SHORT EXERCISE

Visioning – Game to get familiar with R&I and RRI.

In a nutshell

- The aim of this exercise is to get familiar with Research and Innovation (R&I) and Responsible Research Innovations (RRI). In this exercise, you will explore to what extent elements of your visions are shared and where you can find each other for further activities.

What for?

- To explore and understand the food system.

How long?

30-40 minutes.

For whom?

Policy Makers, Farmers, Students, Businesses, Researchers, Funders, NGOs, Educators

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Something to share?

Leave us a comment about this tool on the platform. You can also contact fit4food2030.beta@vu.nl .

This tool was developed as part of FIT4FOOD2030 project. See this tool and others on the FIT4FOOD2030 Knowledge Hub.

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EXERCISE: Game to get familiar with R&I and RRI.

30 - 40 minutes

In case participants are not familiar with R&I and/or RRI, we recommend undertaking one or more of the following steps to get the discussion on R&I and RRI started:

- **Give a presentation**: introduce the participants into the principles of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) and Open Science (OS). Emphasize that RRI is an approach to R&I that stimulates transdisciplinary and participatory research and citizen science approaches, knowledge sharing and co-creation, whereby researchers, farmers, fishers, industry, policy makers and civil society collaborate with a view of achieving R&I outcomes of greater societal relevance and acceptability. In other words, to realize a future-proof food system, the R&I system needs start operating more thematically in line with the needs that come along with working towards a future proof food system. This requires from R&I to collaborate across disciplines and really 'open up' (to step down from the 'ivory tower') to non-R&I actors, engaging them in R&I processes in various ways (R&I agenda-definition, technology assessment, knowledge co-creation, etc.).

- **Show a video:** for example the video on RRI and FOOD, produced by the HEIRRI-project.

- **Invite an expert:** engage in a conversation with participants to see what questions there are. To support this conversation, it can be useful to invite an RRI-/OS-expert that can help to explain the further details of the approach.

Play a game: to get familiar with R&I and RRI via RRI tools. For example have a look at the RRI Self-Reflection Tool. This tool is aimed to help you reflect on RRI principles that can improve your research and innovation practices. The game provides you with questions around five RRI Policy Agendas, including: *Ethics, Gender Equality, Governance, Open Access, Public Engagement,* and *Science Education*[1]. Another example is to play a game with cards. See the example exercises below:

1. **Facilitator introduces the exercise (5 minutes)**

Explain that this is a card game, meant to get familiar with R&I in a more playful way. The cards include statements related to R&I dimensions (see the Appendix for all card statements). Cards from 1 to 13 correspond to issues related to diversity and inclusion, cards from 14-27 to openness and transparency, cards from 28-36 to anticipation and reflection and cards from 37 to 40 to responsiveness and adaptive change. Explain that the group will divide in subgroups (around 6 persons per group, depending on the number of people present), and that each group receives the 40 cards. Ask them to pick a card (individually) with which they do not agree and one with which they agree, so that they can discuss this within their subgroups.

2. **Ask the group to divide in subgroups (2 minutes)**

3. ***Group discussion (10 minutes)***

Subgroups discuss their chosen card statements. One person begins with the card-statement he/she agrees with. After the explanation, group members will react. Go on until everyone has explained and reflected on the card they agreed with. Repeat this procedure for all cards people do not agree with.

4. **Reflect plenary (10 minutes)**

Ask each subgroup to reflect on what they discussed.

[1] RRI Self-Reflection Tool – how it works: https://www.rri-tools.eu/documents/10184/94414/SRT-HowItWorks.pdf/06e0ff71-897c-41cb-887f-6074decbc307

APPENDIX A: STATEMENTS-CARDS

The cards below are extracted from the document "Facilitating reflection on Responsible Research and Innovation", developed by the HEIRRI project[2].

