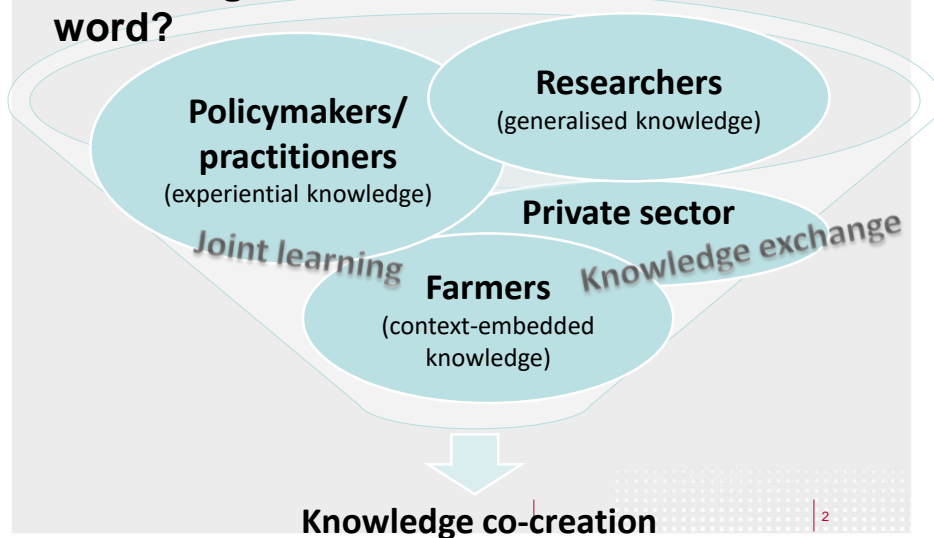


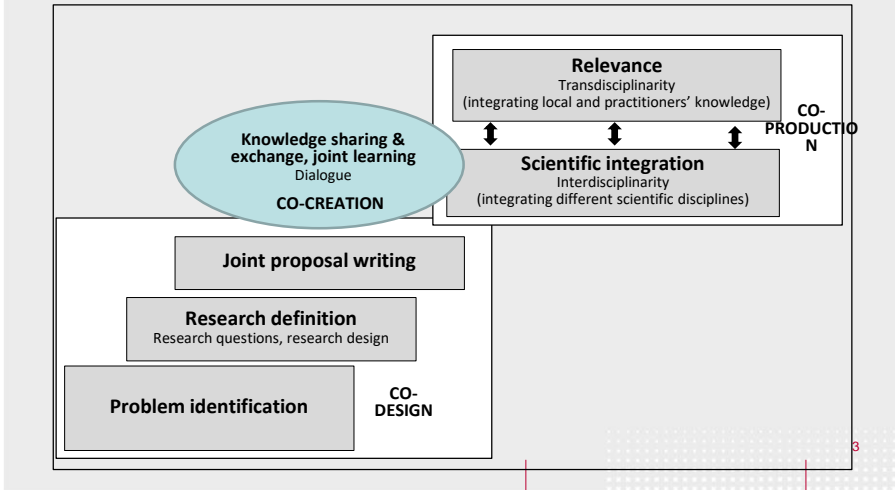
Knowledge co-creation for food security

Food & Business ARF & GCP
Science-Policy Dialogue 1 December 2017

