

Science Diplomacy in Post-COVID World: Global and Regional Perspectives

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AMMAN, JORDAN.

WAAS Talks on Science for Human Security:

Science Diplomacy

Online on October 24, 2023 from 3:00 to 4:30 pm CEST

Ideas to be developed...

- ◎ The Global Radar;
- ◎ The World at War in 2023;
- ◎ The SDGS Derailed;
- ◎ STI 4 the SDGs
- ◎ SDGs – Human Security Nexus
- ◎ Is Science Important?
- ◎ Science Diplomacy Taxonomized; and
- ◎ Key Messages: The Madrid Declaration...

What is on the global radar?





Sundeep Waslekar • 1st

President, Strategic Foresight Group, and author of A W...

31m •

ENTRE GUERRE ET PAIX

N'oublions pas que les deux guerres qui font actuellement rage en Ukraine et au Moyen-Orient impliquent des puissances nucléaires (la Russie et Israël) ...see more

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BETWEEN WAR AND PEACE

Let's not forget that the two wars currently raging in Ukraine and the Middle East involve nuclear powers (Russia and Israel) and that a war on the horizon involves two other nuclear powers (the United States and China). UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has said that humanity is one miscalculation away from nuclear annihilation. How can we find a way out and ensure lasting peace? I have discussed the answers to these difficult questions

<https://lnkd.in/dkHqBn4s>

The World at War in 2023

Countries in which armed clashes between state forces and/or rebels were reported in 2023*



* As of April 28

Source: The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project



statista

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development

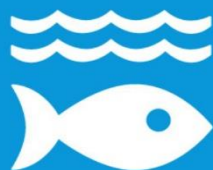
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND

