

# Modules for training science shops' staff

CBPR Project Management

SciShops 

ENHANCING THE RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE EXPANSION OF THE SCIENCE SHOP ECOSYSTEM IN EUROPE



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# Structure of the presentation

- 1. What is CBPR?**
- 2. Relation between CBPR and RRI**
- 3. Steps for implementing CBPR projects**
- 4. Quality management**
- 5. Challenges of CBPR**

# 1. What is CBPR? (1)

## Definition of CBPR

**Community-based participatory research (CBPR) is a way of organising research where scientists work together with non-governmental organisations, communities and other groups of society to co-create new knowledge or understanding about community issues. The new knowledge can later be used to attain change in the community.**

# 1. What is CBPR? (2)

## Principles of CBPR:

- Recognises the community as a unit of identity
- Builds on strengths and resources within the community
- Facilitates a collaborative, equitable partnership in all phases of the research
- Fosters co-learning and capacity building among all partners
- Balances knowledge and action for the mutual benefit of all partners
- Addresses locally-relevant problems and considers multiple determinants of problematic issues
- Occurs in a cyclical and iterative process that includes ongoing evaluation of successes and obstacles
- Disseminates findings and knowledge gained to all partners
- Involves a long-term process and commitment to sustainability

# 1. What is CBPR? (3)

## Advantages of CBPR approach

- Ensuring that the research topic reflects a major issue identified by community;
- Improving the quality, validity and sensitivity of the research by drawing upon community wisdom;
- Promoting trust between communities and researchers;
- Improving the translation of research findings into policy and practice;
- Enhancing uptake of the research findings by community members.

# 1. What is CBPR? (4)

## Other rationales for CBPR:

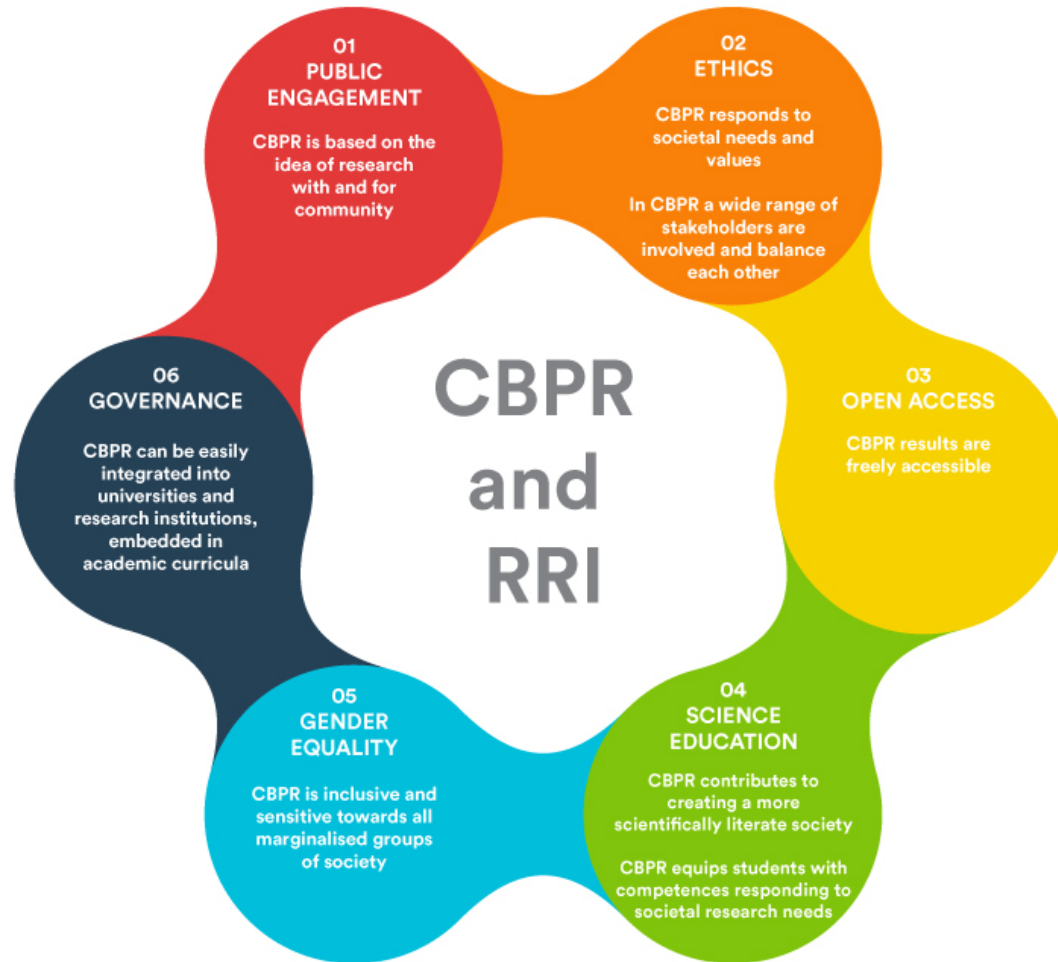
- Enhances the relevance of the research data to all partners;
- Connects diverse partners to address complex problems;
- Improves the quality and validity of research;
- Strengthens the research and programme development capacity of the partners;
- Creates theory that is grounded in social experience;
- Might increase trust in research on the part of communities that have historically been the “subjects” of such research;
- Provides additional funds and possible employment opportunities for community partners;
- Involves previously marginalised communities.

