

Science in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

IV: Advising across boundaries and borders

Science and policy-making: towards a new dialogue

INGSA and European Commission

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Structure of presentation

- The SDGs: opportunities and challenges
- The InterAcademy Partnership and its response to the SDGs: science advice for global policymaking
- Further examples of global collaboration: strengthening science's ability to address the SDG challenges

What are the SDGs?



17 goals and 169 aspirational targets for sustainable human development, covering issues such as

- ending poverty and hunger
- ensuring healthy lives and quality education
- combating climate change
- protecting the global environment

Opportunities for implementing the SDGs

- A clear mandate from the UN for science and scientists
- Well-defined infrastructure and entry point for science into the UN:



“Facilitate multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships through the sharing of information, experiences, best practices, and policy advice ...”

- A willing community of international science and science policy organisations
 - **ICSU, IAP, INGSA, OECD, GSF**, to name a few



REVIEW OF TARGETS FOR
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:
THE SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE



Scientific review of the targets under the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

- International Council for Science (ICSU)
- International Social Science Council (ISSC)

A vital contribution by the scientific community

Download the report at: <http://bit.ly/SDGsReport>



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

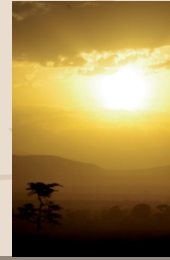
(Some) challenges in implementation

- Spanning research disciplines, jurisdictions and institutional boundaries
- Some goals are less well-defined (see for example ICSU study)
- Timeframes for science and science advice are often too long for timely actionable policy
- Components of science advice are not connected
- Research and advisory systems may not be compatible across countries
- Many voiceless communities in science require capacity building

One contribution towards advising across boundaries and borders:

The InterAcademy Partnership (IAP)

The InterAcademy Partnership (IAP)



iap SCIENCE
RESEARCH
HEALTH

the
interacademy

A global partnership of more than 130 national and regional merit-based academies of science, engineering and health

Building a better world through science

Strategic Priorities

- Provide evidence-based advice and perspectives on global issues;
- Build a scientifically literate global citizenry;
- Strengthen the global scientific enterprise;
- Strengthen the global network of academies, including establishing new academies in countries where they do not currently exist.

IAP has an accomplished track record of building the capacity of new and young academies, especially in developing countries, of providing syntheses and reports to national and international governance structures on scientific issues, and issuing statements that highlight critical areas for action with recommendations to policymakers.

IAP Secretariat

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iap SCIENCE
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the interacademy partnership

Four regional networks
(Asia, Americas, Europe, Africa)



aassa
THE ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES
AND SOCIETIES OF SCIENCES IN
Asia



