Session 1 Current approaches to STI Policy making in the context of SDGs
-Introduction of approaches to STI policy for SDGs

19 November 2020
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

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Good Jobs and Economic Growth
9. Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace and Justice
17. Partnerships for the Goals
Interrelationships between Sustainable Development Goals

STI is systemic...

STI play 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?
STI Policy Cycle: participatory processes

Setting the Agenda of STI

Involves actors and institutions in determining problems that require government action.

Identifying and assessing possible solutions to policy problems; social actors play key role.

Governments adopt a particular STI course of action or non-action.

Sustainable development challenges

Both State and societal actors take part.

Governments put STI policies into effect: confrontation with reality.

Policy formulation

Involves actors and institutions in determining problems that require government action.

Identifying and assessing possible solutions to policy problems; social actors play key role.

Governments adopt a particular STI course of action or non-action.

Implementation STI policies

Both State and societal actors take part.

Governments put STI policies into effect: confrontation with reality.

Policy evaluation

Involves actors and institutions in determining problems that require government action.

Identifying and assessing possible solutions to policy problems; social actors play key role.

Governments adopt a particular STI course of action or non-action.
What a STI policy might want to address?

- National development plans
- Broad goals: Developing research, innovation, science education...
- Key sectorial priorities
- Governance framework
- Legal framework
- Organizational structure (Institutions, Private, Public, Universities, non-Profit)
- Policy instruments, funding mechanisms
- Capacity building
- Regional and international co-operation
- Gender and youth
- Monitoring and Evaluation
Other strategic STI policy issues in context of SDGs

- STI from a national to an international perspective, cooperation
- Fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships for investments in STI for SDGs
- Transition to Open Science: Open Access to Data and Knowledge, Open Infrastructures, Citizen Science, more transparent and accountable to society
- Science Diplomacy
- Giving directionality in STI policies to focus of STI related targets of the SDGs
- Inclusive STI policies, gender, indigenous knowledge
- Monitor and measure contribution of STI to SDGs implementation with improved STI indicators
For each step the guidebook provides questions and issues that policy makers can consider while “roadmapping”

**Framework** for developing STI for SDG roadmaps as a series of six sequential steps:

1. Define objectives and scope
2. Assess current situation
3. Develop vision, goals and targets
4. Assess alternative pathways
5. Develop detailed STI for SDG roadmap
6. Monitor, evaluate, and update plan

**Key Inputs:**
- Stakeholder consultations
- Expertise
- Data & evidence base
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