# 1. What is CBPR? (5)

**Results of the European wide survey on CBPR by SciShops project (2017, N=624):**

- Researchers, community organisations and policy-makers equally believe in benefits of CBPR to their organisations, but stress different benefits
- Researchers: building trust and understanding between researchers and society; finding solutions to societal problems
- Community organisations and policy makers: knowledge transfer between different stakeholders

## 2. Relation between CBPR and RRI



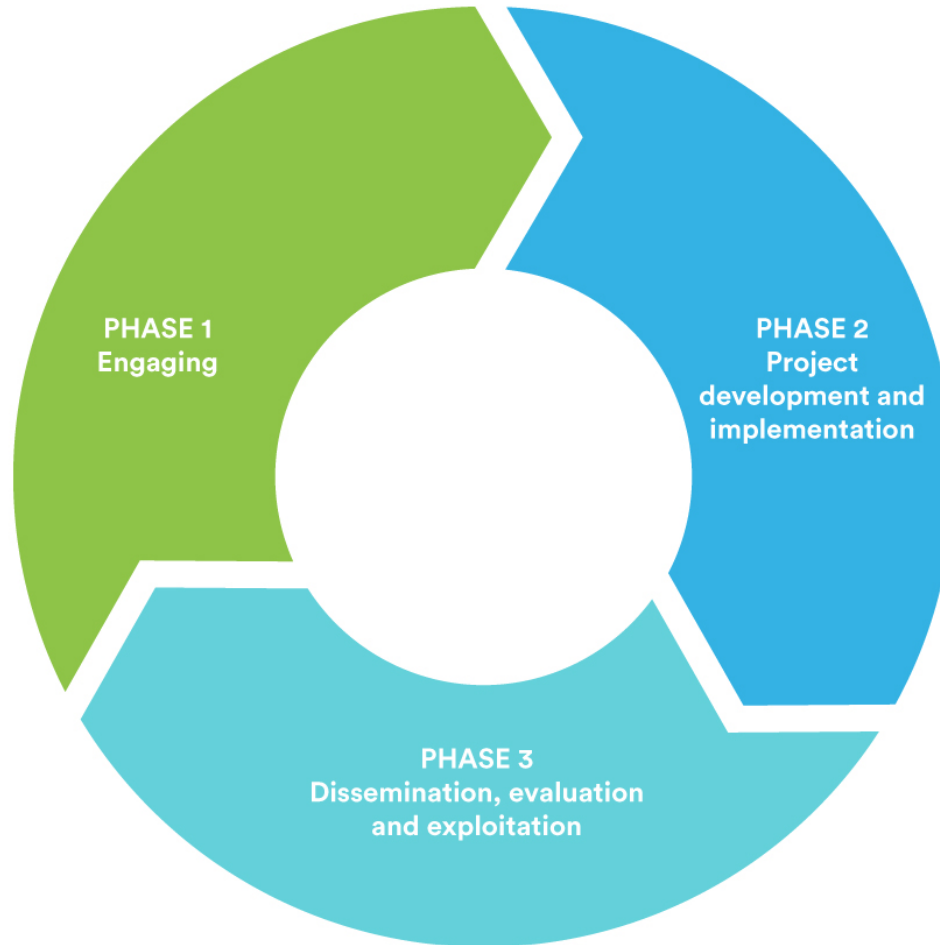


## 2. Relation between CBPR and RRI

**CBPR is in line with the process requirements of RRI:**

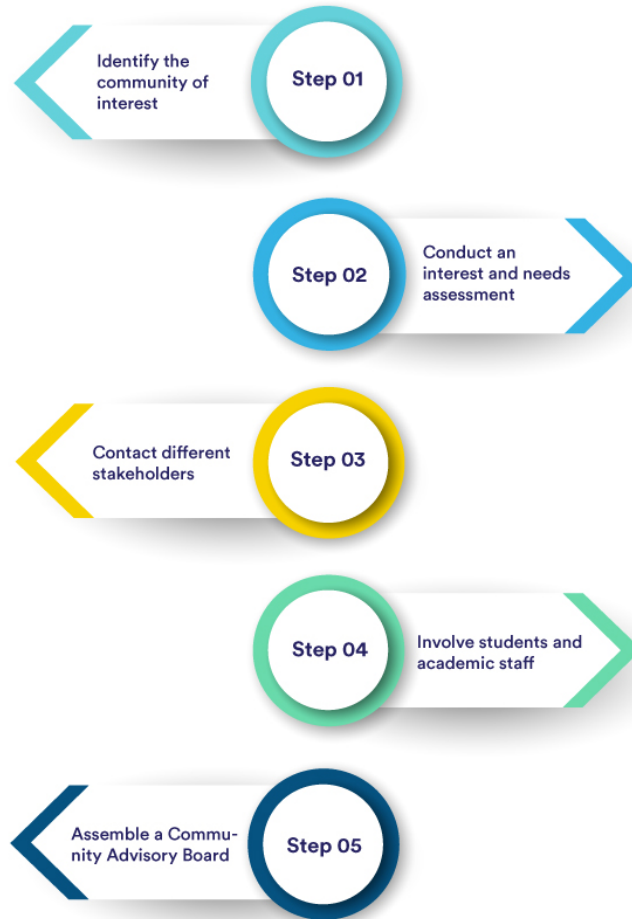
- CBPR involves a broad range of stakeholders;
- CBPR process is often interdisciplinary;
- CBPR includes silent voices – those that are underrepresented;
- CBPR contributes to the education and empowerment of the community.

### 3. Steps of implementing CBPR projects



# 3. Steps of implementing CBPR projects

## Phase I: Engaging



## 3. Steps of implementing CBPR projects

### Issues in the Engagement phase:

- Participatory nature of CBPR
- Involvement of students and academic staff

# 3. Steps of implementing CBPR projects

## Phase II: Research development and implementation



# 3. Steps of implementing CBPR projects

Phase II: Research development and implementation

## Issues in Research development and implementation phase:

- The role of the researchers and coordinators
- The weight of the research component in the CBPR

# 3. Steps of implementing CBPR projects

Phase III: Dissemination, Evaluation and Exploitation



# 3. Steps of implementing CBPR projects

Phase III: Dissemination, Evaluation and Exploitation

## Issues in Dissemination, Evaluation and Exploitation phase:

- Ensuring impact



# 4. Quality management

Phase III: Dissemination, Evaluation and Exploitation

## **Skepticism of CSOs in Science Shops, due to the quality of research done by students**

**Quality of Science Shops' research can be ensured by involvement of:**

- Supervisors
- Consultants
- External stakeholders
- Advisory boards

**Other ways to ensure quality of project management:**

- Regular communication among those involved
- Monitoring and evaluation

## 5. Challenges of CBPR

### Challenges of CBPR:

- Questions about scientific quality of the research
- Proving intervention success
- Seeking balance between research and action
- Time demands

### Possible responses to challenges:

- Methodological flexibility and different criteria for judging quality
- Involvement of community members in research activities
- Community assessment/diagnosis
- Training on CBPR
- Involving partners in the publishing process

# Thanks For Your Attention!

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