What does science say about how and why to interact with stakeholders in research projects

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My stake in this area...

- Interested in natural resource management
- Interested in the role of science in decisionmaking processes / policy making processes
- Projects (PhD Thesis, DEMO, SEAMLESS, Research cooperation in integrated water management, Education, Etc...
1. Why
2. How
The importance of interacting with stakeholder

- Putting science in a societal context by incorporating societal concerns into scientific research.
- Increase possibility for new scientific collaboration decreased risk for scientific duplication.
- Increase the legitimacy of science.
- Can facilitate acceptance of scientific research and technological development. (EX GMO)
- Better policy and legal regulations.
- Better implementation of policy and regulations.
Why to interact

- Collect empirical material for research
  - Participatory research
  - Just a methodology in more traditional research setup
- Joint development of research results
- Joint development of products and decision tools
- Integrate scientific results into political decisions
- Enlight policy making (improve, develop)
- Integrate scientific results in society
The History of the involvements of stakeholders
Mode 2 Science

Mode 2 is a term from the sociology of science which refers to the way (scientific) knowledge is produced. It contrasts with Mode 1 production of knowledge.

The concept was coined in 1994 by Michael Gibbons.
Let me research alone

I am willing to integrate
Figure 2 | Illustration of the developed model-supported participatory process
Important things to consider!

- Create “space” and a clear strategy for interaction with society/stakeholders from the beginning of the project. (Do the interaction deliberate and planned)

- Identify how close the project is to an actual decision process... adjust the process accordingly

- Familiarize yourself what it is the decision-making process needs and when

- Time interaction with when it is possible to influence decisions. (if relevant in your case)
The planning cake

- **FORM**
  - Design of meetings
  - Way of communicating
  - Institutional context

- **CONTENT**
  - Type of issue
  - Use of data
  - Stakeholder characteristics
  - Stakeholder interest

- **EXTERNAL CONTEXT**
  - Trust in stakeholders

- **INTERNAL CONTEXT**

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