

Extended Partnerships for Actionable Knowledge



How to engage a wider range of knowledge-holders in how societies identify, select, quality assure and mobilize knowledge that informs societal responses to pressing issues.

- 15:30 **Jeroen van der Sluijs** (UiB): Partnerships for Actionable Knowledge
- 15:40 **Maria Tengö** (Stockholm University): Weaving knowledge systems in policy advice: lessons from IPBES
- 15:50 Discussant: **Gunilla Öberg** (University of British Columbia, Vancouver)
- 15:55 **David Waltner-Toews** (University of Guelph): Finding your Peers in a pandemic fog: Marco Polo as Post Normal science
- 16:05 Discussant: **Esperanza Diaz** (Pandemic Centre UiB)
- 16:10 **Ângela Guimarães Pereira** (European Commission): The EU's Competence Centre on Participatory and Deliberative Democracy
- 16:20 Discussant: **Siri Gloppen** (UiB)
- 16:25 **Matthias Kaiser** (UiB) Transdisciplinarity and universities: a path ahead
- 16:35 Discussant: **Laura Maxim** (LISIS, CNRS, Paris)
- 16:40 General discussion
- 17:00 Close





Centre of Actionable Knowledges



AcKnowledges

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et al.

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The proposed CoE in a nutshell:



- Pressing complex issues such as pandemics, chemical risks, climate adaptation and biodiversity loss exemplify society's **heavy reliance on institutionalised expertise to inform and justify action.**
- But in deploying knowledge for action, a **narrow selection of knowledge is privileged, while other knowledge is silenced.**
- Faced with uncertainty, high stakes, disputed values and urgent decision-making, a plurality of knowledges must be considered when finding ways to properly scope the decision space.
- Our CoE will **explore** and assess whether a turn to a **more inclusive and socially robust knowledge base, attentive to epistemic pluralism, can expand the range of policy options, avoid addressing the wrong problems and reduce unforeseen impacts.**
- Based on a **new practice of knowledge curation**, our CoE will devise a groundbreaking Actionable Knowledge Framework that will allow science and society to include relevant knowledge from diverse sources more equitably.



Overall objective



Mission:

- To enable and catalyse a reform of the social organisation of expertise.

Primary objective:

- To devise and apply a transformative framework accommodating diversification of knowledge forms in the co-creation of the actionable knowledges that inform societal responses to pressing issues.

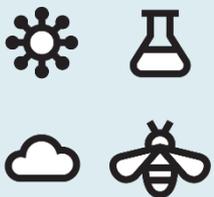
Secondary objectives:

- To uncover the processes that shape which knowledges are privileged and which are silenced, marginalised, or ignored in institutionalised expertise in complexly interlinked cases (pandemics, chemical risks, climate adaptation and biodiversity loss) according to:
 - a) the dominating thought-styles and framings;
 - b) the underpinning historic and cultural/cognitive processes;
 - c) the role of context and power;
 - d) the role of ethics and value judgements.
- To experimentally devise and apply novel co-creation processes for **curating actionable knowledges** according to a logic of care and to devise methods to critically appraise knowledge quality for informing decisions.





Curation



/kjʊə'reɪ.ʃən/ the action or process of scoping, carefully choosing, organising, presenting and taking care of information or objects for others to use or enjoy.

Akin to an arts curator in a museum, we understand curation as an active and interventionist practice of stewardship.

Research Questions:



Normative:

- **How** can relevant actionable knowledge (both presently neglected and privileged) **best be identified, curated and appraised?**

Analytical:

- **Whose knowledge** is mobilised to inform action and whose is silenced, **how and by whom and why?**
- Which **styles of reasoning** are privileged and which are silenced?