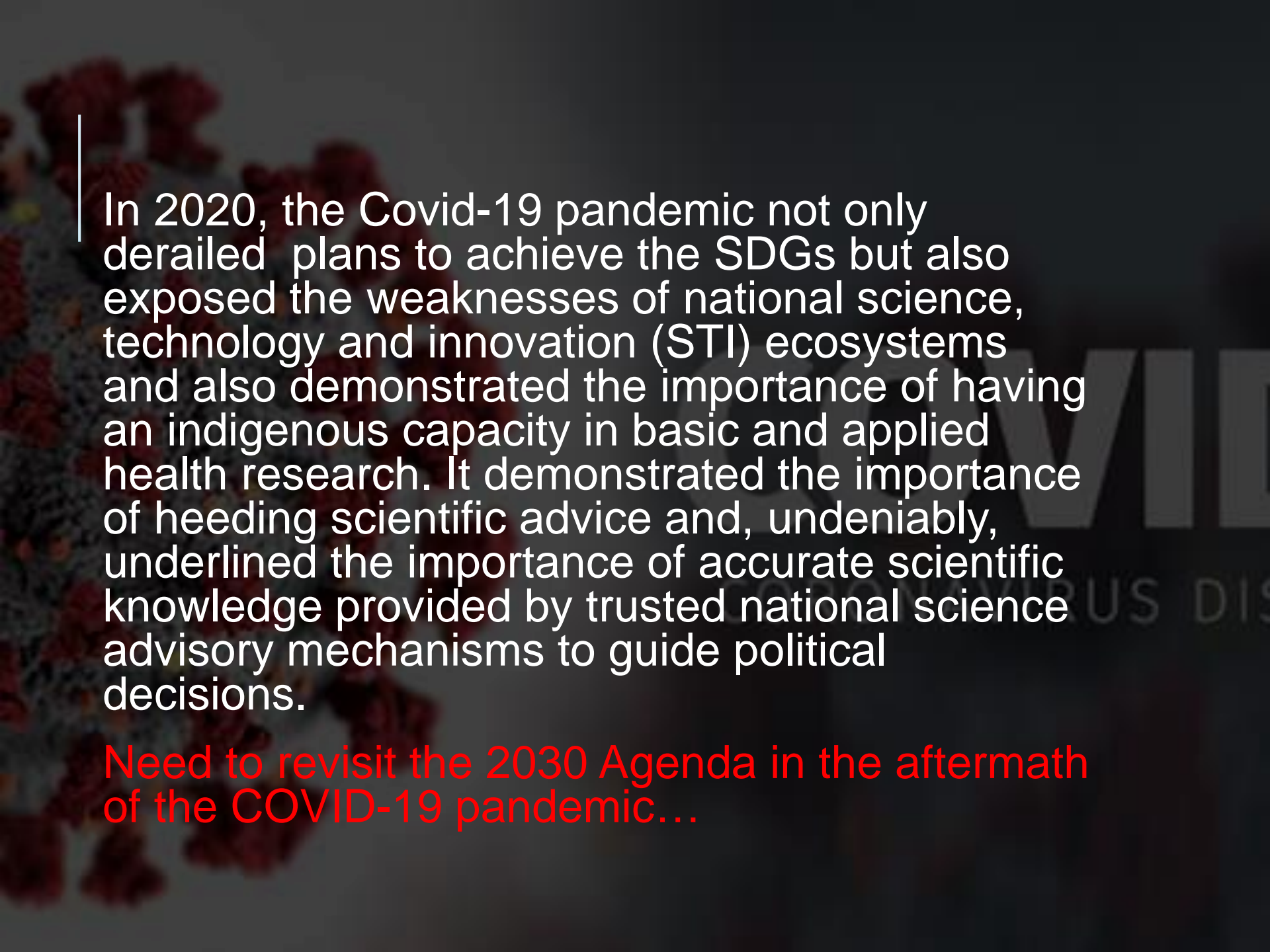


16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic not only derailed plans to achieve the SDGs but also exposed the weaknesses of national science, technology and innovation (STI) ecosystems and also demonstrated the importance of having an indigenous capacity in basic and applied health research. It demonstrated the importance of heeding scientific advice and, undeniably, underlined the importance of accurate scientific knowledge provided by trusted national science advisory mechanisms to guide political decisions.

Need to revisit the 2030 Agenda in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic...

nature

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

SKYWATCHER

MIND MARVEL

INVISIBLE HAND

DOC QUANTUM

CAPTAIN MEDICA

CONTROL-X

BIOLOGENE

INTERDISCIPLINARITY

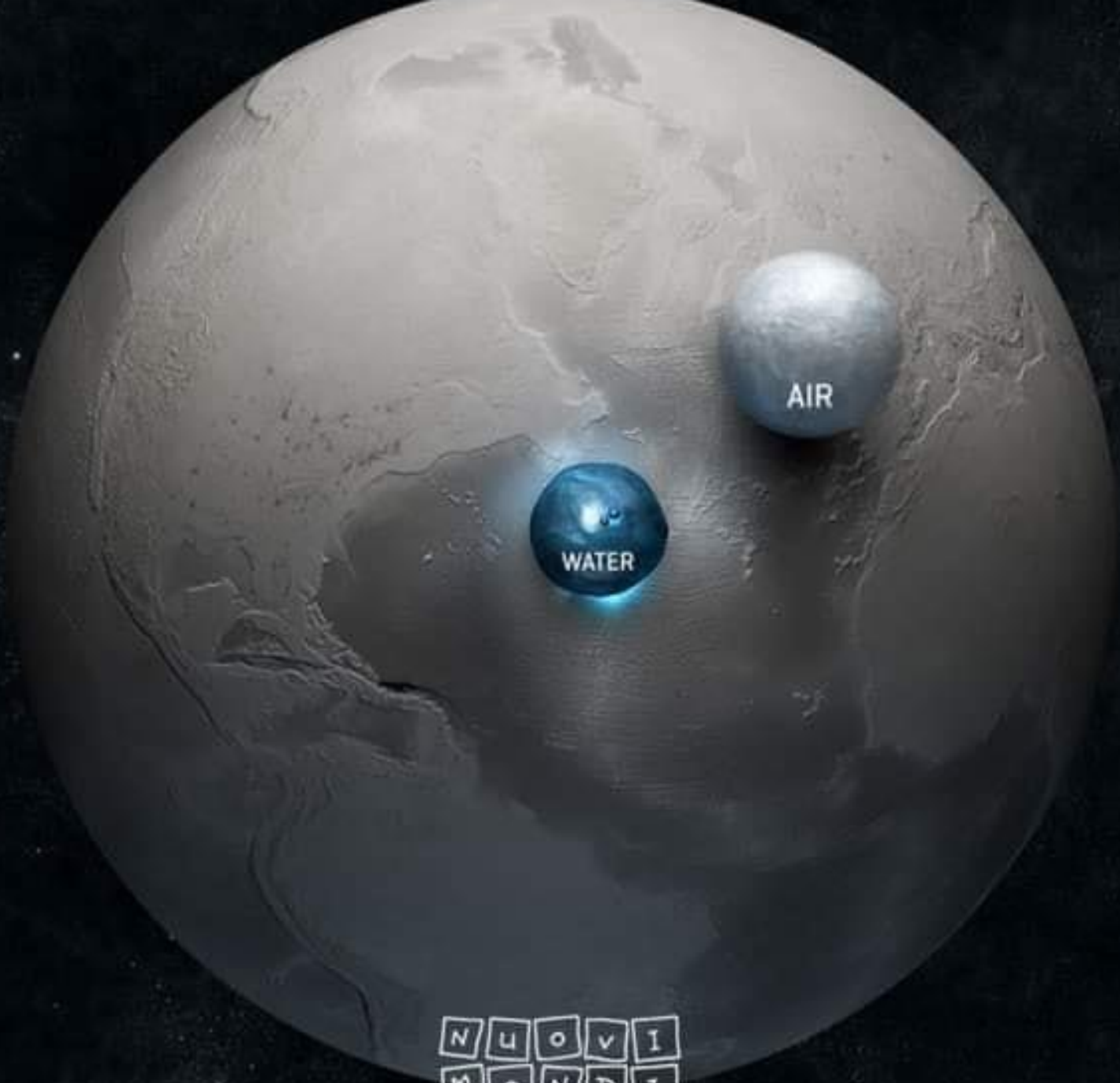
Why scientists must work together to save the world **PAGE 305**

When talking about Science Advocacy/
Diplomacy!

