

Climate Change Impacts Research: Examining the roles of boundary organisations at the science-policy interface.

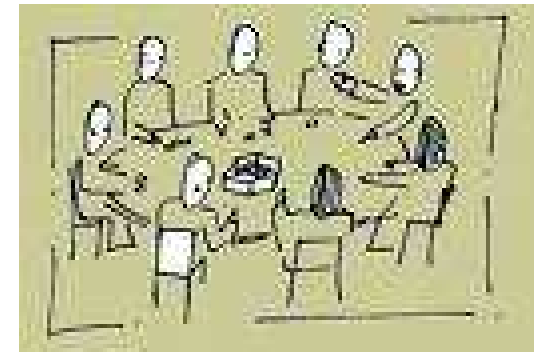
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www.collaborativefocus.com



Talk Outline

Part A: Conceptualising science-policy interfaces

- Traditional and Emerging
- Intermediary (boundary) organisations
- Climate change adaptation: perspectives on what is needed

Part B. Unpacking the MarClim Case Study

- Governance Structure
- Boundary Organisations within the project

Part C. Analysis and Reflection



Part A: Science-Policy Interfaces

Traditional

- Linear process
- Straightforward
- Limited Interaction

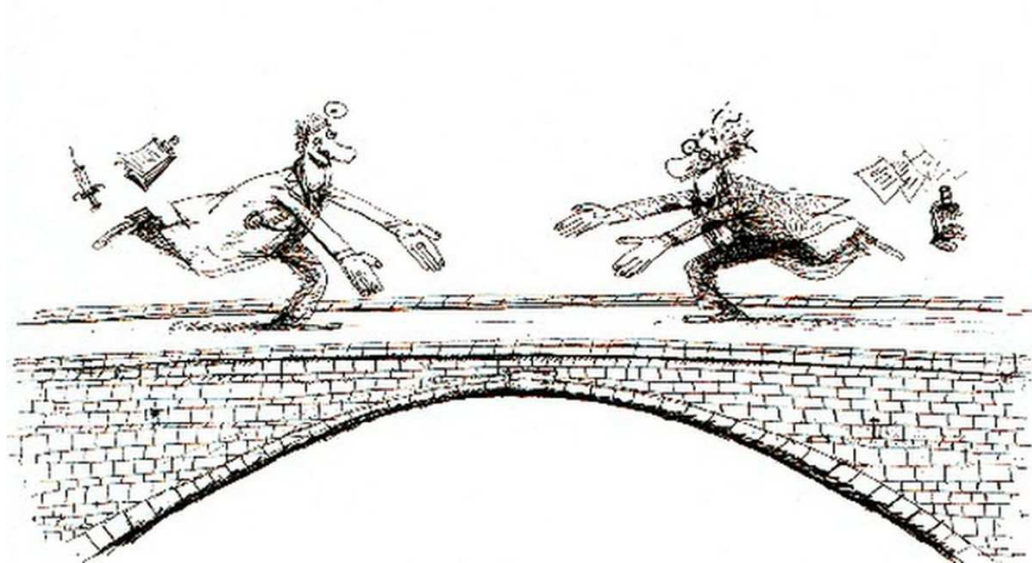
Colloquialisms: 'loading dock',
'highways of connectivity', 'bridges'

Emerging/New

- Multiple actors and relations
- Different spheres of knowledge
- Regular engagement between research and policy spheres

Colloquialisms: 'complex labyrinth',
'spider web'

After Vogel et al. 2007



Source: www1.od.nih.gov/oir/DemystifyingMed/bridge2.jpg



Source: masterfulfacilitation.blogspot.com

Part A: Boundary Organisations

“Social organizations or collectives that sit in two different worlds such as science and policy, and can be accessed equally by members of each world without losing identity” Forsyth 2003, 141

Characteristics of Boundary Organisations

- Boundary Objects & Standardised Packages are products
- Collaborative
- Exist on the boundary, but are accountable to both spheres

Functions of Boundary Organisations

- Engagement/Convening
- Communication
- Translation/Interpretation
- Mediation



Part A: Climate Change Adaptation: perspectives on what is needed

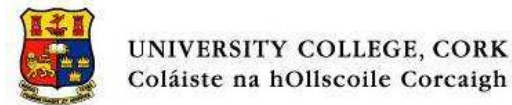
“New ways of thinking about, talking about and acting on climate change are necessary if a changing society is to adapt to a changing climate.” – Pielke et al. 2007



http://img.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2008/03_02/WaveAPEX1103_800x515.jpg

Storm at Sennen, 3 February 2008

Part B. Why use MarClim as a case study?



www.mba.ac.uk/marclim



Part B: Rationale for MarClim

“Although there can be no certainty regarding the precise nature and rate of changes to the marine environment due to alterations in climate, in the absence of policies and measures to prepare for and accommodate the changes, even the more moderate of the predicted scenarios would have major social impacts.”

