



# Valorisation in Climate Sciences

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Co-organised with Emma Daniëls (WUR) and Ted Veldkamp (VU)

# Programme day 1 (today)

12.30-1.00	Walk in, Coffee & Tea
1.00-1.15	Welcome & Introduction
1.15-2.00	Introduction to valorization
2.00-2.45	Part I: Relevance of research
2.45-3.00	Coffee & Tea
3.00-4.00	Part II: From societal relevance to societal impact of research
4.00-4.45	Part III: Towards a valorisation strategy
4.45-5.00	Concluding remarks day 1 Assignment

# Rathenau Institute

The Rathenau Instituut promotes the formation of political and public opinion on science and technology. The Institute

- studies the organization and development of science systems
- publishes about social impact of new technologies
- organizes debates on issues and dilemmas in science and technology

# Valorisation

Valorisation is the process of creating value from knowledge by making knowledge suitable and/or available for others than academic peers.

Knowledge valorisation is a complex and iterative process in which interaction between academics and non-peers - at all stages of knowledge development - is important.

Ensuring that research (results) are of value for others than your academic peers.

# Valorisation, or.....

- societal relevance
- social impact
- knowledge exchange
- knowledge application
- knowledge circulation
- knowledge cocreation
- knowledge coproduction
- innovation
- teamwork
- engagement

## Valorisation and:

- “kennisbenutting” (NWO)
- dissemination (?)
- communication (?)
- “inform”
- productive interactions
- hotspots
- policy

# What is valorisation (not)?

- Valorisation is not obvious, nor inherent to a theme  
Climate, sustainability, governance
- Valorisation is not just dissemination or sending information  
A design or model, policy advice, provide understanding
- Valorisation is more than asking or working with stakeholders  
It's about engagement, knowing who your stakeholder is  
and what your stakeholder needs
- Valorisation requires a strategy  
In analogy to and connected with research (specific, concrete)  
Mission - what do you intend  
How will you achieve this? With whom?

# Valorisation is a process

- What practice do you want to influence?
- Who do you need to influence?
- Who do you need?
- What means are necessary?
- What form is appropriate?
  
- What does your research contribute? To what? For whom?
  
- What would who miss when your project is cancelled?



# Introducing.....

René Kleijn



Hans de Moel





# What is (your experience with) valorisation?

- Who is your audience? – What does “society” mean?
- What are your responsibilities and what are responsibilities of others?
- How and with whom do you choose your research questions?
- How to combine valorisation with research and education?
- “Stakeholder participation is often seen as a nuisance or as mere window dressing”
- Advantages and disadvantages
- Why?

# I - Relevance of research

What opportunities do you see for your research to have an impact on society?

- Briefly state the objective of your research project (informing policy makers on X; improving models to predict Y; developing and implementing a solution for Z).
- Discuss specific instances in which your research can be relevant.
- Identify specific individuals, groups and / or settings for which your research results can be of value.
- We are not talking about application per se, merely about relevance.

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## II - From societal relevance to societal impact

- Define a societal practice you would like to influence, based on your research.
- Determine which audience you should reach to influence this practice and why this is the “right” audience.
- Prepare an elevator pitch for an additional investment in your research, aimed at valorisation of your knowledge.  
You have to convince a committee to read your detailed plan. Members include scientists from your field, policy makers and people from industry.

## III - Towards a valorisation strategy

- Identify your social resources
- Identify the best ways to reach your goal
- Combine the results from Part I, II and the first parts of III into a plan.
- Include a planning as well.

## Programme day 2 – March 6<sup>th</sup>

Same location

Assignment:

- Prepare a short presentation of your valorisation strategy, including the progress you have made/experiences you have had in the past month (i.e.: go and do!)
- Read the literature we will send you early next week

12.30-1.00 Walk in, Coffee & Tea

1.00-5.30 Part IV: Feedback from Valorization experts from the public and private sector and NWO  
Part V: Finalizing valorization strategies

## Programme day 2 – March 6th

12.30-1.00	Walk in, Coffee & Tea
1.00-1.15	Catching up
1.15-2.00	Introduction of valorization experts
2.00-3.15	Part IV: Feedback from experts
3.15-4.00	Extensive break
4.00-4.30	Part V: Finalizing valorization strategies
4.30-5.15	Reflection
5.15-5.30	Concluding remarks



**Group 1 (307)**

Maarten (RWS)

Wieske (NWO)

*Wiebke Marjolein M*

*Martin Marjolein E*

*Andrea Merel*

*Oscar W*

**Group 2 (311)**

Eric (Arcadis)

Mirjam (NWO)

Sonja (KvK)

*Tessa Astra*

*David Joep*

*Emma Sija*

*Oscar F Vasco*

# Succes!



# Pielke: The honest broker

Four idealised roles of science in policy and politics:

- Pure scientist  
shares fundamental information, no interest in decision making
- Science arbiter  
answers factual questions, resource for decision making
- Issue advocate  
reduces choice
- Honest broker of policy alternatives  
clarifies/expands scope of choice, to allow the decision maker to reduce choices based on own preferences and values