Some argue that the international community of scientists has the responsibility to save the world!

But the major decisions affecting our global environment are taken by politicians.

Nature got it wrong!



NUOVI
MONDI
ASTRONOMIA & SCIENZA





75 HEALTH FOR ALL

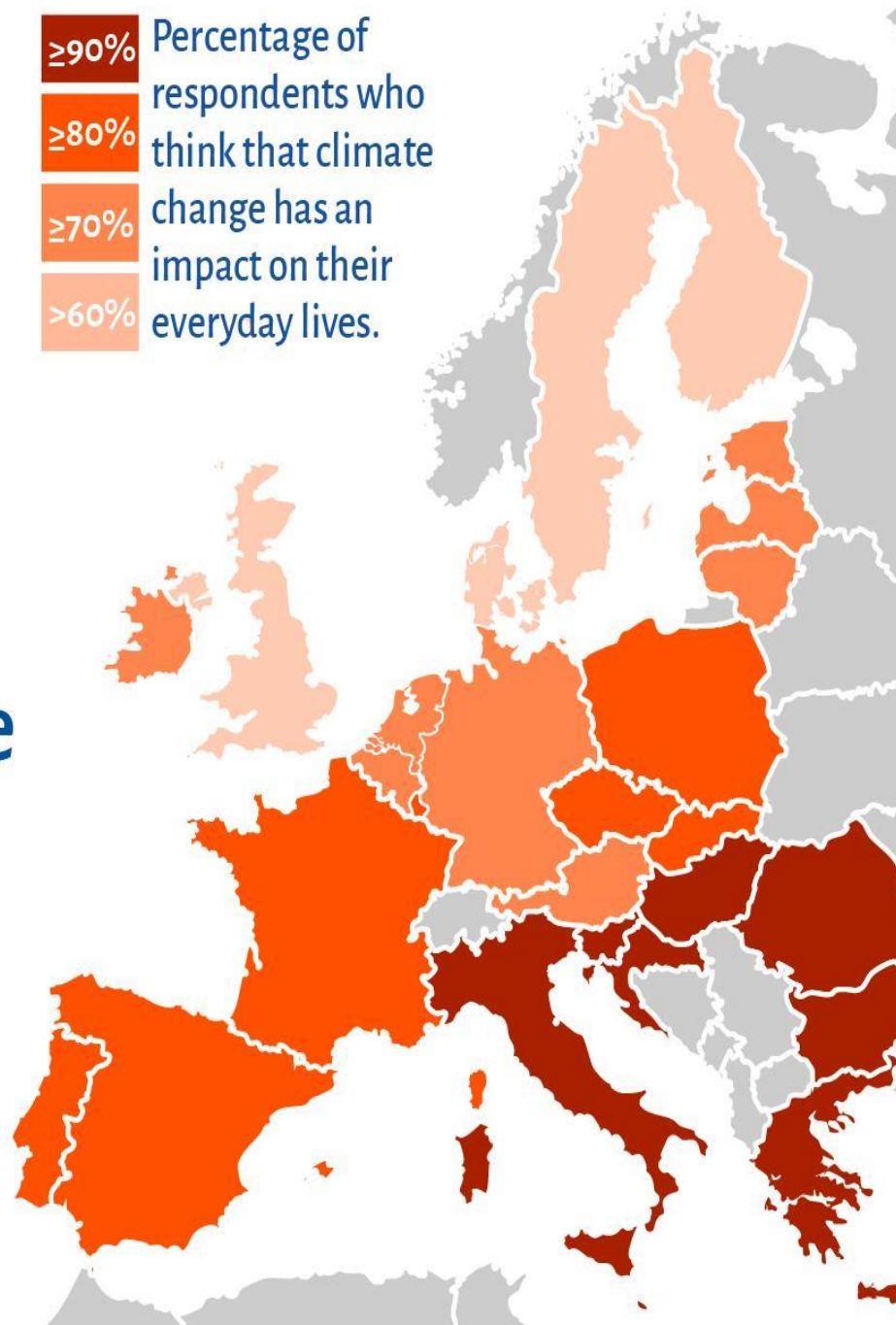
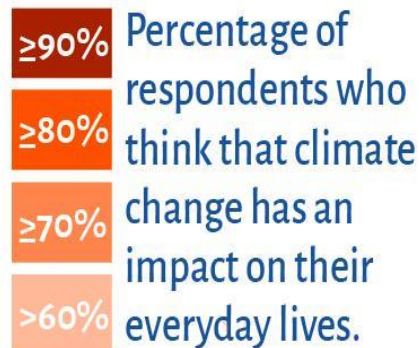




BIODIVERSITY



In Eastern and Southern Europe, more people feel the impact of climate change on their everyday lives.





