

RES in science-policy dialogues

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Science-Policy dialogues

- Baseline: production and dissemination of scientifically sound knowledge relevant to political decision-making processes (Böcher, 2016)
- Aim: Improving political decisions through reliable knowledge
- Differentiation: Political advice is based on knowledge, lobbying on interests (Veit et al., 2010)
- Challenges: relationship between science and politics is complex and tense (Veit et al., 2010)

What if the others don't want to listen?





Prerequisite for successful scientific policy advice and dialogues

- CRELE-criteria
 - Credibility: scientific quality and validity
 - Relevance: political usefulness and connectivity
 - **Legitimacy**: Acceptance and **trust of the actors** involved in the process and the result

Key to success?

Demand-oriented

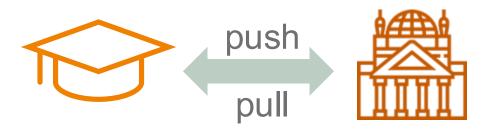






Classic formates of science-policy interfaces

- Classic communication (push by science)
 - Policy briefs, informational papers, statements
 - Workshops and conferences
 - political discussion formates (parliamentary breakfasts/evenings, fireside chats)
- Expert function (pull by politics)
 - Attendence at hearings, bodies, committees
 - Use of Expert databases
- Digital formats
 - Webbased platformen, evidence maps, expert databases
- Institutionalised channels
 - Academies, foundations
 - Departmental research
 - Representation offices







Success factors



Inter- and transdisciplinarity



Expertise, competence



Transparent, iterative processes with sufficient resources



Establishing personal networks and stable partnerships



Neutrality and trustworthiness



Scientific rigouresness, objectivity, clear handling of uncertainties and complexity



Involvement of political decision-makers at multiple levels



Communication skills

Quelle: Wagner et al., 2023





Rapid evidence syntheses...

- ...are possible alternatives to evidence syntheses
- ...can complement time- and resource-intensive systematic reviews
- ...originated in health science
- ...are used in rapidly changing systems or situations (pandemic, crisis, extreme events?)
- ...can be useful for funders to identify emerging research fields



However:

- Climate and climate change are subject to long-term processes
- Climate information and information on possible climatic changes are already clearly communicated
- Climate resilient development and transformation process need to speed up
- Living evidence can be useful for what-if-scenarios (action tracker)

The question is:

Can RES support and accelerate the implementation of climate action and adaptation





Rapid evidence syntheses...

But:

- Lack of standardised process
- Accuracy before speed!
- We must not risk trustworthiness!
- → use of <u>robust</u> techniques with short timelines remains a challenge





Literature

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