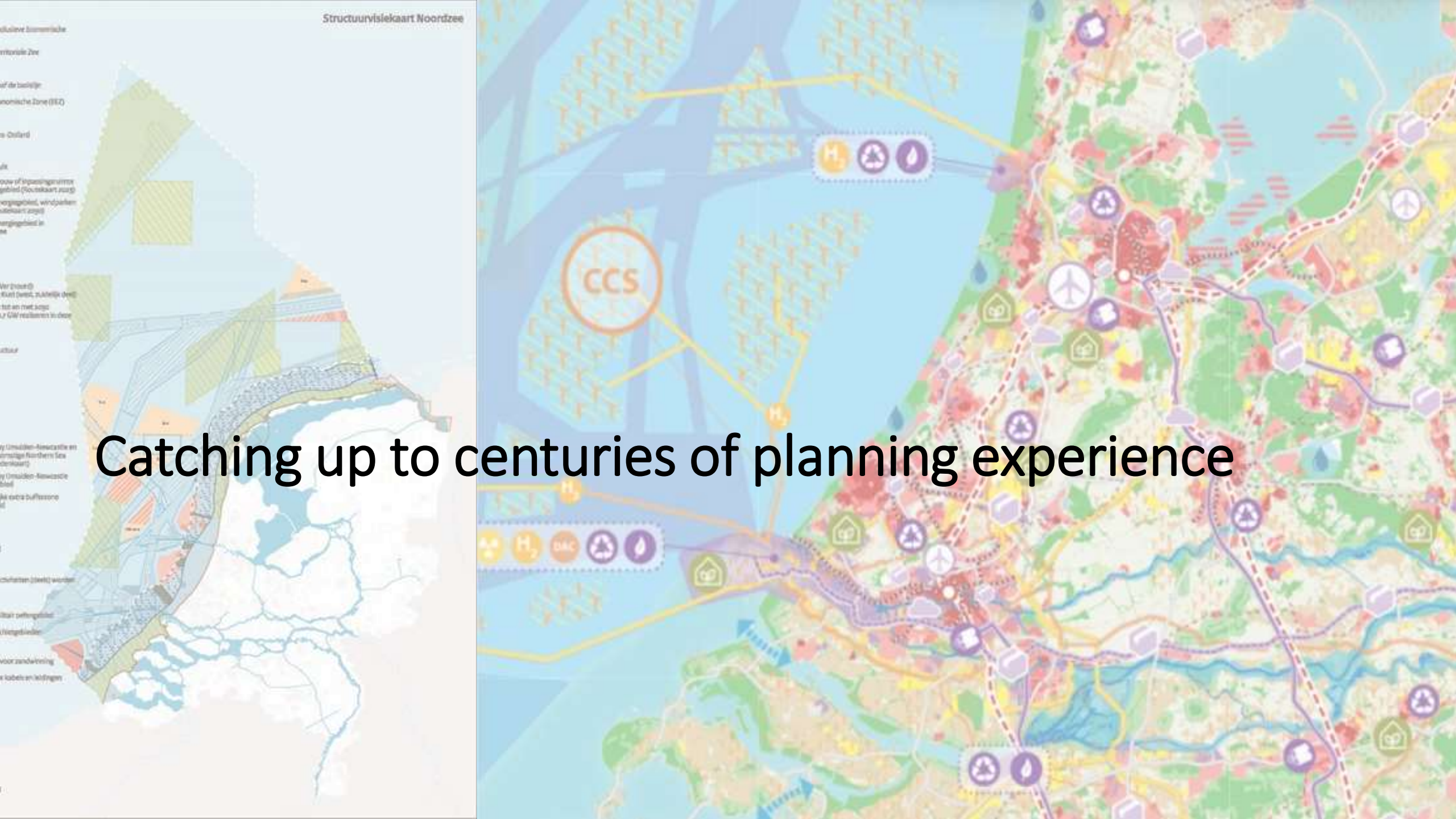
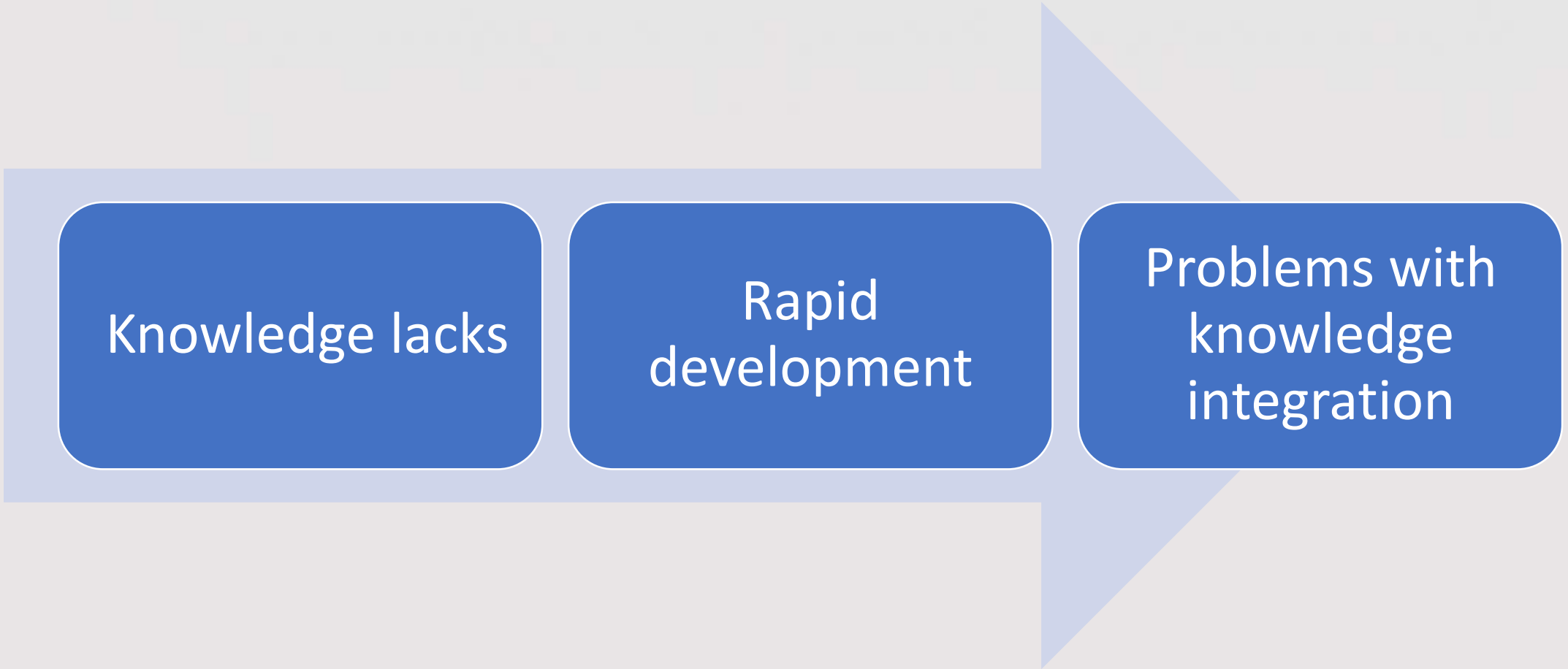
A Sea of Knowledge (Sharing)
Deltares
rijksuniversiteit groningen