PEACE

PEACE IS IN OUR HANDS
CULTIVONS LA PAIX
CULTIVEMOS LA PAZ
السلام بين أيدينا
Мир в наших руках
让我们播种和平



WORLD SCIENCE FORUM
2017 JORDAN
SCIENCE FOR PEACE







**REALITY
CHECK
AHEAD**

SDGs – Human Security Nexus



What is human security?

Human security¹ starts with people and what it means for us to be safe and secure. It means security from harmful disruptions and calamities – in our homes, our jobs, our communities, and our environment.

It's also about our needs and hopes, our chance to develop our potential, especially those of us who are the most vulnerable.

Seven dimensions of human security



Economic security



Food security



Health security



Environmental security



Personal security



Community security



Political security

nature

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INTERDISCIPLINARITY

Why scientists must work together to save the world **PAGE 305**

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Because...

Science is too important to be left to scientists alone or to politicians alone!



SCIENCE IS THE ENGINE OF PROSPERITY...

Famed Physicist/Futurist Michio Kaku Provides Glimpse into How Science Will Pave Pathways to a New Civilization by Dale Long

Science is a vehicle *par excellence* to build bridges between cultures (Drenth 2004).

Science is humanity's best means of generating knowledge!

- Deals exclusively with arguments based on evidence;
- Results subject to independent confirmation by others;

Clegg et al. 2003

- Science is about excellence regardless of age, race, religion, language, sex, or national origin;

Serageldin 2005



What is diplomacy?

- Diplomacy is the art, the science, and the means by which nations, groups, or individuals conduct their affairs, in ways to safeguard their interests and promote their political, economic, cultural or scientific relations, while maintaining peaceful relationships.
- The word diplomacy originally came from an ancient Greek term which means a folded paper, a licence, a chart, referring to a document allowing someone to travel or to have privileges. From that term, we later had the Latin term diploma (a state paper, an official document).

Science Diplomacy

GLOBAL

Science diplomacy is a process whereby scientific collaborations among nations are used to address common problems and to build constructive international partnerships (Wikipedia). Science Diplomacy has become a North-South and a South-South enterprise. **Nina Federoff, Science and Technology Adviser to the US Secretary of State (2010) .**

LOCAL

- ◎ Science advocacy is part of the science-politics dynamics in society. It is a tool to cultivate the interest of the decision-making community in real quandaries that face countries. In the South we talk of the national STI jigsaw puzzle: a national academy of sciences; A national STI policy ... GERD; A science advisor; STI in parliament;

WHAT IS SCIENCE DIPLOMACY? (CONT.)



- Definition by AAAS, Royal Society 2010
 - Diplomacy for Science: Diplomacy for facilitating scientific collaboration
 - Science for Diplomacy: Science for improving relations between states
 - Science in Diplomacy: Science as integral part of international policy solutions

- “the use of scientific collaborations among nations to address the common problems facing 21st century humanity and to build constructive international partnerships” (Fedoroff 2009)

