

Challenges of the science-policy interface and potential ways to address them – lessons learned from the SPIRAL project – Juliette Young & all spirallers









SPIRAL: Science-Policy Interfaces for Biodiversity: Research, Action and Learning

- Research project:
 - Improve our knowledge and understanding of Science-Policy Interfaces for biodiversity
- Action & Learning project:
 - Resource group
 - Contribute to designing or improving real-life science-policy interfaces



NERC CEH,
Median,
INBO,
University of
Bucharest,
University of
Helsinki,
CIRAD, NIOZ,
UFZ, JHI





Science-policy activities

Interfaces of specific projects or networks

Face to face communications

Scientific advisory bodies and councils



European Academies Science Advisory Council





International or regional assessment processes



MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Subsidiary bodies







Strategic initiatives





Interfaces with research policy

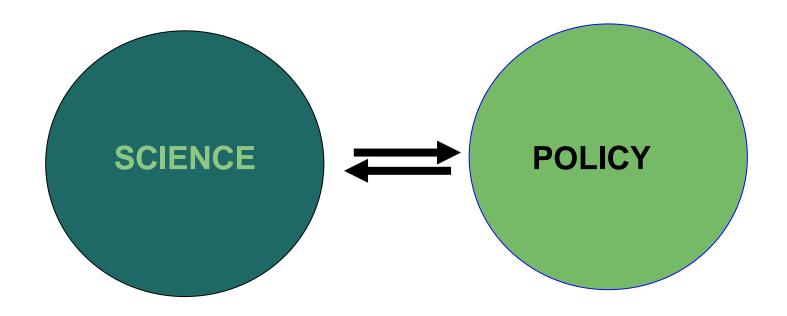








Communication between science and policy

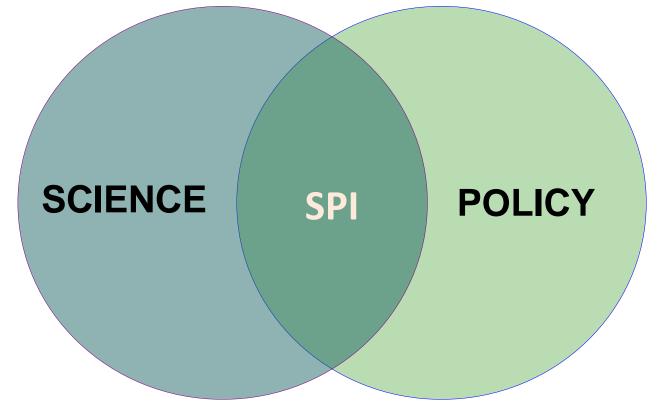






Science-policy interfaces

Ways in which scientists, policy-makers and other actors link up to communicate, exchange ideas and develop knowledge jointly to enrich policy and decision-making processes and/or research



van den Hove S. (2007) 'A Rationale for Science-Policy Interfaces', Futures, 39(7): 807-826.





Challenges of the science-policy interface

- Uncertainty, complexity, ignorance
- Influence of media and other sectors
- Inappropriate communication procedures
- Differences: disciplines and sectors/ research and policy / values and worldviews

Young, J., et al. (2014) Improving the science-policy dialogue to meet the challenges of biodiversity conservation: having conversations rather than talking at one-another. Biodiversity and Conservation, (2014) 23:387–404.









Different worldviews and values

- Stakeholder engagement: last minute "cherry on the cake" for many projects
- Belief that policy relevance is somehow compromising research
- Scientists thinking they are objective and that science is neutral
- Belief that if communicated properly, science knowledge will lead to the development of policy in clear, controllable and unproblematic ways.



A myth-busting guide to science-policy interfaces (SPIs)

The brief in brief

This is a beginner's guide to what science-policy interfaces (SPIs) are and how they work. It is aimed at people in science and/or policy who are interested in engaging more with the 'other' community and want to prepare for this. It dispels some frequent misunderstandings and looks at how to get more out of SPI work.

What is a science-policy interface (SPI)?

SPIs are the many ways in which scientists, policy makers and others link up to communicate, exchange ideas, and jointly develop knowledge for enriching policy and decision-making processes and/or research. They involve exchange of information and knowledge leading to learning, and ultimately to changed behaviour — doing something differently as a result of the learning — that in turn



the practica impact of SPIs. Even one-to-one conv and a scientist can be developed in order to

SPIs are not limited to and policy actors. Oth foresters, land manag biodiversity-related kno helps strengthen scient quality of decisions be actors can also help sho of science questions lobbying can have ma focused on advocating! So SPIs cover a very w situations and method:

driven more by policy long-term processes feature is the potent for exchange information, joi knowledge developme and learning.

