт
<b>A1</b>	ADVANCED SOLAR SHADING	/ AD	VANC	ED G	LAZII	NG					
1	Encourage the adoption of advanced windows through technical guidelines or policies		√			√	√		√	√	\$ - \$\$
2	Provide in-depth guidance to support the uptake of solar shading technologies		√				√		√	√	\$
3	Offer incentives and rebates to install advanced solar shading / glazing			√			√		√	√	\$ - \$\$
4	Add code requirements for external movable solar shading to reduce solar heat gains through glazed areas		√			√	√		√	√	1- 3%
A2	COOL ENVELOPE MATERIALS			•							
5	Add cool-surface prescriptions					√	√		√	√	\$

### How Annex 80 recommendations are policy levers

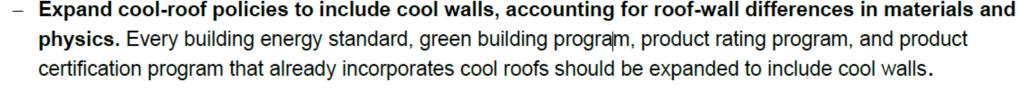


#### **Recommendations for policymakers**

The IEA EBC Annex 80: Resilient Cooling of Buildings has considered wide ranging opportunities to address the need for resilient cooling, with significant benefits identified by adopting the following cool envelope approaches:









Expand existing requirements in the National Construction Code for cool roofs and walls. Provide appropriate pathways (J1V2 and NatHERS) to credit the use of solar reflective and thermal radiative (sky cooling) roofs and walls to reduce the interior heat gain of buildings. International building energy codes such as <a href="International Energy Efficiency Code">International Energy Efficiency Code</a> (IECC) and <a href="California Title 24 Part 6">California Title 24 Part 6</a> feature these approaches.



Offer rebates for manufacturers or homeowners to offset initial cool surface product premiums.



 Create a training and certification program for roof and wall contractors to (a) understand cool surface benefits and (b) locate and apply/install products. This will help them understand the benefits of cool roofs and walls, communicate these benefits to their customers, and apply/install cool surface products.



## Main drivers for Industry and Peak Bodies

For-Profit Industry

**Peak Bodies** 

Not-for-profit Industry

## **Industry Drivers – for-profit industry**



There are many drivers in the for-profit industry sector, key ones to consider are:

- To increase market share and make money!
- To meet the expectations of investors and the market.
- To meet regulations and comply with legal requirements.
- To retain licence (and social licence) to operate.
- To meet short- and long-term strategies.

## **Industry Drivers – Peak bodies**



Peak bodies are member-based organisations that represent a specific industry.

There are many drivers for peak bodies, mostly related to supporting their members. Key ones to consider are:

- To advocate for the interests of members.
- To provide value for members through courses, information, newsletters, networking and so forth.
- To grow membership.
- And to have influence so as to better support members.

## **Industry Drivers – Not-for-profit**



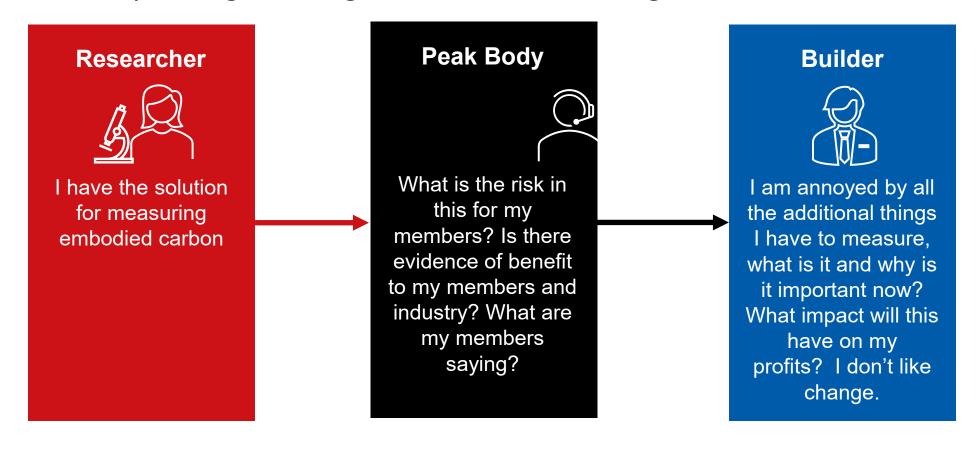
Not-for-profit organisations deliver a product or service without the need to create a profit. As they do not need to provide a surplus return to investors their drivers are different, some are:

- To reinvest in the organisation.
- To deliver on their short- and long-term strategy.
- To retain their reputation.
- Activities that achieve the organisation's altruistic or mission-related goals.
- Activities that attract funding.

## Reality of influencing industry – fictional example



A researcher wants to influence embodied carbon outcomes in the building industry through sharing research on measuring embodied carbon.



## **Specific Industry information needs**



Industry's priority is profit, financially and reputationally. To connect your research to them it needs to:

- Be evidence-based.
- Be very clear and consistent.
- Include practical ways forward such as tools, measures and data solutions to make implementation smooth.
- Include realistic costs and benefits.
- Include implications for the Directors of the business.

## **Case study – Microplastics**



Research showed it was an issue

Media published articles

#### Industry Impact:

- Microbeads ban in cosmetics
- Shift to bioplastic
- Circular economy rise
- Reduction in single use plastics



## Microplastics revealed in the placentas of unborn babies

Health impact is unknown but scientists say particles may cause long-term damage to foetuses



## Case study – microplastics research information



- Be evidence-based: clear facts and data.
- Be very clear and consistent: show universal impact.
- Include practical measures such as tools, measures and data solutions to make implementation smooth. Show clear solutions (circular economy, viable alternatives, etc.)
- Include realistic costs and benefits for industry: clear connection to their reputation.
- Include Director implications: Director duties, long-term strategy around the licence to operate and evolving Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reporting requirements.

## **Activity 4**



Think about the government, industry and non-profit entities that have a stake in your research. Document the important things to keep in mind for each key stakeholder.

If you created a stakeholder analysis table in Module 1, revisit it and add further insights from this deep dive.

STAKEHOLDER	INTERESTS, GOALS & INFORMATION NEEDS

## Next steps: specialised modules



Deep dive modules that will support you with specific further communication of the Annex outcomes:

- Module 4: focus on the Public and the Media
- Module 5: use Social Media strategically to build your profile and increase the influence of your research







## Thank you