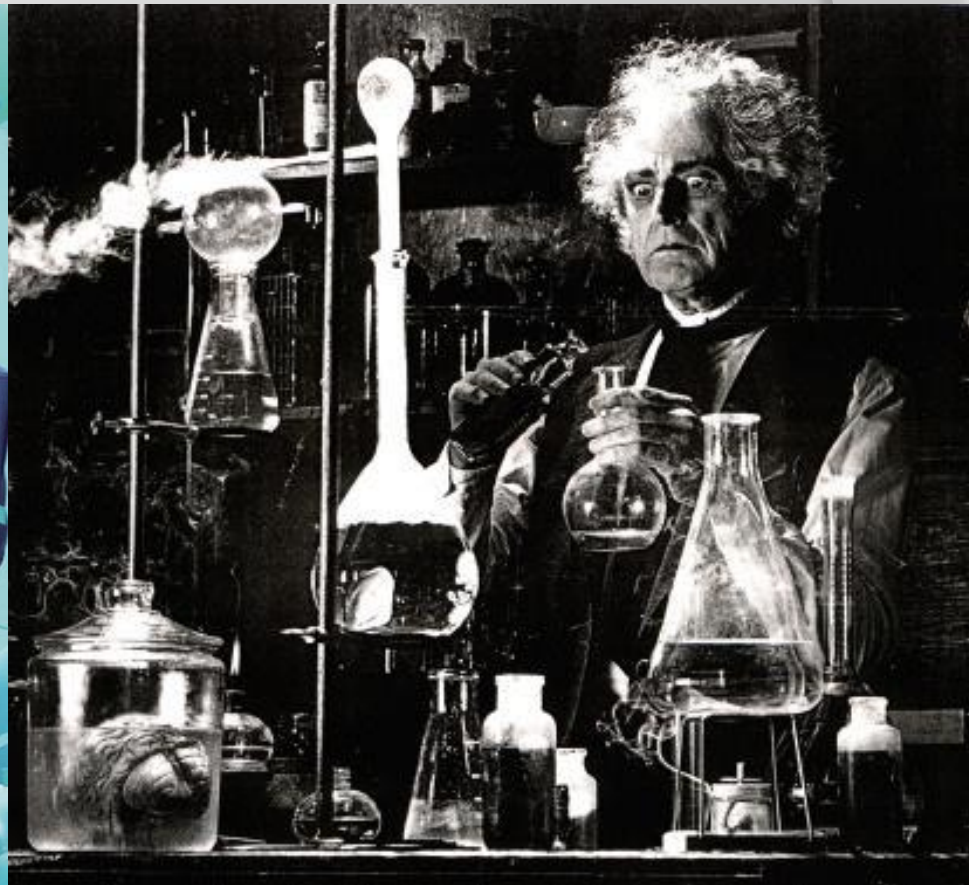


Science diplomacy has long been a tool to develop bilateral and multilateral relationships. However, the definition and applications of science diplomacy have broadened considerably in recent years. This conceptual broadening coincides with the growing understanding that science and technology underpin so many of the challenges and opportunities that current societies face, whether as a driver or a potential solution. Integrating science into foreign policy to not only advance national interests but also to tackle shared global challenges is an appropriate response.



**REALITY
CHECK
AHEAD**

Two Groups of Stakeholders: Scientists vs. Politicians A question of perception!



Polity vs Science!

Aim of Polity:

Continuity, Continuity [*Sic*],
Security (Hard and Soft)
Being here tomorrow.

Science should aim:

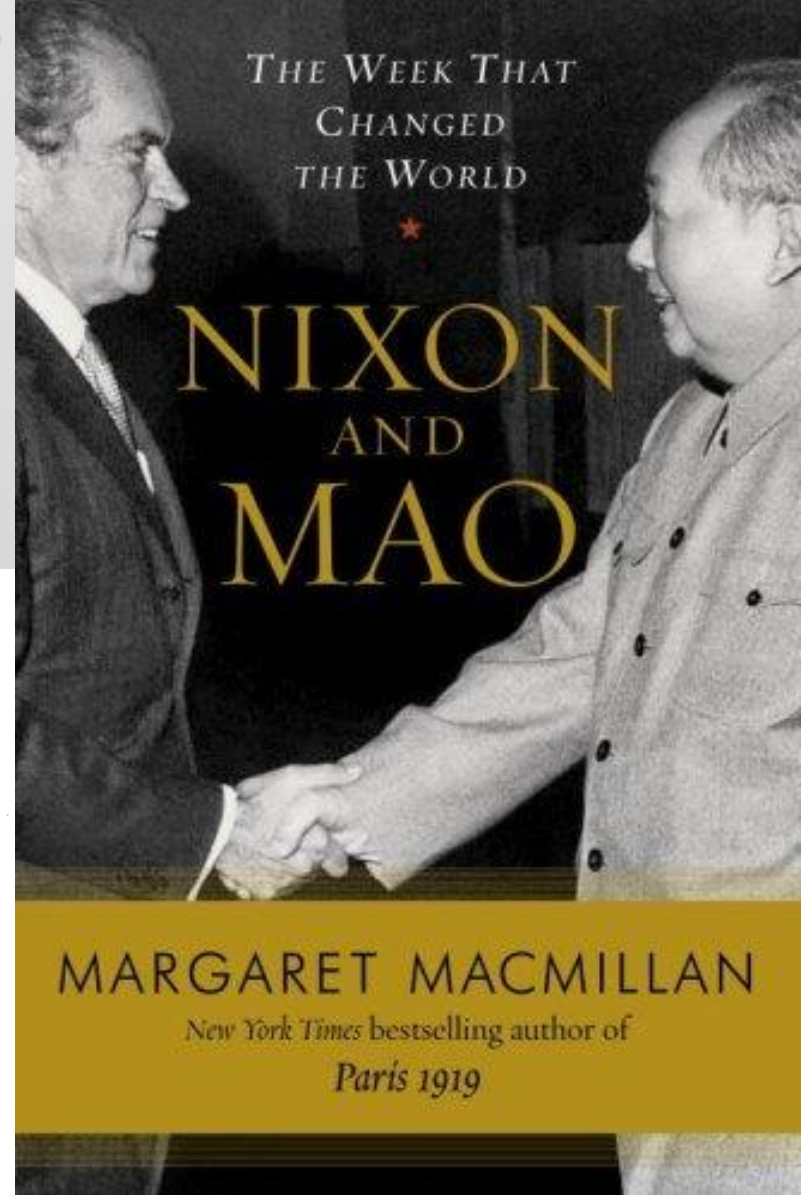
Being Here in a better tomorrow
(Human Security: by mitigating, eliminating
and addressing risks)

