

STI for SDGs UNESCO's Perspective

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The Sustainable Development Goals



17 global goals to **eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all by 2030**

Accepted by all countries and apply to all

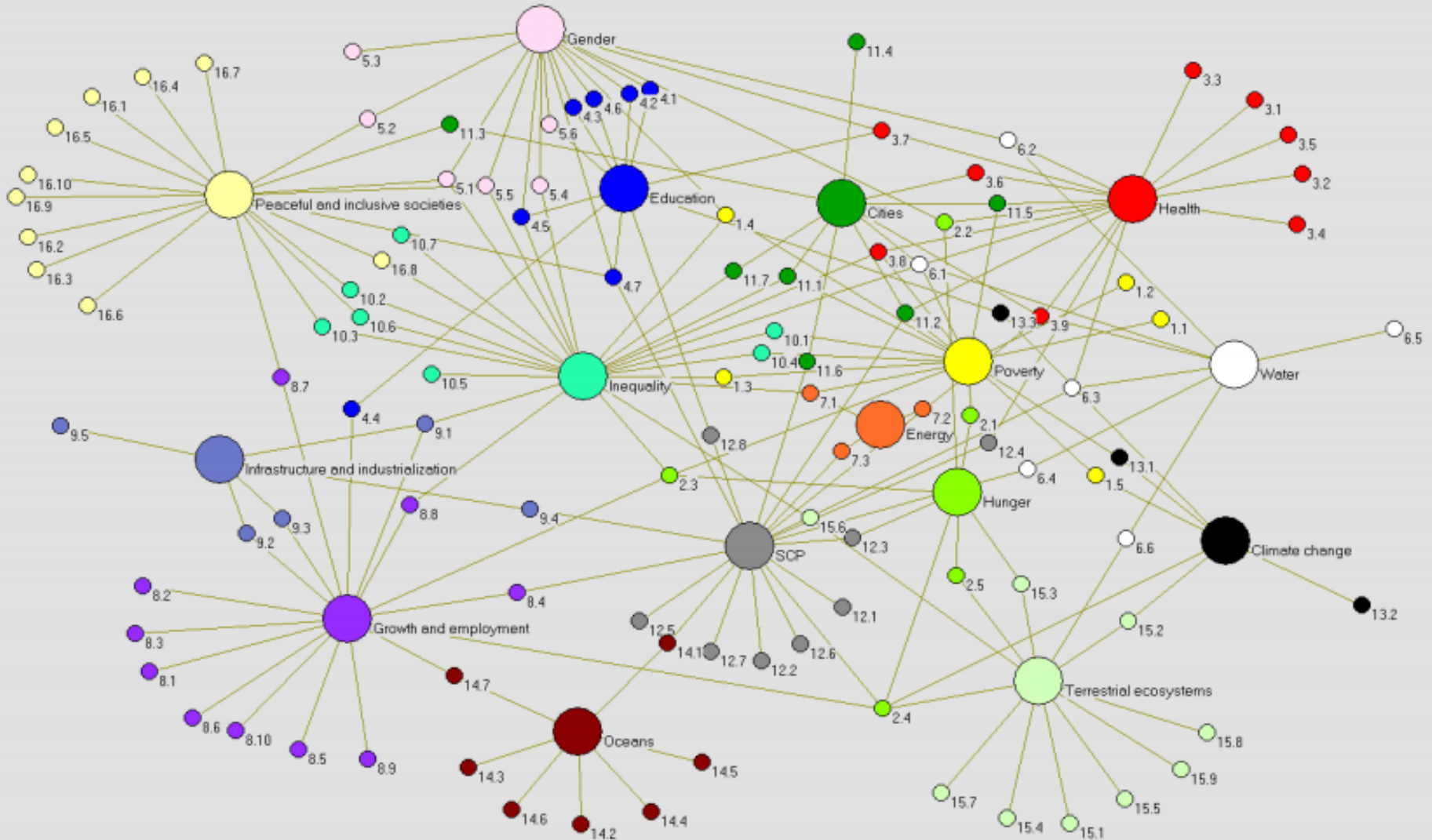
Everyone has to do their part:

governments, the private sector, civil society

Not legally binding, but governments expected to establish national frameworks for their achievement, monitor and review progress