Subsidiary:

- How do **cultures** make evident which knowledge is **meaningful** to different situations?
- How do cultures determine which knowledge must be made **explicit, or remain tacit?**
- How have **historical epistemic processes** shaped current practices of privileging and silencing knowledge, and what blind spots result?
- Whose **framings and matters of concern** count, and why?
- How do these **framings** impact how knowledge is **produced, portrayed and silenced?**
- How do all these become **institutionally stabilised?**
- How may policy development be better served by **explicitly identifying value judgements?**



Acknowledges Actionable Knowledge Framework

Cross-cutting beam:

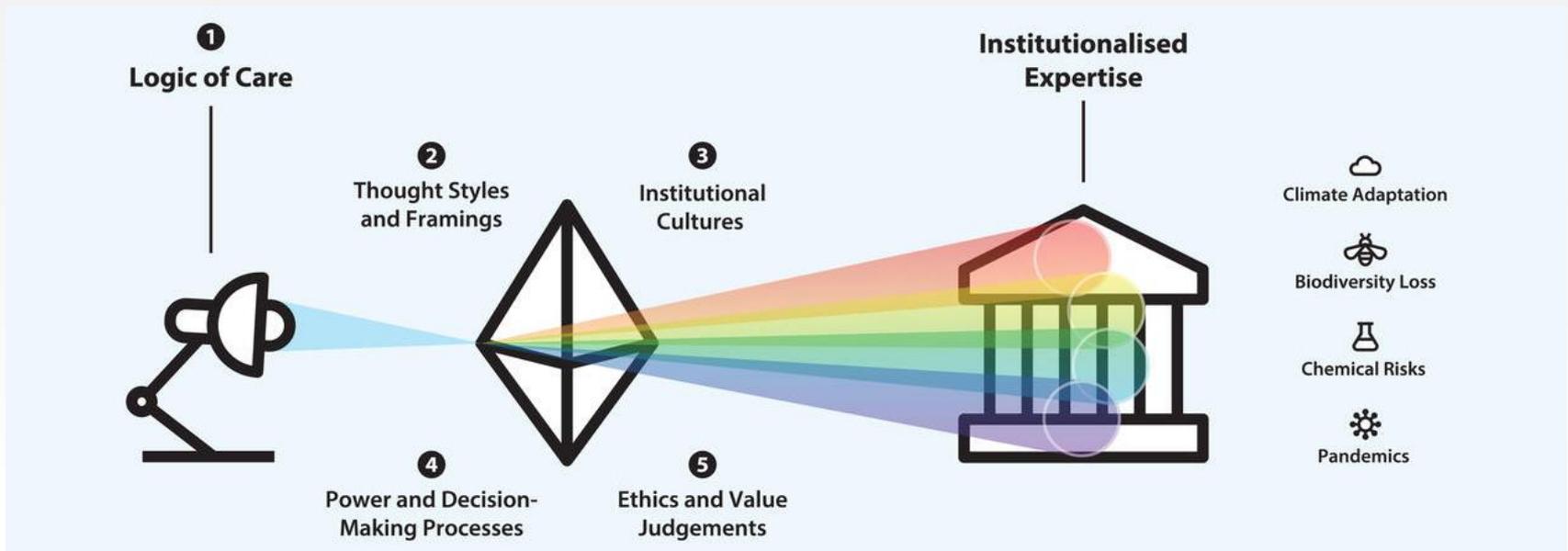
1. Analysis & curation of knowledges guided by a logic of care

Lenses:

2. thought-styles and framings
3. institutional cultures,
4. power & decision making processes
5. values

Case domains:

- Pandemics
- Chemical risks
- Climate change adaptation
- Biodiversity loss





AcKnowledges' team: Centre leader Jeroen van der Sluijs, Pls Gunilla Öberg, Scott Bremer, Siri Gloppen and Laura Maxim, and researchers Esperanza Diaz, Rachel Sieder, Jack Stilgoe, Kjetil Rommetveit and Thorvald Sirnes.

Photo: Credit, from left: 1. Liesbeth Sluiter 2. Gunilla Öberg 3. Scott Bremer 4. Eivind Senneset 5. Laura Maxim 6. UiB 7. CMI 8. Jack Stilgoe 9. UiB 10. UiB