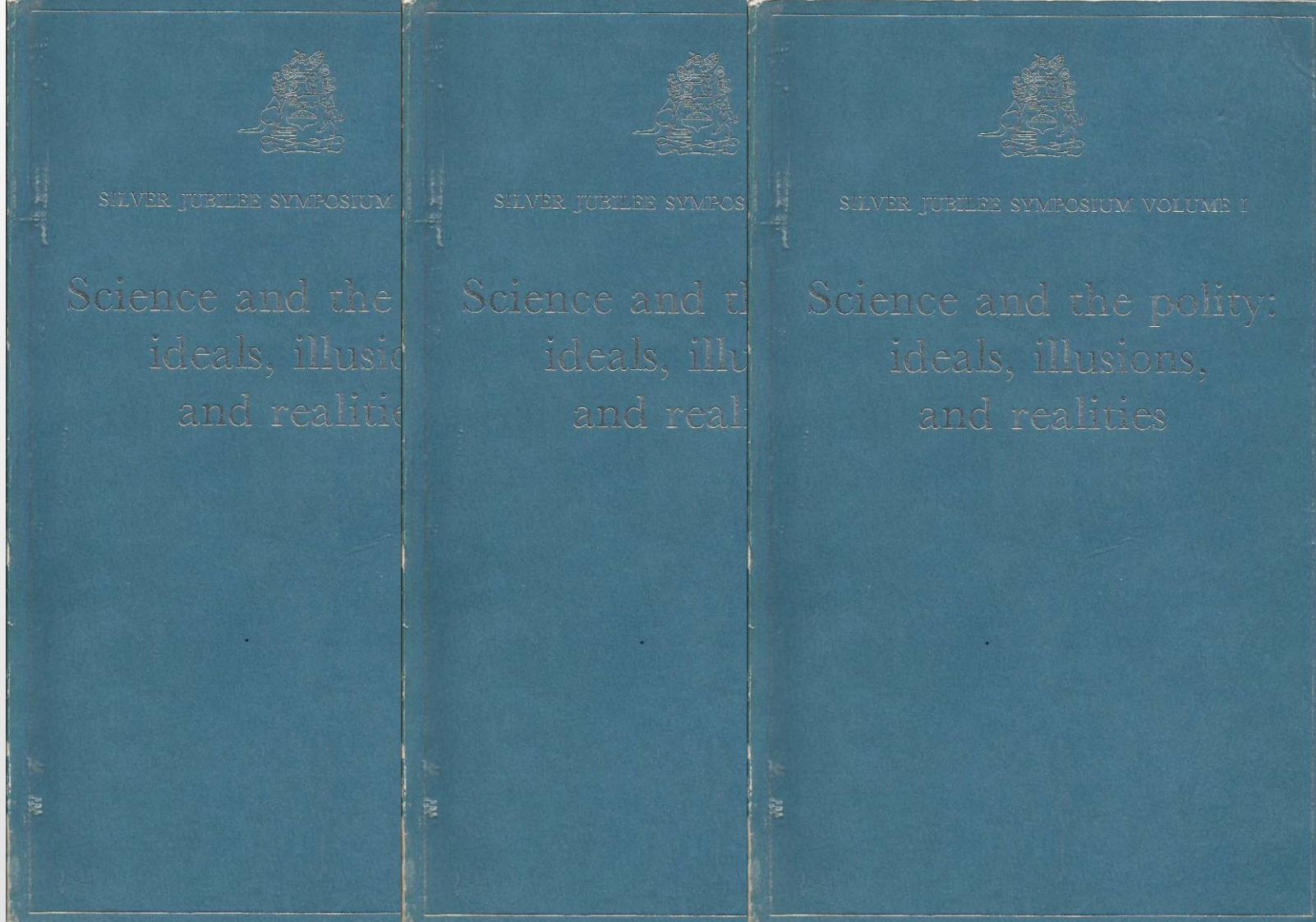
The Science Diplomacy Narrative/Context: 1970s

ZUOYUE WANG*

U.S.-China scientific exchange: A case study of state-sponsored scientific internationalism during the Cold War and beyond

IN FEBRUARY 1972 President Richard Nixon of the United States embarked on his historic journey to Beijing. The dramatic trip not only opened a new era in U.S.-China relations, but also began an exciting process of mutual discovery between the two peoples. If it is true that, as the China scholar A. Doak Barnett wrote, “never in the modern period have two major societies been so isolated from





Science and the polity : ideals, illusions, and realities / edited by J.R. Philip and T.J. Conlon by Silver Jubilee Symposium, (1979 : Australian Academy of Science), Canberra : Australian Academy of Science, 1980, c1979.