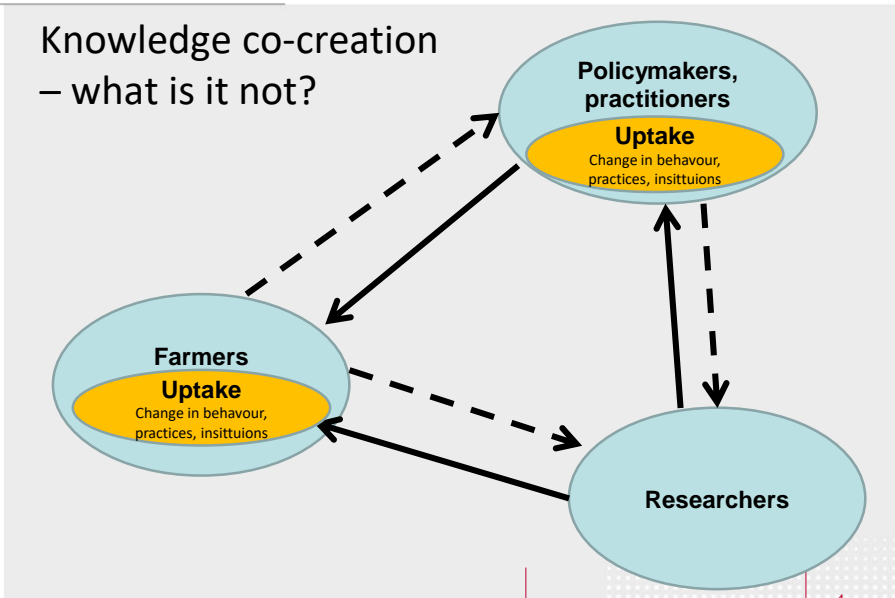
Knowledge co-creation – what's in a word?

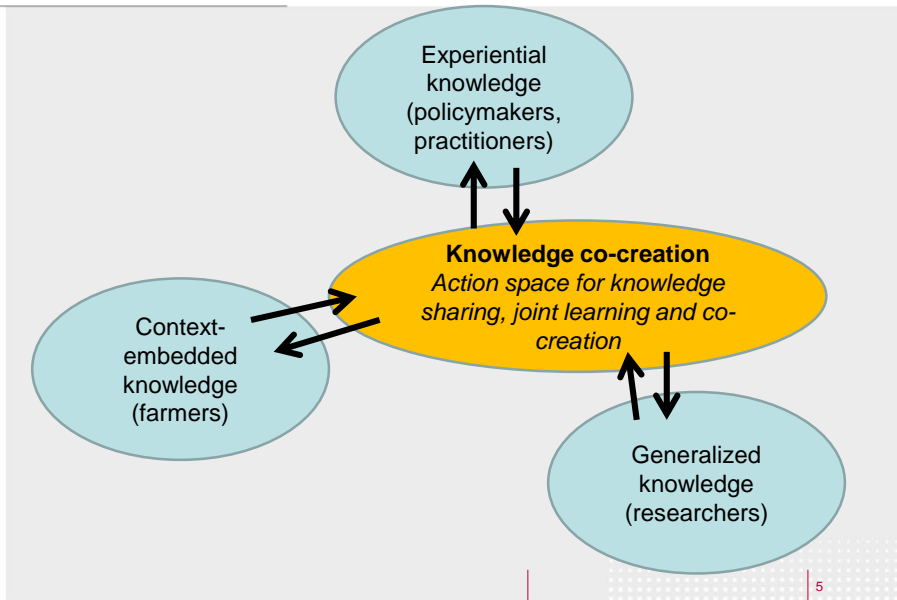


Knowledge co-creation for sustainability (after Mauser et al. 2013)

