

Fostering sediment issues into the policy agenda: who, how and when?

Mafalda Carapuço, Rui Taborda, César Andrade & Victor N. de Jonge

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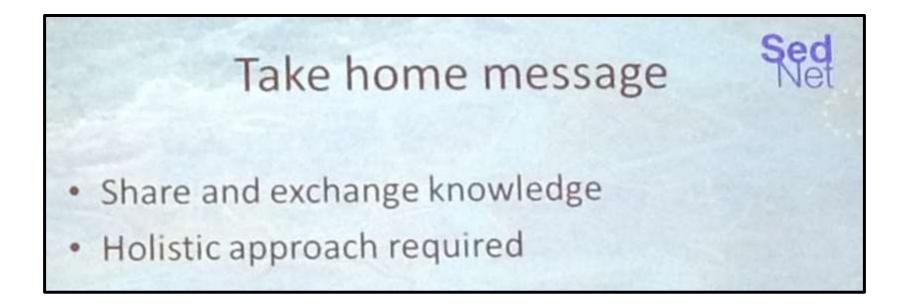








Motivation



9th International SedNet Conference

Motivation

- Sustainable sediment management requires the integration of scientific knowledge in the understanding of sediment balance
- Scientific knowledge has not been widely used to develop science-based policies and management strategies
- Ineffective scientific knowledge transfer arises as the major obstacle
- Several reasons for ineffectiveness of knowledge transfer have been suggested in the literature
- Communication gaps between scientists and non-scientists

Carapuço, MM, Taborda, R, Andrade, C, Freitas, MC. 2014. Improving coastal knowledge transfer between researchers and managers: a two-way route, in Cessa, M (ed). Beaches: Erosion, Management Practices and Environmental Implications. ISBN 978-1-63117-239-7.

Fostering sediment issues into the policy agenda? who, how and when?

Who?

- Scientists: to foster the integration of scientific knowledge into policy, scientists need to play an active role
- To whom? two key actors arise as audience: policy-makers and managers, and society
- Policy-makers and managers: responsible for establishing and implementing the policy framework for sediment management
- Society: is affected by the decisions taken by policy-makers and managers. Often regarded as a passive intervenient but the role of the public in the decision-making process is increasing



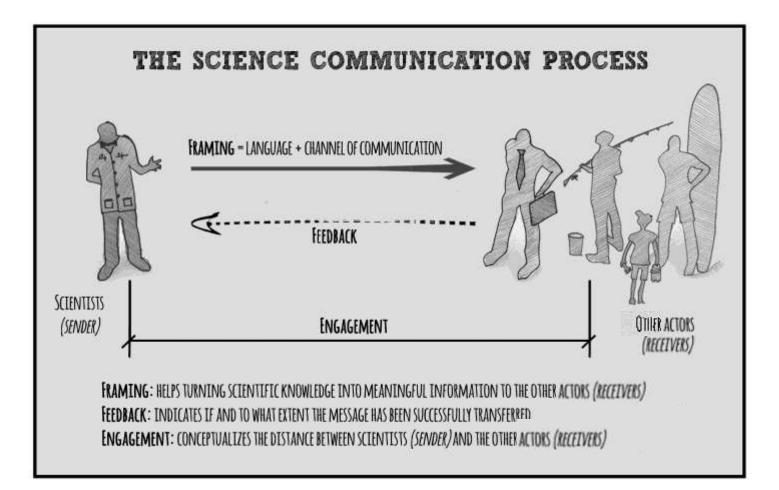
"Politicians, whether we call them elected leaders, are really elected followers"

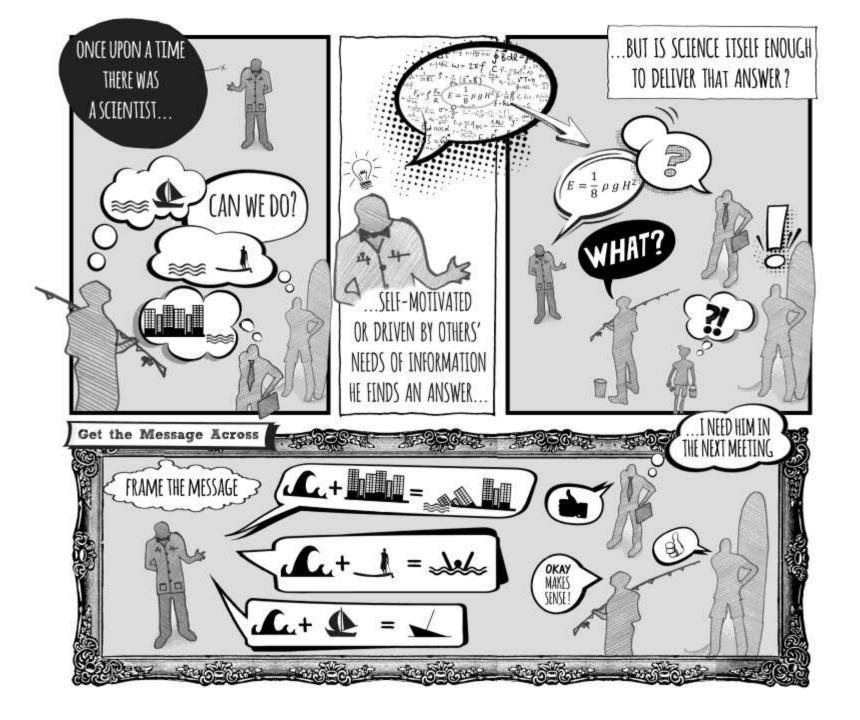
Gregory Mankiw Harvard economics professor

How?