The Science Diplomacy Narrative: 2000s

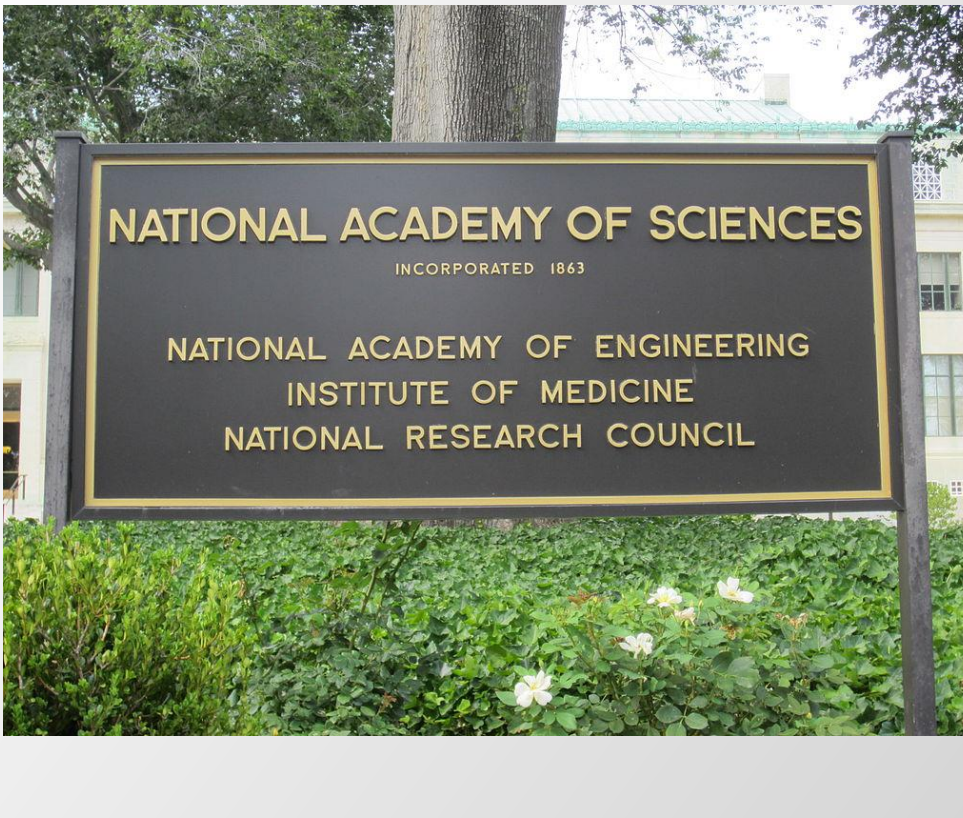
Advances in science have relied for a long time on the international flow of people and ideas. Moreover, during the Cold War days, scientific organisations and academies were important conduits on nuclear and other scientific issues.

US-Soviet; US-Chinese...

In the same spirit, the Royal Society believes that science offers an alternative channel of engagement with countries such as Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan (RS 2010). Not wanting to be left out, it, after 11 September 2001, decided to join the international scientific bandwagon which was interested in and working with developing and Muslim-majority countries, partly within the context of its 'Science Diplomacy' programme (Zou'bi, 2011).

Non-state Actors





twas

THE WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
for the advancement of science in developing countries



