TECHNOLOGY WS6
FACILITATION MECHANISM

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Session 1:

Current approaches to STI policymaking

On-line training session on STI policy and policy instruments

for SDGs for Asia and the Pacific

November 18-21

UN-IATT Workstream 6 on
Capacity-Building in STI for SDGs

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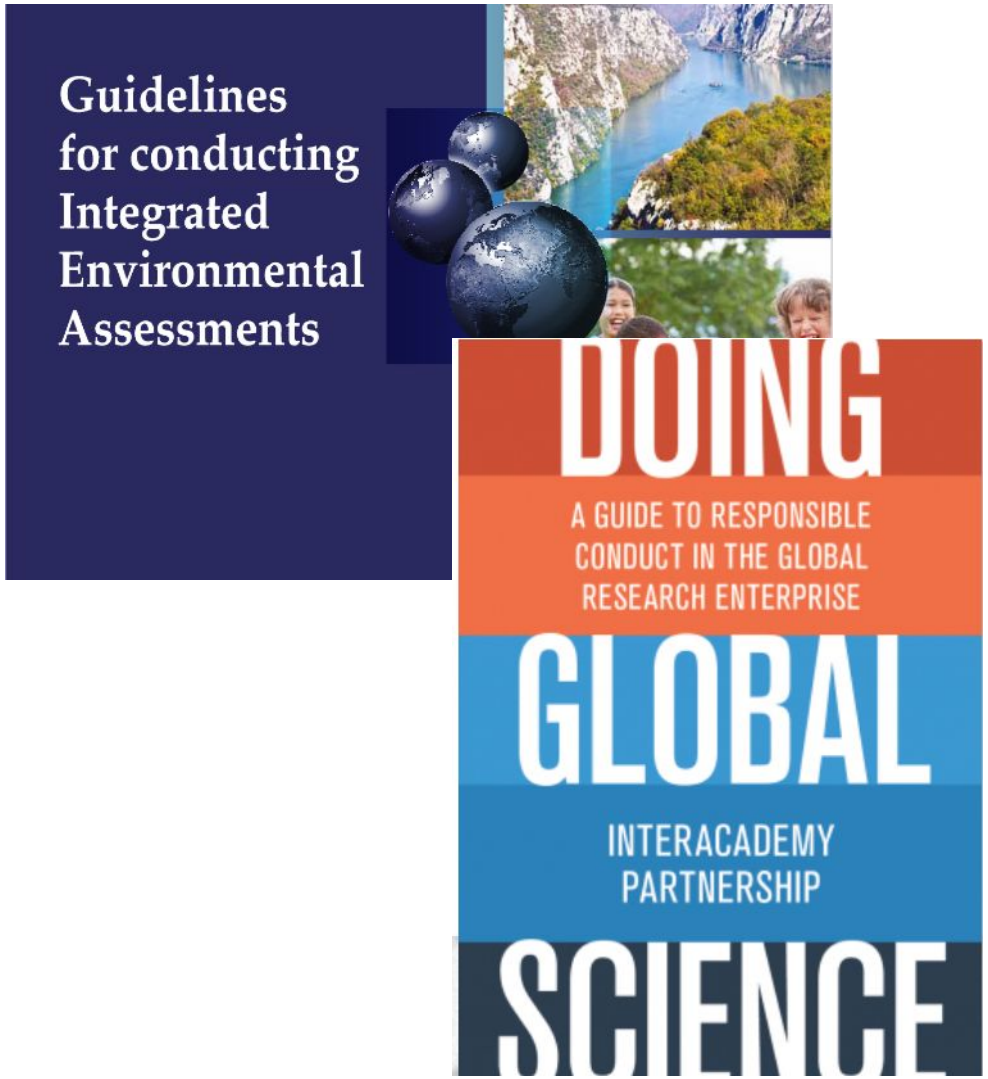
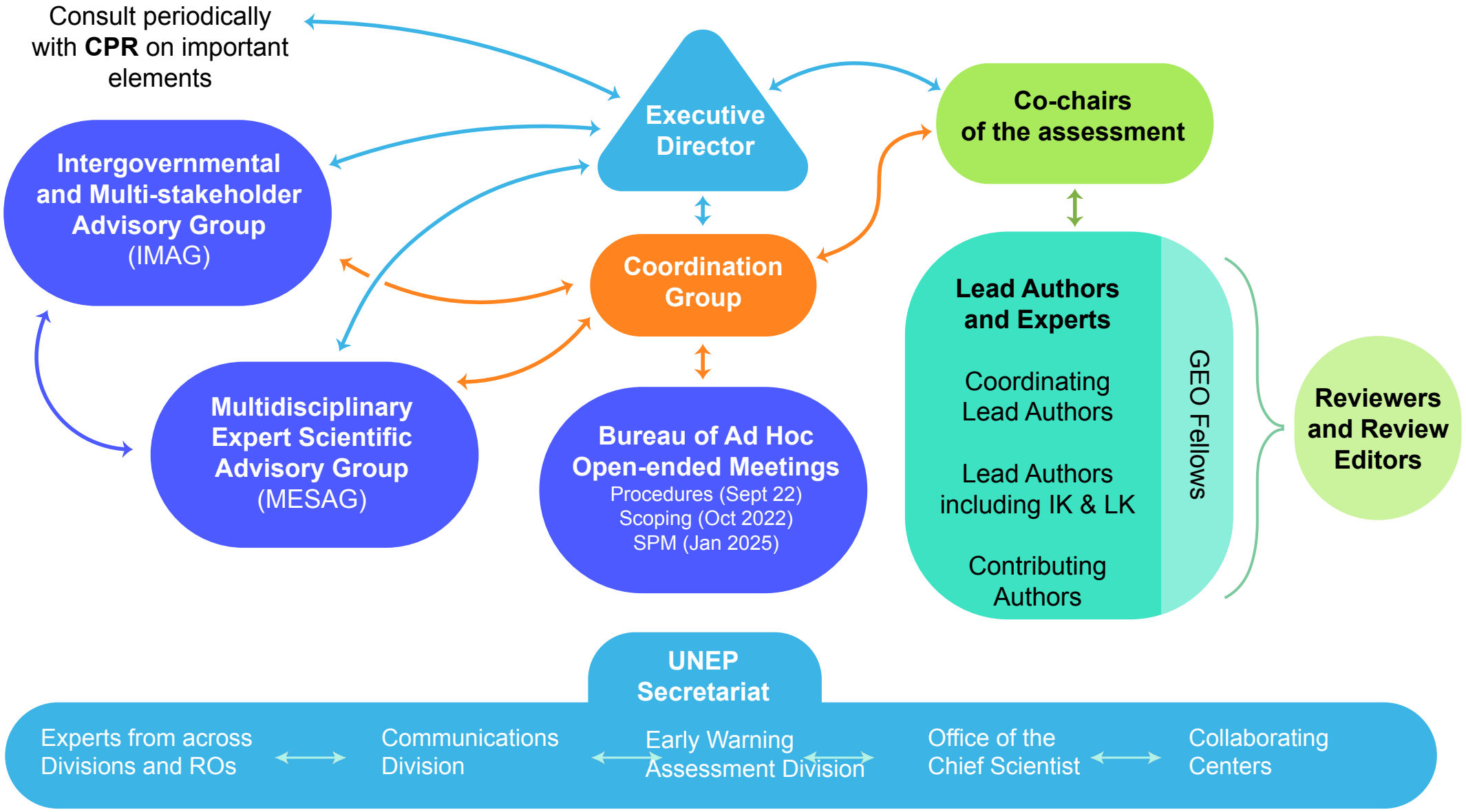
Producing science for decision-making



- Complex, systemic problems with human and planetary health impacts.
- Economic and social impacts, both from the environmental issues themselves but also the mitigation measures.
- Problems of collective action, either overuse of resource or pollution created by a large population.
- Solutions typically require collective action.
- https://www.unep.org/geo/resources/environmental-assessment/iea-training-modules
- https://www.interacademies.org/publication/doing-global-science-guide-responsible-conduct-global-research-enterprise