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plus:
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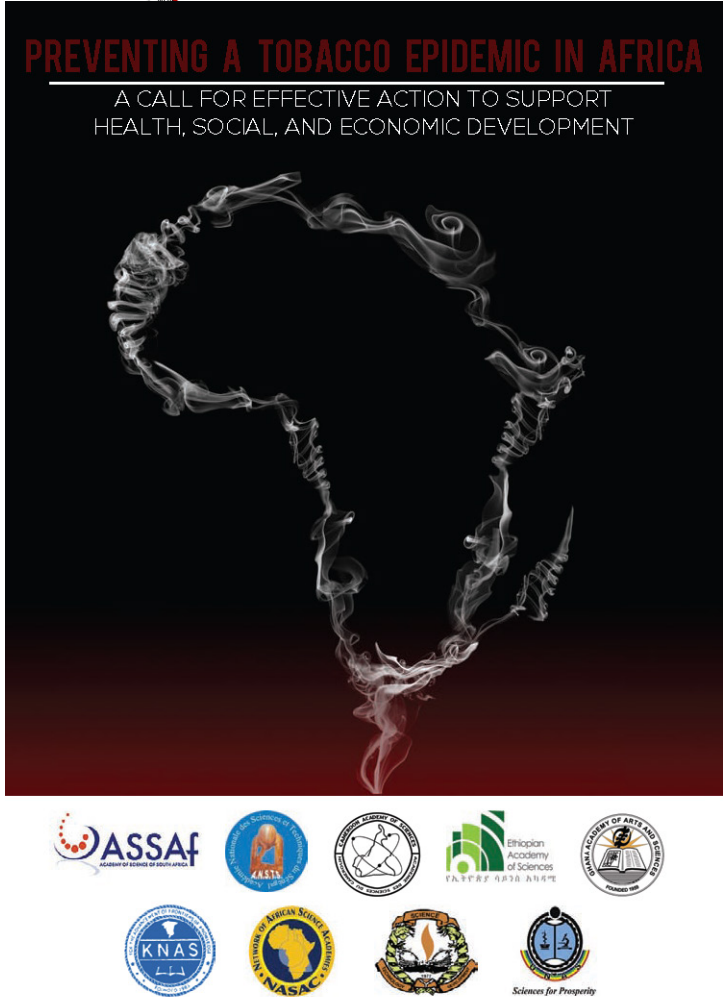
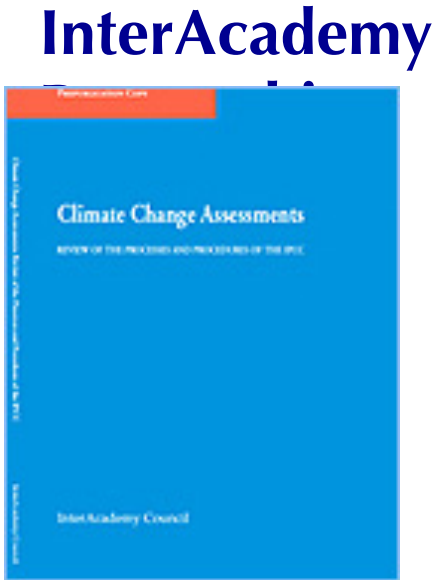
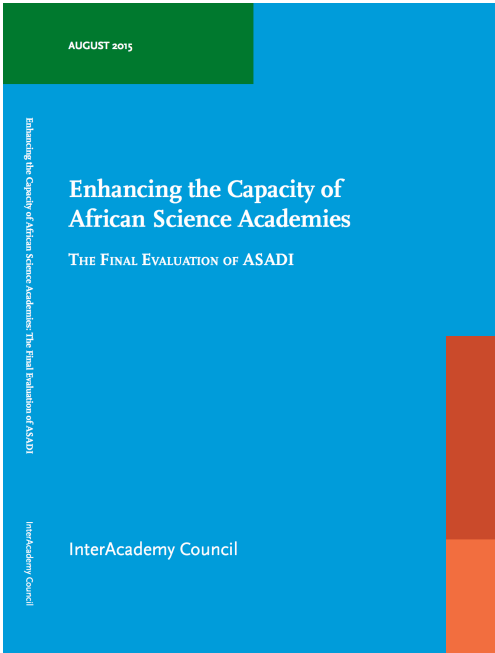
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Board members

(representing regional networks)
Juan Asenjo, IANAS
Krishan Lal, AASSA

Jos van der Meer, EASAC
Mustapha Bousmina, NASAC

Committed to making the
voice of science heard on
issues of crucial importance to
the future of humankind.



Two new IAP projects (2016–2019)

Improving Scientific Input to Global Policymaking: Strategies for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals

Harnessing Science, Engineering and Medicine to Address Africa's Challenges

In partnership with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton
Sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York

- Address strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for science advice and the role of national science academies and inter-academy networks – raise awareness among academies
- What needs to change for better regional and national evidence-based implementation of the UN's global policy frameworks?
- Three pillars: **mobilization | strengthening | linkages and partnerships**

An example of global collaboration: Science International



Policy for science: vital for ensuring equitable, ethical and effective science

An accord on **open data**: “publicly funded scientists ... should make data available in intelligently open form ...”



Global Science Requires Open Data



Thank you

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