**CAMPAIGN
PARTNERS**



**United Nations Trust Fund
for Human Security**



**World Academy
of Art and Science**



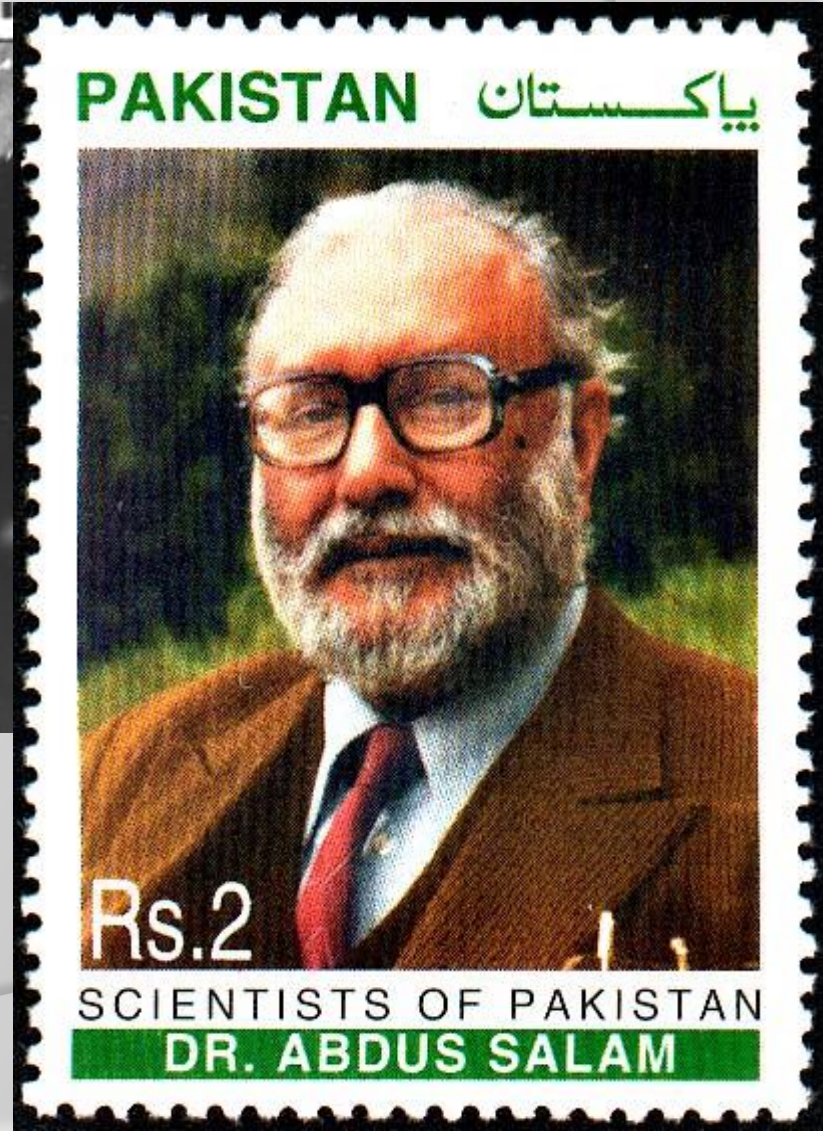
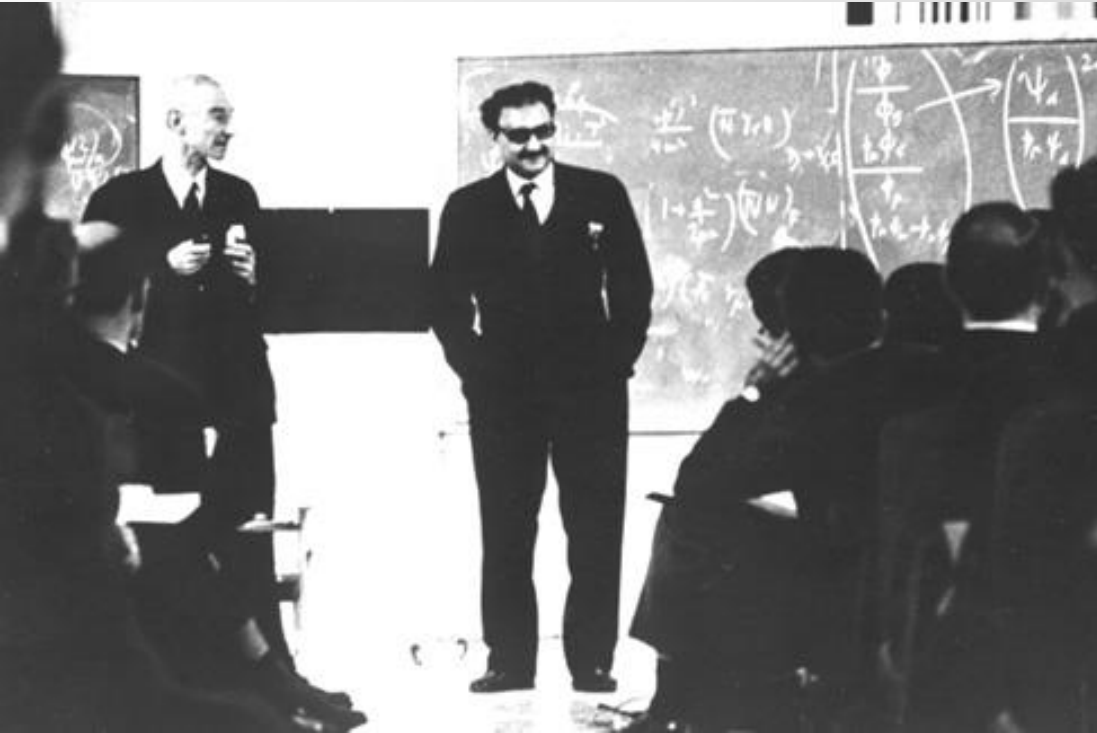
The Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME) is the first major international research centre in the Middle East and neighbouring countries.

Situated in Allan, Jordan, it has eight members: Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, Palestine and Turkey. UNESCO has worked with these members to bring this project to fruition since the first stone was laid in 2002.

As a user facility, SESAME hosts visiting scientists who use synchrotron technology for advanced research.

Champions!

Abdus Salam (Pakistan/UK) 1926-1996



Ahmad Zewail (Egypt/USA) 1946-2016



c. 1973. Ahmed Zewail as a graduate student at Penn



2022

6

SEP

Tan Sri Dr Zakri Joins UCSI University to Helm International Institute



KUALA LUMPUR, 6 SEPTEMBER 2022 - International Science Council foundation fellow Tan Sri Dr Zakri Abdul Hamid has joined UCSI University as the founding director of its International Institute for Science Diplomacy and Sustainability.



History of Science: A Science Diplomacy Tool!

Science Diplomacy 101/



MADRID DECLARATION / SCIENCE DIPLOMACY PROTOCOL

Benefits of Science Diplomacy

- Endeavours to address global challenges
- More productive and sustainable international relations
- Evidence-informed foreign policy
- Better conditions for scientific activities due to the contribution of foreign policy agendas
- Improved interfaces between science and public policies



Principles to foster Science Diplomacy worldwide

- Sensitivity
- Inclusiveness
- Transparency
- Deliberation
- Reciprocity
- Complementarity & Maneuverability
- Legitimacy
- Alignment
- Evaluation
- Capacities
- Capabilities
- Trust



Science Diplomacy 101/II

- Our world is in turmoil and humanity is facing a variety of threats and existential threats.
- Science/STI empower us to stand up to such challenges.
- The SDGs and human security components are two sides of the same coin.
- Countries, cultures and civilizations may have many differences including political differences. That however should not prevent them from collaboration through the channels of science and science diplomacy to address common problems and even bridge political divides.

THANK YOU