Boelens and others (2005). Climate Change: Implications for Ireland’s Marine Environment and Resources.



Cornwall



Borneo



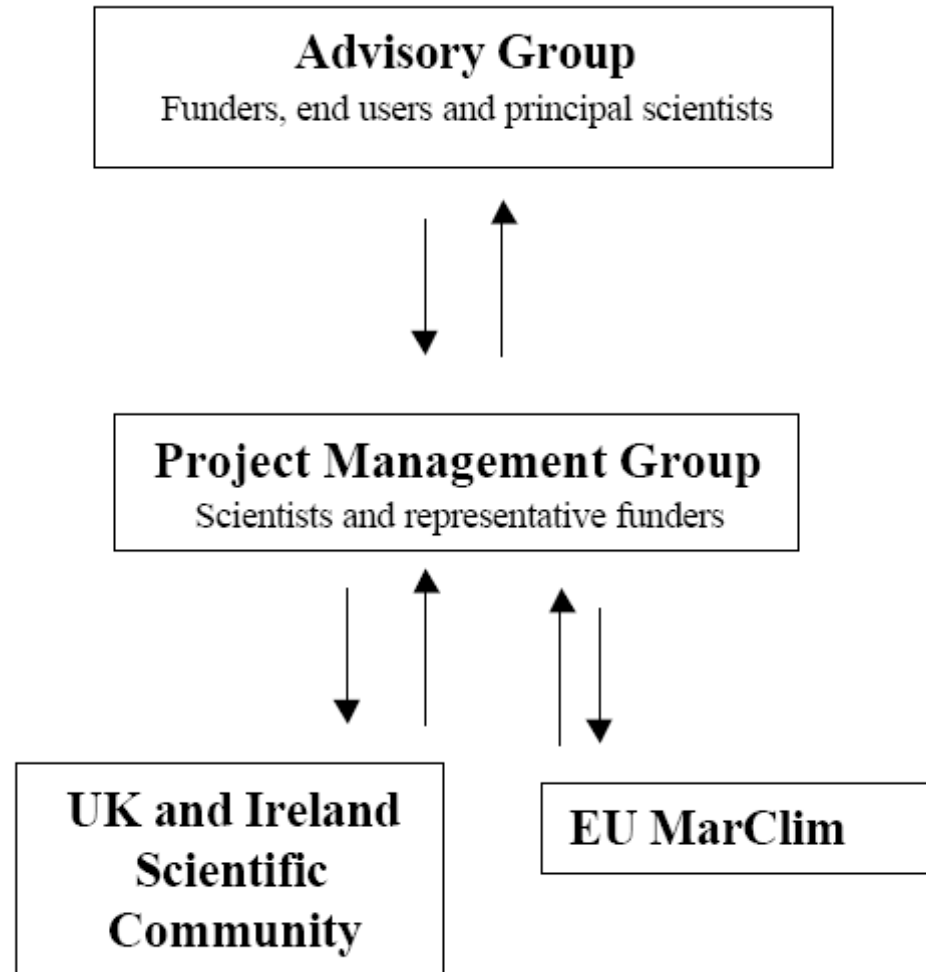
Canada



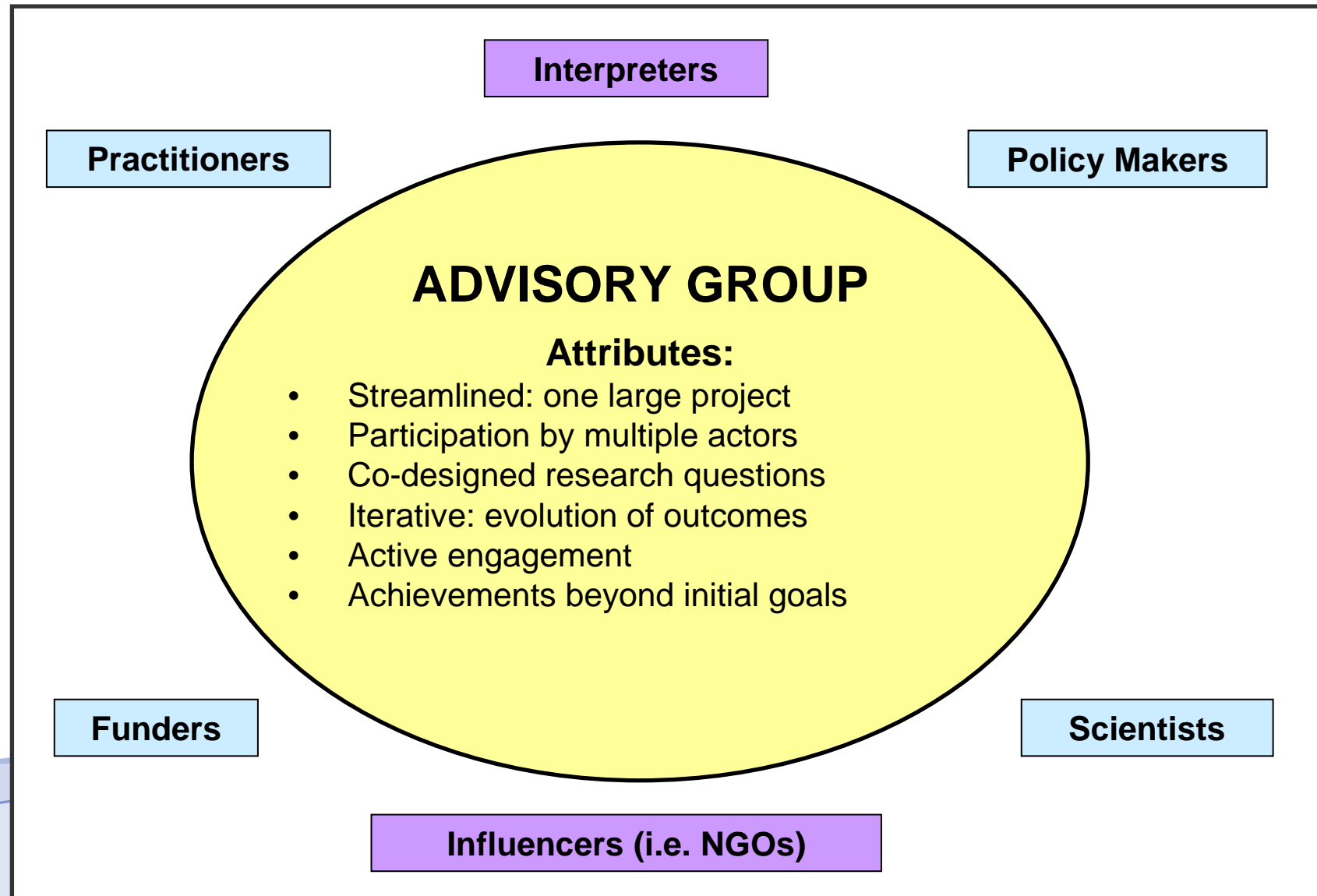
Canada

Part B: Governance structure of the Project

- Governance structure was co-designed by various members of the consortia
- Specific goals and milestones were set
- Regular contact
- Trust
- Transparency



Part B. Advisory Group as a Boundary Organisation



Part B: Key factors which enabled the Advisory Group to behave like a Boundary Organisation

- Ongoing, regular contact (co-production)
- Commitment & Enthusiasm
- Flexibility
- Trust
- Seeing beyond the project aims
- Acting on opportunities

Part C: Analysis and Reflection

Positive outcomes:

- Identifying a knowledge gap > lack of Marine Climate Change expertise

- Acting on it >

Creating MCCIP

www.mccip.org.uk

Less Favourable Outcomes:

- Monitoring >

low cost monitoring network not established

- Uptake of the science >

by parent organisations is variable

Part C. Analysis and Reflection

Suggested ways forward:

- Foster the creation of boundary-like organisations within the ‘parent’ organisations co-funding collaborative research
- Acknowledge and support interpreters

Parent Organisation

Interpreter

Advisory Group

Funders, end users and principal scientists

Project Management Group

Scientists and representative funders

**UK and Ireland
Scientific
Community**

EU MarClim