CARD 1	CARD 2	CARD 3
Public should be involved in decision-making processes of the development of emerging technologies	Public is not educated enough to be involved in decision-making processes of the development of emerging technologies	If we consider the values and needs of society in the research and innovation process, the research results are of a higher quality
CARD 4	**CARD 5**	**CARD 6**
Considering the needs and values of society in the research and innovation process can limit or divert the development of scientific knowledge	Public cannot participate in scientific research because it does not understand scientific language	Society's opinion on research can be consulted, but not considered when deciding what should be investigated and how
CARD 7	**CARD 8**	**CARD 9**
Before starting a research process, it is necessary to consult with the actors that are affected, to find out their opinions and needs	Researchers should implicate themselves in the scientific education of citizens, for example they could include as an objective the creation of educational material in their research projects	Citizen science projects should be encouraged, in which anyone can participate, collecting or analysing data

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CARD 10	CARD 11	CARD 12
Methods of citizen participation in scientific or technologic topics should guarantee that all social groups are represented (gender, population, social class, religion, politics, sexual orientation, etc.)	Research methods should contemplate diversity, for example when working with animal models, to not only work with male models, or when doing research with people, to represent different cultures	Stakeholders must be able to participate in the research process from start to finish, from the definition of what is being researched and how it is being researched to the assessment of results and possible applications
CARD 13	**CARD 14**	**CARD 15**
Research teams should be gender balanced because they work better	Any person should be able to consult and understand which research projects are under development	The information on research projects should only be available to the scientific community
CARD 16	**CARD 17**	**CARD 18**
The information on research projects should only be published once these have finished	Both positive and negative results of research projects should be published	The digital laboratory notebooks that scientists use in their research should be able to be consulted on a public platform

CARD 19	CARD 20	CARD 21
Only positive results from research projects should be published, as negative results are not of interest to society	Peer-review process should guarantee that the only people assessing if research is of quality or not are other researchers from the same field	Research and innovation results should be assessed by experts from different areas of expertise, to make the knowledge more valid
CARD 22	**CARD 23**	**CARD 24**
The uncertainties of a research project should not be shared with the persons implicated because these could generate mistrust towards science	It is important to share uncertainties of a research project with the interested parties	If the results of a research project imply negative consequences, the researcher should be held responsible
CARD 25	**CARD 26**	**CARD 27**
Research projects should include various disciplines to be more relevant	For an R&I Project to be considered of excellence, the team must be made up of the most prestigious scientists	Research teams that include scientific and non-scientific personnel (such as NGOs, stakeholders etc.) tend to have more socially relevant results than those that are formed solely by scientists

CARD 28	CARD 29	CARD 30
Before starting a research project a study should be conducted on the possible mid-term and long-term risks and impacts	It is not necessary to study the long-term risks of a research project or technological innovation because they are impossible to predict	All research or innovation implies certain risks and researchers should assume responsibility of those
CARD 31	**CARD 32**	**CARD 33**
If it is found out that a researcher has carried out ethically unacceptable practices, such as plagiarism or publication of false data, they should be forbidden to work as a researcher again	If a research project has important environmental impacts, it shouldn't be carried out even if it has obvious benefits	Researchers should predict the possible misuses of their research results and assume responsibility for them
CARD 34	**CARD 35**	**CARD 36**
Researchers are not responsible for how their research results are used in the future	If the organization that finances my research asks me to rewrite the project conclusions to make them more convincing, I should accept so as to continue investigating	Scientific excellence should be measured according to the number of publications in prestigious scientific journals

CARD 37	CARD 38	CARD 39
During the progress of a research project, if it is detected that there is not a good response from the interested parties, the course of the research should be changed	If a large portion of the population does not agree with a technological innovation, for example the use of genetically modified organisms, research should not be continued	When a research project is started, the planning should be followed strictly, even if circumstances change, such as the appearance of a competing research group or a change in legislation that affects the results

CARD 40
The reasons to do research should be purely of scientific interest and not for the prestige of the researcher as an individual

Coordinated by:

VU VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM

Partners

AIT AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

eit European Institute of Innovation & Technology

ILSI Europe International Life Sciences Institute

food for life

ecsite EUROPEAN NETWORK SCIENCE CENTRES & MUSEUMS

eufic

JPI a healthy diet for a healthy life

OSLOMET OSLO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY WORK RESEARCH INSTITUTE AFI

PRIMA

JPI OCEANS

SUSFANS

MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT

FACCEJPI Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change

Living Lab for Health IrsiCaixa Institut de Recerca de la Sida

ESSRG Environmental Social Science Research Group

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