However some SPIs a more effective this others. Often, til potential for communiconference presentative engage policy audience randomly to governme in some learning and in





The "ideal" SPI....

Joint consideration of:

Audiences, policy contexts and needs,

SPI features and

goal-oriented strategies that

prioritise the impacts of SPIs

Regular stocktaking and performance assessments leading to iterative improvements

Knowledge, process, influence and impacts that are Credible, Relevant, Legitimate (CRELE)

On-going opportunities for and process of exchange and learning

Science-Policy Interface

- >Fit for purpose
- > Able to reach target audience in
- > Timely and effective ways to
- > Maximise influence



Developing common language, building trust, developing capacities to understand each other's positions, views, needs and constraints



The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services





Knowledge, process, influence and impacts that are Credible, Relevant, Legitimate (CRELE)



Pourquoi le « GIEC de la biodiversité » est mal parti

LE MONDE | 10.11.2014 à 16h31 • Mis à jour le 10.11.2014 à 19h55 |

Par Stéphane Foucart

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Contrary to the impression given by Axel Hochkirch and colleagues (*Nature* 516, 170; 2014), the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is expected to approve a policy on conflicts of interest for authors at this week's third plenary in Bonn, Germany.



The inevitable trade-offs...

- Clarity-Complexity trade-off: simple messages vs. communicating uncertainty
- Speed-Quality trade-off: timely outputs vs. in-depth quality assessment
- Push-Pull trade off: supply-driven vs. demand-driven research
- Personal Time trade-off: interfacing vs. doing other things



We cannot wait for three years that you come up with your mid-term research study and peer reviewed papers - Mr P, policy maker

Sarkki, S., Niemelä, J., Tinch, R., van den Hove, S., Watt, A., Young, J. (2013) Balancing credibility, relevance and legitimacy: A critical assessment of trade-offs in science-policy interfaces. *Science and Public Policy* Advance Access published August 28, 2013.



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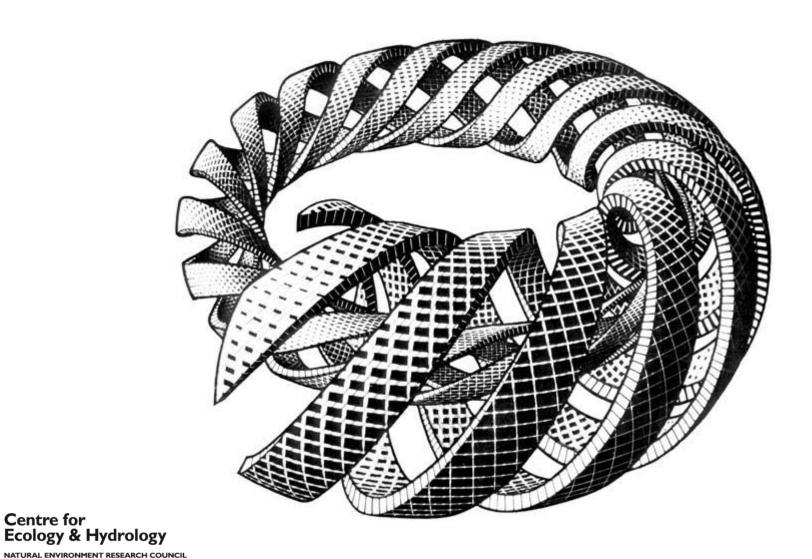
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Based on these tradeoffs, what should we do? Communication, SPIs or alliances?





Moving from SPIs to an alliance?





Alliances: Aligning research and policy agendas

- Fundamental change in how dialogue occurs (from funding to research, and policy)
- Transparency of research and policy processes
- Regular discussions and meetings
- Build ownership of the research and its results for those producing, funding and using the research







Alliances: Broaden involvement

- Support inter- and transdisciplinary research
- Involve NGOs/CSOs
- Bring science in the public eye
- Bring projects/communities together to attract more attention and join resources
- Encourage strategic and longterm science-policy dialogue







Useful resources

SPIRAL handbook **General briefs** (e.g. Myth-busting) **Case study reflections UK National Ecosystem Assessment IPBES** TEEB Recommendations Communication Designing for success Goals and roles **Papers**