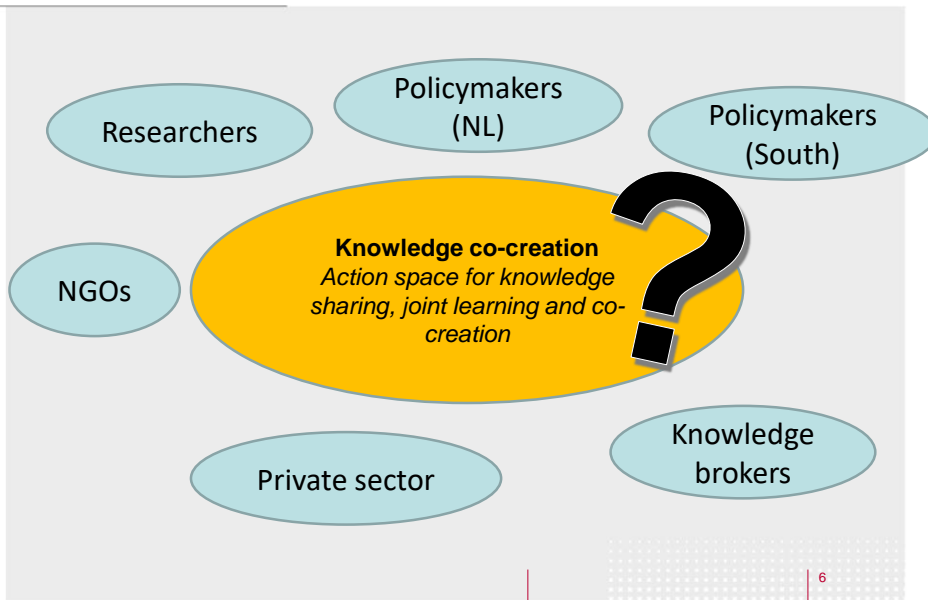


Knowledge co-creation – what is it not?





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Purpose of the session

- To increase mutual understanding of different perspectives re. knowledge co-creation
- To share best practices, challenges and solutions
- To discuss if and how knowledge co-creation can make a difference for food security and policies.

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7

Knowledge co-creation for food security

Survey results

Survey among ARF and GCP project leaders

n=37

25 Applied Research Fund (ARF)

9 Global Challenges Programme (GCP)

3 both GDP and ARF

Involving actors

- Joint agenda setting, including farmers as well as the private sector as co-creators of knowledge, is key to effective and relevant knowledge co-creation.
- Mismatches in knowledge, backgrounds and 'languages' need to be identified and bridged, for which face-to-face interactions are essential.

Involving actors

- The private sector can play a catalysing role in knowledge co-creation by bringing in expertise on quality standards, stimulating innovation, providing training in entrepreneurship and marketing, and knowledge of markets.
- Innovations resulting from knowledge co-creation require prior thinking about ownership of new knowledge (patents and copyrights).

Influencing policy making

- Knowledge co-creation processes have impacted policies in various partner countries (e.g. plantation development policy in Ghana, sesame quality control policies in Uganda) by actively engaging policymakers in knowledge co-creation in multi-stakeholder platforms or engaging researchers in policymaking processes.

Influencing policy making

- Knowledge co-creation processes have impacted policies in various partner countries (e.g. plantation development policy in Ghana, sesame quality control policies in Uganda) by actively engaging policymakers in knowledge co-creation in multi-stakeholder platforms or engaging researchers in policymaking processes.
- Challenges to research uptake by policymakers in both the Netherlands and partner countries are policy changes after elections and frequent personnel turnover.

The way of doing research:

- Knowledge exchange and co-creation in multi-stakeholder platforms enhances research-policy linkages and evidence-based policymaking by facilitating the sharing of researchers' expertise and insights in an early stage.
- The time lag between knowledge needs of policymakers and practitioners and results of research produced by researchers can be bridged by regular communication and through accessible products like info sheets.

Way of doing research

- Engaging young researchers in the Global South increases their job opportunities in the food & business sector and is an added value of knowledge co-creation which is also in line with Dutch policies.

Thank you!

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World café sessions

The three key statements:

- Knowledge co-creation in multi-stakeholder processes for food security creates opportunities for evidence-based policymaking in the South, but for policymakers in the Netherlands research results usually come too late to be relevant.
- Knowledge co-creation is too time-consuming and complex to solve a wicked problem like food insecurity.
- Research driven by questions from policy or practice is societally more relevant, but compromises scientific freedom and rigour needed to create new knowledge or knowledge for transformational change.

Key questions for the FIRST discussion round:

- Do you agree with the statement? Why (not)?
(Use examples or counter-examples from your own experience with knowledge co-creation)
- How could your sector contribute to solving the dilemma worded in the statement?
- How do you think other sectors can contribute to solving the dilemma?

Key questions for the SECOND discussion round:

- Having heard how knowledge co-creation could work for the table host's sector, what can your sector contribute?
- What are the challenges for your sector to fulfil a constructive role in knowledge co-creation and how can these be overcome?
- How can knowledge co-creation be made more relevant for (food security) policy?
- Does current policy facilitate or hinder knowledge co-creation? Is change needed?