



THE POLICY CYCLE



AGENDA SETTING

This phase recognizes that a problem exists (Subroto, 2011), and issues are pushed into the public domain. Research relating to emerging issues and knowledge gaps is especially useful during this stage.

POLICY FORMULATION

Policy objectives are defined and decision makers emerge with government programmes to address the issues previously defined (Jann & Wegrich, 2007). The communication of measurable and robust indicators, as well as the use of scenarios, can help policymakers better understand the situation and their potential options.

POLICY EVALUATION

Monitoring a policy's performance is critical to its success, as is who controls the policy evaluation phase. Research plays an important role in policy evaluations for setting and justifying targets.

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Policies are put into practice. Communication between policymakers and scientists should be very frequent during this phase, thus reducing the time it takes to get feedback on the policy.



THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF TOOLS

EVIDENCE

Different types of evidence are often needed for different phases of the policy cycle. Presenting it in the correct way at the correct time is important.



DISSEMINATION/ COMMUNICATION



Policymakers are busy people! They rely on party priorities and "real world" stories from their constituents. It is therefore helpful to provide them with:

- Locally-relevant information
- Recommended actions



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