Conflict For space
Need for policy
Need for knowledge



Catching up to centuries of planning experience

An uncomfortable Situation



Rijkswaterstaat
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu

Ministerie van Economische Zaken
en Klimaat

Ministerie van Landbouw,
Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit

Stichting De Noordzee

Deltares
Enabling Delta Life

WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

Universiteit Utrecht

Ørsted

Nederlandse Vissersbond

NIOZ

Erasmus University Rotterdam

TU Delft

TNO

NWEA
Nederlandse WindEnergie Associatie

NORWAY
Norwegian Trench
Skagerrak
Agger
Thyboron
DENMARK
NORTH SEA
Nymindegab
Danish Wadden Sea
Ribe
Dogger Bank
German Bight
North Frisian Islands
SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN
Flamborough Head
East Frisian Islands
Norderney
Ems-Dollard-estuary
East Frisian Wadden Sea
Cuxhaven
Hamburg
Bremerhaven
West Frisian Islands
West Frisian Wadden Sea
Bremen
Lake Ijssel
LOWER SAXONY
GERMANY
Holland Coast
THE NETHER-LANDS
UNITED KINGDOM
London
Southwestern Delta
Delft-land
Western Scheldt
Niewpoort
BELGIUM
English Channel
FRANCE
Bathymetry
0 m 25 50 100 200 400 600
Map Scale
0 km 50 100 150 200
0 mi 50 100

Knowledge integration as the bi-directional step that includes knowledge in the policymaking system and determines the direction of research to a practical problem.