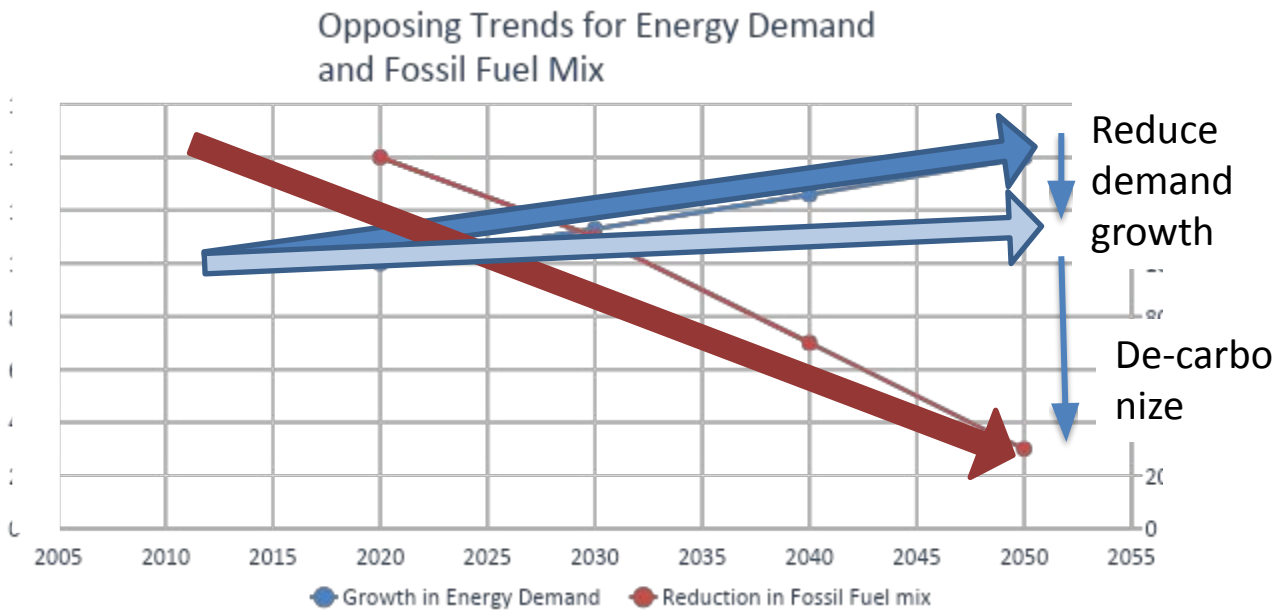
A process of collaboration and co-creation



Defining the policy questions

- Science helps define the problem. Provides the ‘what?’ and the ‘by when?’ of the policy question.
- Policy analysis, social science, economic analysis provides the ‘how’.
- Engaging the different affected groups helps enable the ‘how’.
- Creating partnerships for implementation will likely broaden the engagement of different actors.
- Designing policies with multiple benefits for different actors usually deepens the commitment.

