Workshop 10: Applications II: Joint Data-Infrastructure

The topic of that day is the SCOOP shared data-infrastructure as it is developed and refined during the course of the program. As this infrastructure is part of SCOOP’s ambition to facilitate theoretical and empirical synthesis across projects, it is relevant to all who are working on SCOOP projects, even if students did not collect data themselves. During this day, they will be introduced to a demo of this infrastructure and a meta-data form.

Workshop 11: Transdisciplinarity and communication

In this first workshop of course 3, we provide students with more guidance on how to manage the practical aspects of conducting inter- and transdisciplinary research. This workshop will also focus on the communicative aspects of their research projects. We connect directly to the challenges that students are tackling in their PhD projects by linking them to case studies. The idea is to build on the layers of communication and resources available to students at each stage.

Workshop 12: Think like a scientist- act like a practitioner

We expand upon the communicative aspects of transdisciplinary research by studying how communication needs to take place when planning interventions in this workshop. Students will learn how scientists can work together with practitioners and policymakers in the field to advance scientific research as well as contribute effectively to non-scientists goals. The day will consist of two key focus areas. The morning session will be dedicated to bridging the gap between science and practice. The afternoon session will focus on how students can create opportunities to do science in practice.

Workshop 13: Transdisciplinarity and policy

In this workshop, students will learn how to evaluate existing evidence-based policy briefs after being introduced into the principles of realist evaluation as well as the problem of causality in evidence based policy advice. Participants will be able to describe an example from a transdisciplinary project in which theory was used to solve a practical societal problem and provide several arguments why theory can increase the impact of a policy or intervention advice.