Topic	Research, produces knowledge scientifically	Policy, solves problems politically	Sources
Timeframe	Take the time needed: long period necessary to observe and analyse.	Time restricted by window of opportunity: short periods to solve pressing societal problems.	Böcher and krott, 2016. Derksen, 2014. Janssen et al. 2014.
Focus	Describing and explaining the world.	Influencing and changing the world.	Böcher and krott, 2016. Derksen, 2014.
Value of data	All data for empirical testing of hypothesis.	Selective and supportive to build argumentative discourse.	Böcher and krott, 2016. Ministry of infrastructure and watermanagement (2021).
Questions	Need to be critical.	Need to be relevant.	Christensen, 2021. Böcher and krott, 2016.
answers	Need to be reversible.	Need to be convincing.	Böcher and krott, 2016. Derksen, 2014.
Attitude on wishful thinking	Needs to be avoided.	Needs to be encouraged.	Böcher and krott, 2016.
Rely on	theoretical logic and empirical proof.	Persuasion and agreement.	Böcher and krott, 2016. Derksen, 2014.
Power use	To describe and explain the world.	to influence and change the world.	Böcher and krott, 2016.
Use of knowledge	Accumulate, to get closer to truth.	New ideas, relabelling the world, to support mobilization.	Derksen, 2014. Janssen et al. 2014.
Attitude on uncertainty	Needs to be admitted staying close to the truth.	Needs to be shrouded to prevent loss of confidence.	Derksen, 2014.
What constitutes a problem	Objective/fundamental lack of understanding.	Subjective problem in society/policy which can have its roots in a fundamental lack of understanding but does not have to.	Derksen, 2014. Keijser et al. 2020. Paez et al. 2020.

The importance of context for knowledge processes:

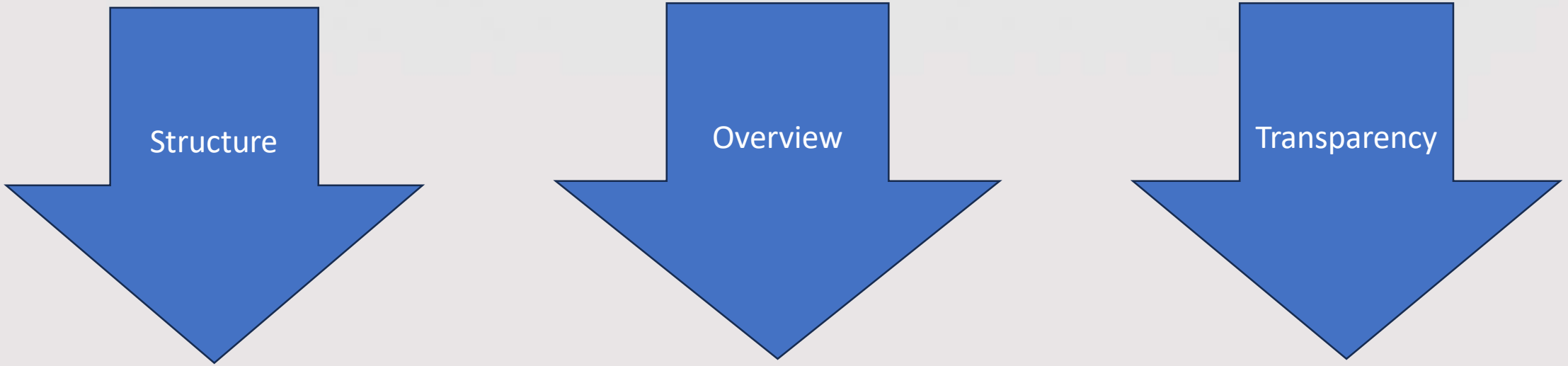
- OWF licenses last 40 years-> strategic knowledge management
- Marine space is dynamic and multi-interpretable-> Adaptivity in knowledge use

Planning → Construction → Operation → Decommissioning

- Many stakeholders > inter-disciplinary and inclusive knowledge
- Connections between science and policy are important-> A functional science-policy interface

Primary conditions	Enabling conditions for knowledge-integration between maritime research and policymaking in MSP
Strategic Knowledge integration	Scientific quality.
	Holistic knowledge
	Relevance for societal problems and policy processes.
	Admitting and including uncertainty explicitly
	Monitoring and base measurements
Adaptive knowledge-integration	Increased focus on adaptation
	Explicit learning
	Multiple iterations.
multidisciplinary Knowledge Integration	Trust
	Orientation on the different actors.
	Translation of knowledge.
	Aligning definitions, interpretations, and valuations.
	Close cooperation
	Integrated assessments.
	recognition and acceptance of differences between research and policy
	The multidisciplinary presentation of knowledge
	Interdisciplinary focus in research programmes
A functional science-policy interface	Transparency of Inputs
	Professional management of the science-policy interface by full-time interface management.
	Clear division of roles between researchers and policymakers.
	Structural embedding of knowledge in policy processes.
	Interactive and cooperative dissemination
	select and simplified disseminated knowledge.
	Early inclusion of researchers in the policymaking process.
	Discussion arenas.

Take aways



Do not Reinvent the wheel

Base policy and development on the latest knowledge

I would like your opinion!

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- https://rug.eu.qualtrics.com/survey-builder/SV_6wZBcQGU32t8yIm/edit?Section=SV_6wZBcQGU32t8yIm&Tab=Builder