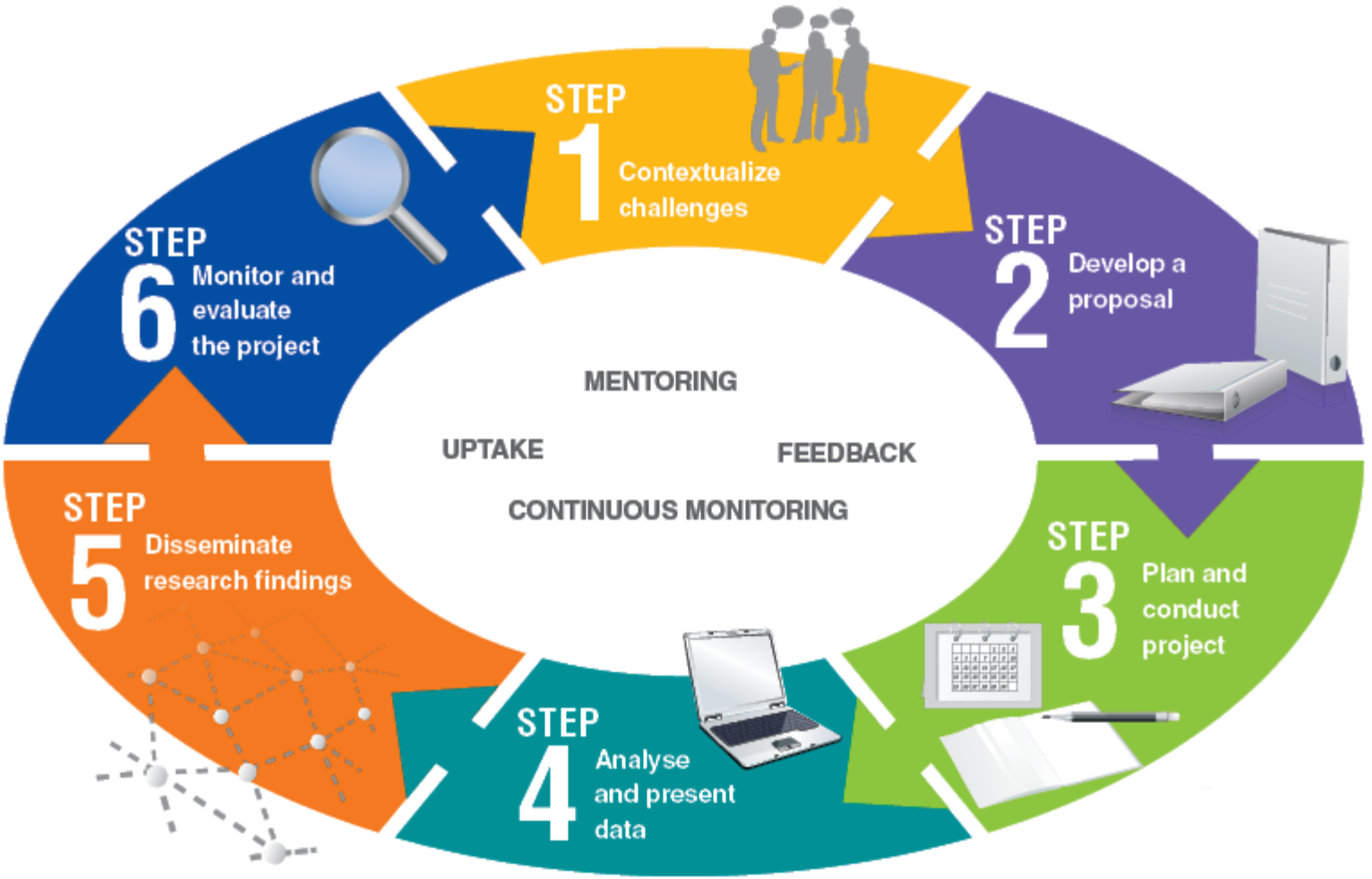
Introduction to Module 2

Developing an implementation research proposal

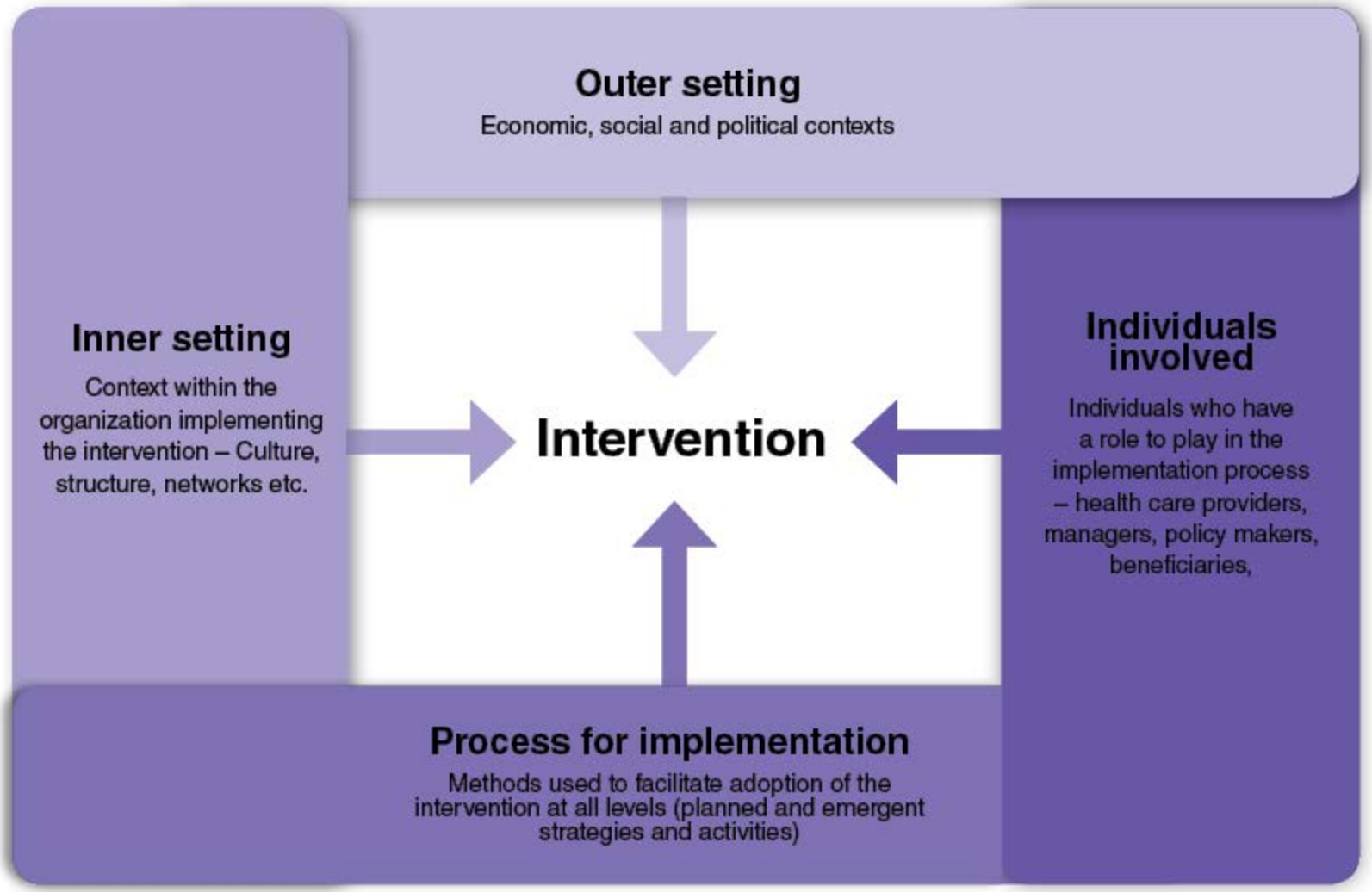
TDR For research on diseases of poverty
UNICEF • UNDP • World Bank • WHO

World Health Organization

Six steps in the IR process



Interacting domains in implementation research



Module overview

Five workshop sessions, each comprise:

- Learning objectives
- Content presentations
- Activities
- Group discussions
- Write-shops

Pre-workshop preparation

Before Workshop

What is IR?
Who should be on the team?
What is our project?

During Workshop

- Introduction
- Research design
- Project plan
- Impact
- Supplements

After Workshop

Literature review
Support letters
Ethics approval
Complete proposal

Group activity

Refresher on IR fundamentals:

- Group 1: What is implementation research?
- Group 2: Identifying IR problems
- Group 3: The implementation process
- Group 4: Scaling up
- Group 5: IR frameworks
- Group 6: IR research questions
- Group 7: Stakeholders

Funding an IR proposal

Three types of funding agencies:

- Multilateral organizations
- Bilateral donors
- Private foundations/trusts

Find a match

- To find a good match for your proposal, consider:
  - Your level of experience
  - The resources/funds you need
  - Timing and deadlines
  - Your location
  - Who is interested in the topic

Do your searching...

- Go to a [illegible] has good internet access
- Talk to y[illegible]on's Office of Research Administration, if you ha[illegible]