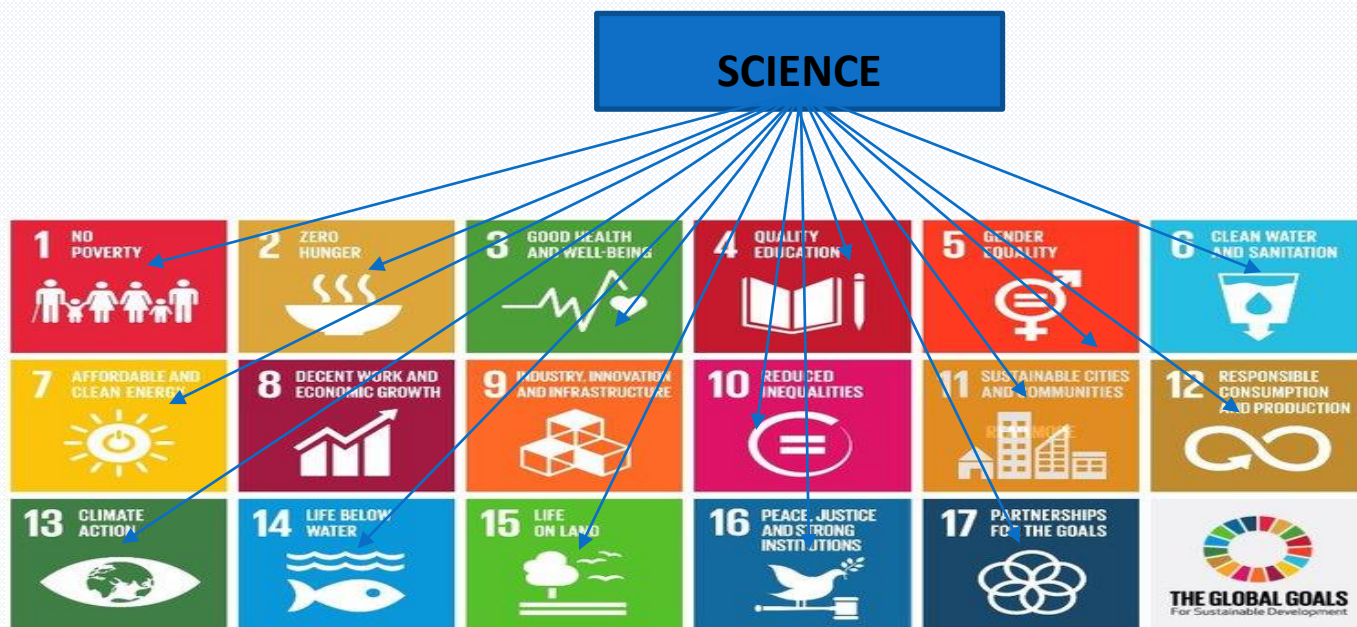
Interrelationships between Sustainable Development Goals



ROLE OF STI IN SDGs

STI Cross Cutting in SDGs

- While there is no stand-alone goal on STI, there is not a single SDG in the new agenda that will not require inputs from STI.
- The SDGs recognize **the need to mobilize science at multiple levels and across disciplines to gather or create the necessary knowledge and thus lay the foundations for practices, innovations and technologies needed to address global challenges today and in the future**



STI towards SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



17 SDGs - 169 SDG targets

40 selected with greatest relevance to STI
covering innovation, health, ecosystems, food
security, habitat and education

- Science **IN** SDGs and Agenda 2030
- Science **FOR** SDGs and Agenda 2030
- Agenda 2030 and SDGs **FOR** Science

STI featuring directly in the Goals

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and **foster innovation**

Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, **upgrade the technological capabilities** of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, **encouraging innovation** and substantially increasing the number of **R&D** workers per 1 million people and public and private R&D spending

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of **environmentally sound technologies** to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the **technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity- building** mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of **enabling technology**, in particular information and communications technology



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Implications for STI on some SDGs

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



7.3a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to **clean energy research and technology**, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.3b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and **sustainable energy** services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, **technological upgrading and innovation**, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote **development-oriented policies** that support **productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation**, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

STI is systemic...