Clear policy goals



Relevance, legitimacy and credibility

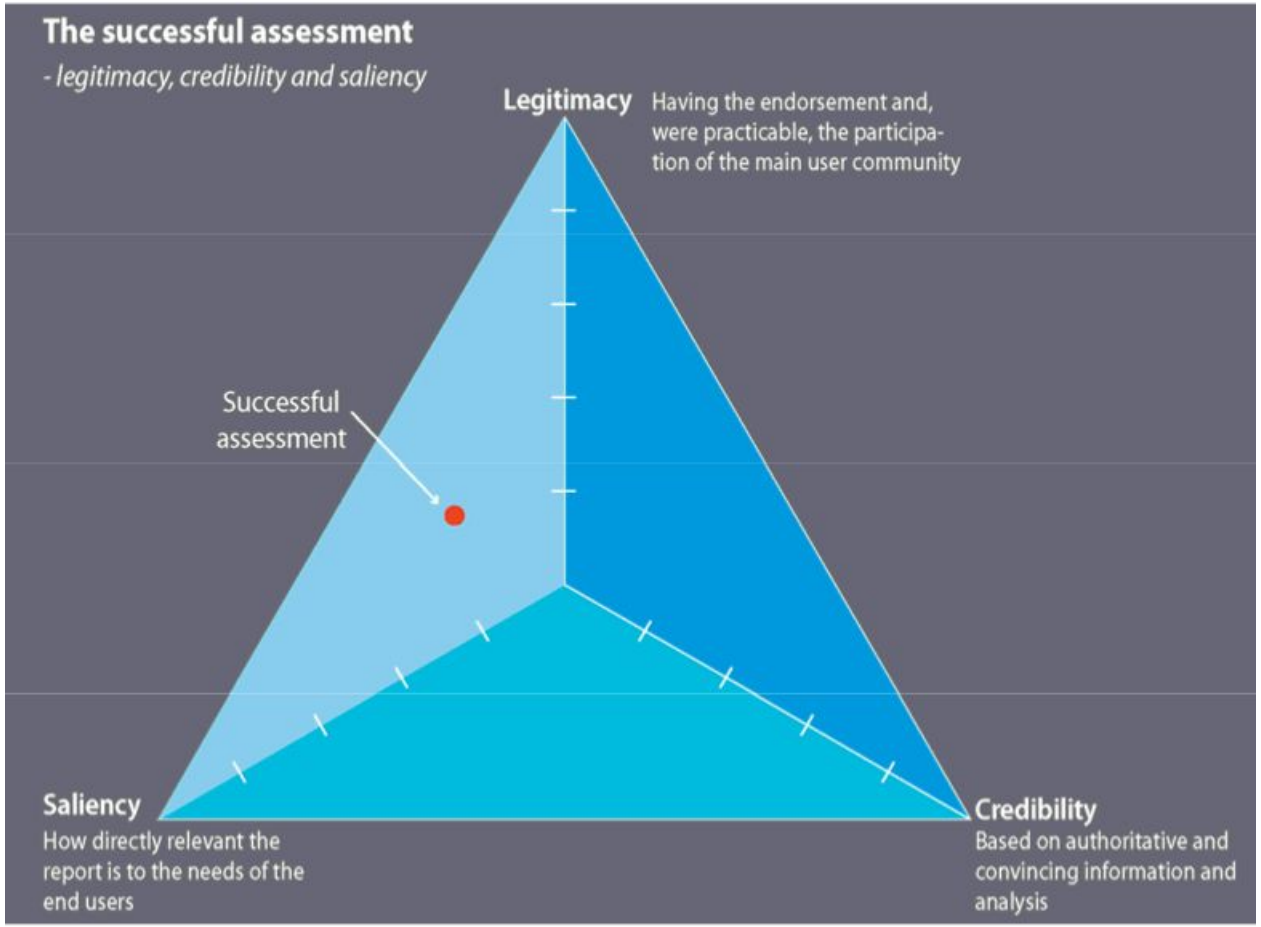


Figure 2.1: Legitimacy, Credibility, Saliency model (adapted from Cash *et al.* 2002)

- Typically speak 'different language'.
- Have different needs when producing science for decision making.
- Policymakers need science that can be directly applied to their policy problem (relevant, salient)
- To encourage collective action, science must be viewed as legitimate (independent, views are geographically and gender balanced).
- Scientists must be seen to produce evidence through a credible process (peer reviews, published, etc.)

Adjustments needed as process moves on

- Empirical scientists, social scientists work in different ways.
- Differing interpretations across different groups of scientists.
- Reconciling science from different published literature.
- ‘Assessing’ existing literature rather than conducting new research.
- Creating a compelling narrative rather than a scientific paper.
- Using visuals effectively (graphics, maps, multimedia)

Thank you

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