- Search [illegible]sive databases such as COS, eRACo[illegible] Spin
- Set up a[illegible]our database searches
- Search [illegible]t grant websites such as OER or Grants.gov, or individual agency websites
- Search association and foundation websites
- Find out what projects related to your area were already funded

Preparing your application

- Read the instructions for submission of proposals carefully
- Refer to pertinent literature
- State rationale of proposed investigation
- Include clearly presented tables and figures
- Present an organized, lucid write-up, including as much detail as possible
- Request pre-review from mentors or more experienced researchers
- Use the style and elements required by the funder’s specifications

What reviewers look for

- Significance and impact
- Exciting ideas
- Ideas they can understand – avoid assuming too much knowledge or familiarity
- Realistic aims and timelines – do not be overly ambitious.
- Stay brief with widely known information
- Note the limitations of the study
- Prepare and submit a clean, well-written application with a well justified budget

Common problems with applications

- Lack of new or original ideas
- Absence of an acceptable scientific/public health rationale
- Lack of experience in the essential methodology
- Lack of relevance to policies, programmes and projects
- Uncritical approach
- Diffuse, superficial or unfocused research plan
- Lack of sufficient experimental detail
- Lack of knowledge of relevant published work
- Unrealistic amount of work required
- Uncertainty concerning future directions