STI plays a key role in achieving targets across all SDGs

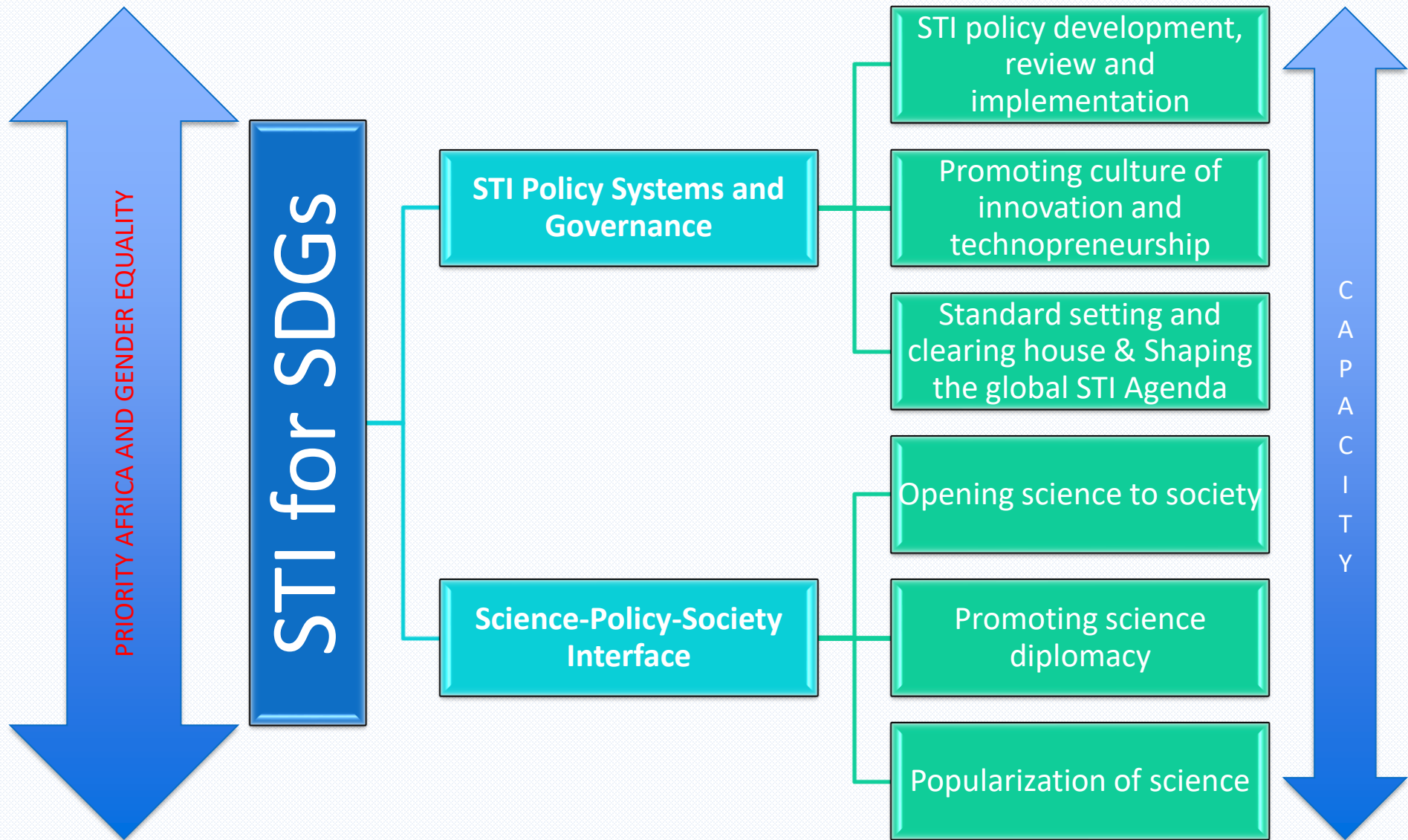
- National (Regional) STI Systems
- Variety of institutions and actors
- Linkages and interactions
- Exchanges and flows
- Legal Framework
- Varieties of Policies
 - ✓ STI
 - ✓ Other

Time dimension : Where does a country want to be in 5, 10 ..years?

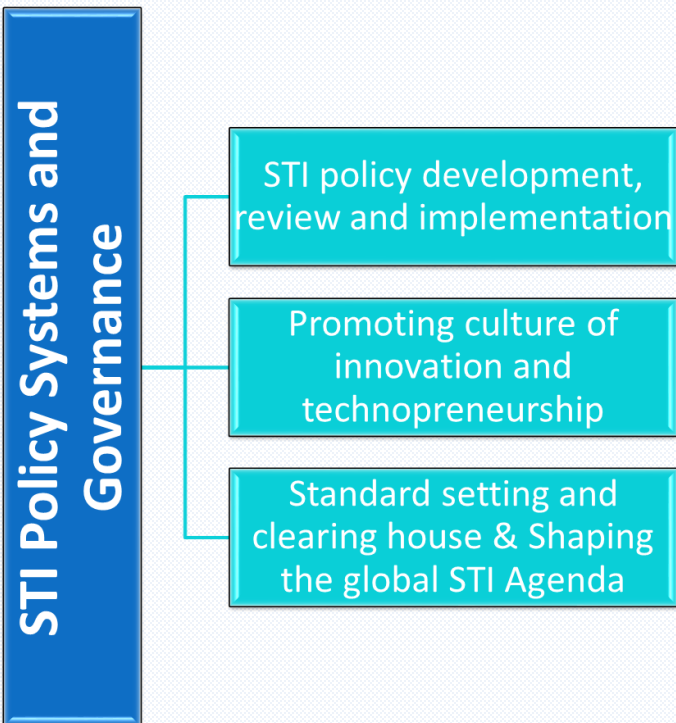
UNESCO for the 2030 Agenda



UNESCO's STI Policy Programme



Actions in 2020-2021



Guidelines and standards

- ❖ STI for SDGs guidebook
- ❖ Blueprint for STI policy design, monitoring and evaluation
- ❖ STI priority setting guidelines