- Scientists need to properly frame the message and foster engagement among key actors
- Framing the message helps turning scientific data into meaningful information for the target audience
- Engagement is grounded on empathy and goes beyond simple awareness of the problem

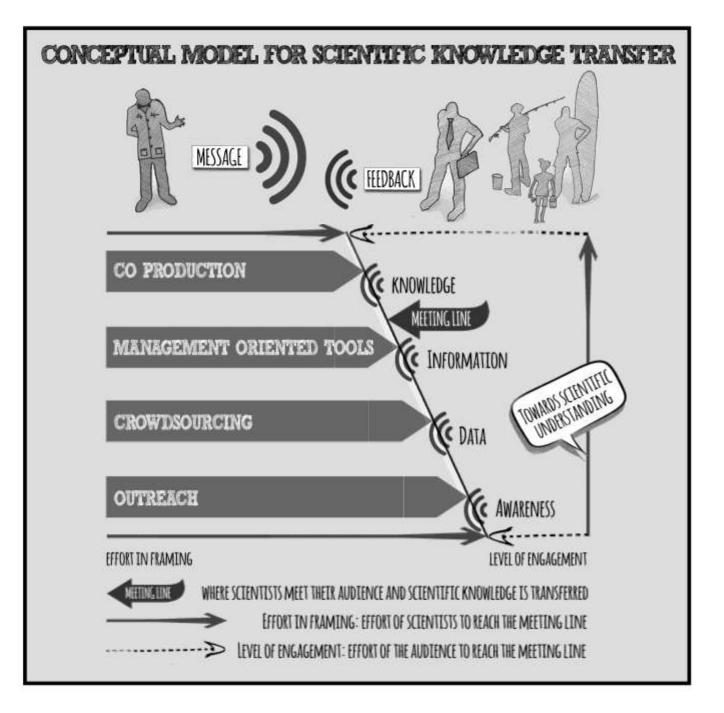
How?





How?

- Outreach: aiming at raising public awareness and understanding of science
- Crowdsourcing: involves a high number of people in the generation of large sets of data
- Management-oriented tools: designed to support the generation of specific information, directly useful to policy-makers and managers
- Co-production: a collaborative process among key actors bringing a plurality of knowledge types together to address a specific problem, aiming at building an integrated solution
- Each mechanism accounts for the audience specificities and conveys the message in a different way, leading to different types of feedback



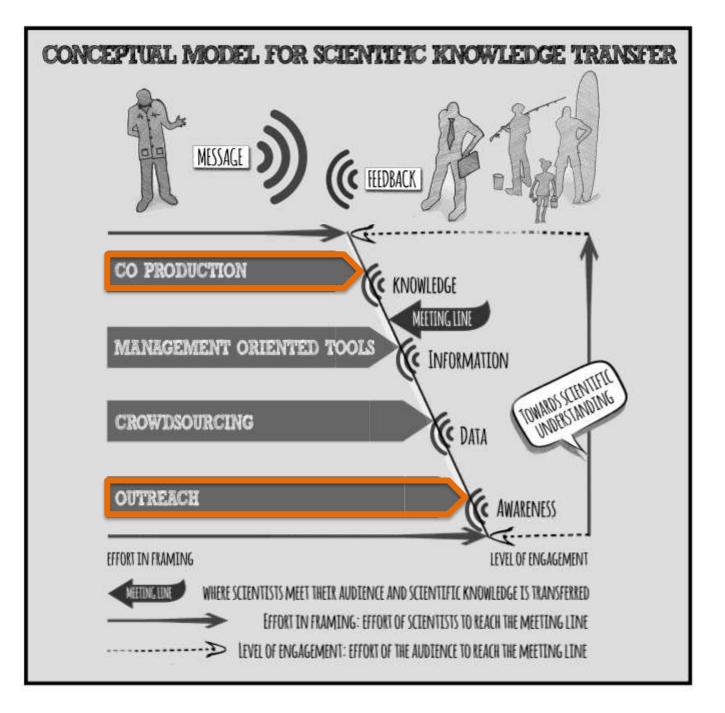
The Beaches of Cascais: past and present

Outreach initiative developed with the goal of upstream public engagement on coastal issues.

Carapuço, MM, et al 2017. Upstream Public Engagement On Coastal Issues: Audience Response To A Science-Based Exhibition. Ocean & Coastal Management. DOI: 10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2017.04.008

The Beaches of Cascais: past and present

- Highly valuable science outreach initiative as it contributed to raise public understanding about the coastal system
- This initiative also triggered for the development of a coastal monitoring program designed under the co-production approach (scientists and coastal managers)
- This highlights the importance of outreach in enabling conditions for fostering collaboration requiring higher levels of engagement



Fostering sediment issues into the policy agenda:

- Who: scientists
- How: outreach, crowdsourcing, management-oriented tools and co-production
- When: scientists must always commit with knowledge transfer outside the scientific community. This is not only desirable but also a social responsibility of scientists

The last mile

- Scientists need to foster scientific knowledge transfer by the adoption of the proper mechanisms aiming at knowledge integration in policy
- Time-consuming and often challenge scientists to step outside their comfort zone: however, when scientists are able and willing to make these additional efforts, there is a positive feedback and science thrives
- Science is increasingly interdisciplinary and the ability to communicate more effectively across disciplines fosters scientists and institutions' collaboration, leading towards more sustainable sediment policies and management practices



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(*) mafalda.carapuco@ipma.pt

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