Country technical assistance

- ❖ STI policy country projects (ex. Bhutan, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Timor-Leste and Uzbekistan)
- ❖ Innovation and entrepreneurship projects

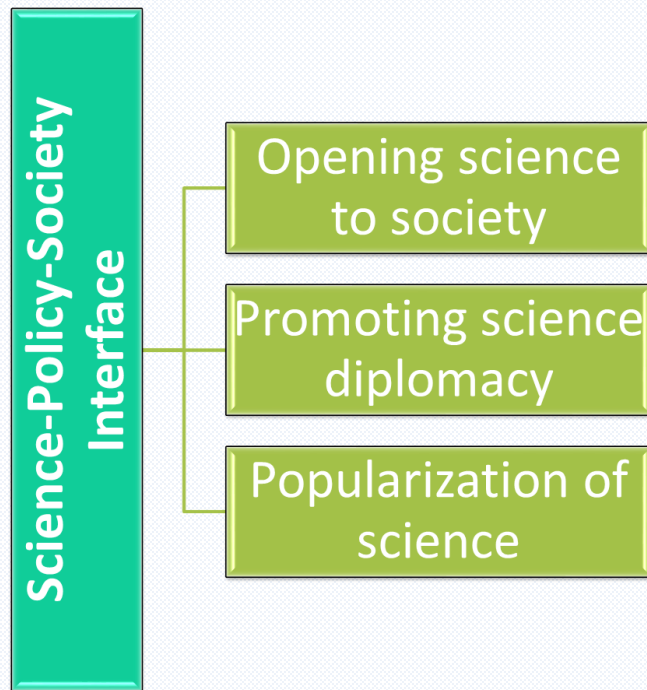
Capacity-building in STI policy

- ❖ Sub-regional and national trainings
- ❖ Joint UN courses
- ❖ Training modules

UN initiatives and STI Fora

- ❖ UN IATT on STI for SDGs
- ❖ Global programme on STI roadmaps
- ❖ Presence at international and regional STI Forums (UN STI Forum, Global Innovation Forum, CILAC, African STI Forum, UNCSTD....)

Actions in 2020-2021



UNESCO Open Science Recommendation

- ❖ Consultations with Member states, networks of researchers, public and private scientific institutions
- ❖ Building of the OS community
- ❖ Communication

Science Diplomacy

- ❖ Horizon 2020 InsSciDe Project
- ❖ Science for Parliaments Programme
- ❖ Training programmes

Science communication

- ❖ UNESCO Kalinga Prize for popularization of science
- ❖ L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science Awards
- ❖ International Days (WSD; IDWGS)
- ❖ science centres/museums
- ❖ science journalists

Strategic Partnerships

UN partners : UNCTAD, UN-DESA, TBLDC, World Bank, UNIDO, UNU, UN Women, UN Regional economic commissions (ESCWA, ESCAP, ECA, ECLAC and ECE)

STI associations: International Science Council (ISC), American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Global Research Council (GRC), Association of Science and Technology Centres (ASTC), World Technopolis Association, Global Young Academy; World Technopolis Association (WTA); Gujarat Grassroots Innovation Augmentation Network (GGIAN), Chinese Association of Natural Science Museum

Regional Organizations: African Union Commission, AOSTI, DG for Research and Innovation of the European Commission (EC), JRC (European Commission)

Development Banks: Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

Universities, Networks and Chairs: UNESCO Chair in STI Policy, ENIT, Tunis, STEPRI – Ghana, SPRU UK, Manchester Business School, UNU-Merit, UNESCO Chair for Women in Sciences and Technology, Khartoum Sudan, UNESCO Chair on Gender Equality Policies in Science, Technology and Innovation Madrid, UNESCO Regional Chair on Women, Science and Technology and Innovation, Buenos Aires, Columbus Association of European and Latin American universities etc.

Private Foundations: L'Oréal Foundation, Kalinga Foundation



Questions for thoughts

- How to meet goals of **environmental sustainability** and at the same time **economic growth**?
- How to reframe STI policy from a unique economic rationale to **SDGs perspective**?
- What frameworks for STI are needed for **inclusion in decision-making**?
- What priority areas for action to **embed SDGs within STI policy frameworks**?
- How to define **directionality and concrete mission goals** responding to environmental and societal needs within STI policies?
- How to **align STI governance structures** to the global SDGs framework? (*policy advice, steering and funding, co-ordination, and evaluation and monitoring...*)

Thank you



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