

### STI for the SDGs

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### **Overview**

- A research project working to improve our understanding of how STI contributes, or not, to meeting the UN SDGs
- Our aims are:
  - to produce an unprecedented mapping of how different areas of STI relate, positively or negatively, to different SDGs and their complex interlinkages.
  - to provide decision makers with evidence and tools to help align STI with the SDGs.
- Mapping publications and patents in relation to SDGs, a large scale Delphi and case studies in Argentina, Kenya and India
- We will publish a full report in November 2021.
- Led by the SPRU at the University of Sussex, STEaPP at UCL and UNDP, and funded by UKRI. Working in partnership with several leading universities and organisations.

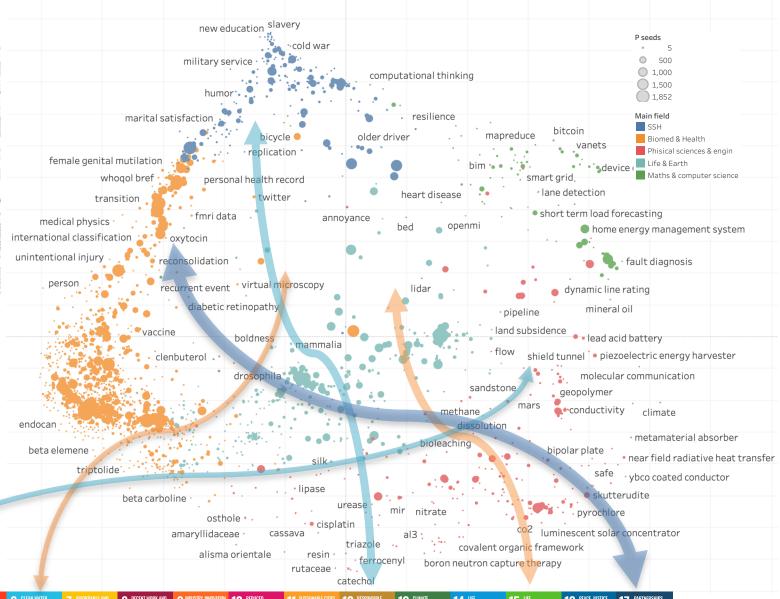
### Global bibliometric mapping

 An indication of findings so far based on work done Tommaso Ciarli, Hugo Confraria, Ismael Rafols and Ed Noyens

 Here I present a very partial and incomplete account of the rich analysis that those colleagues have done

## Macro: map STI priorities (publications & patents)



























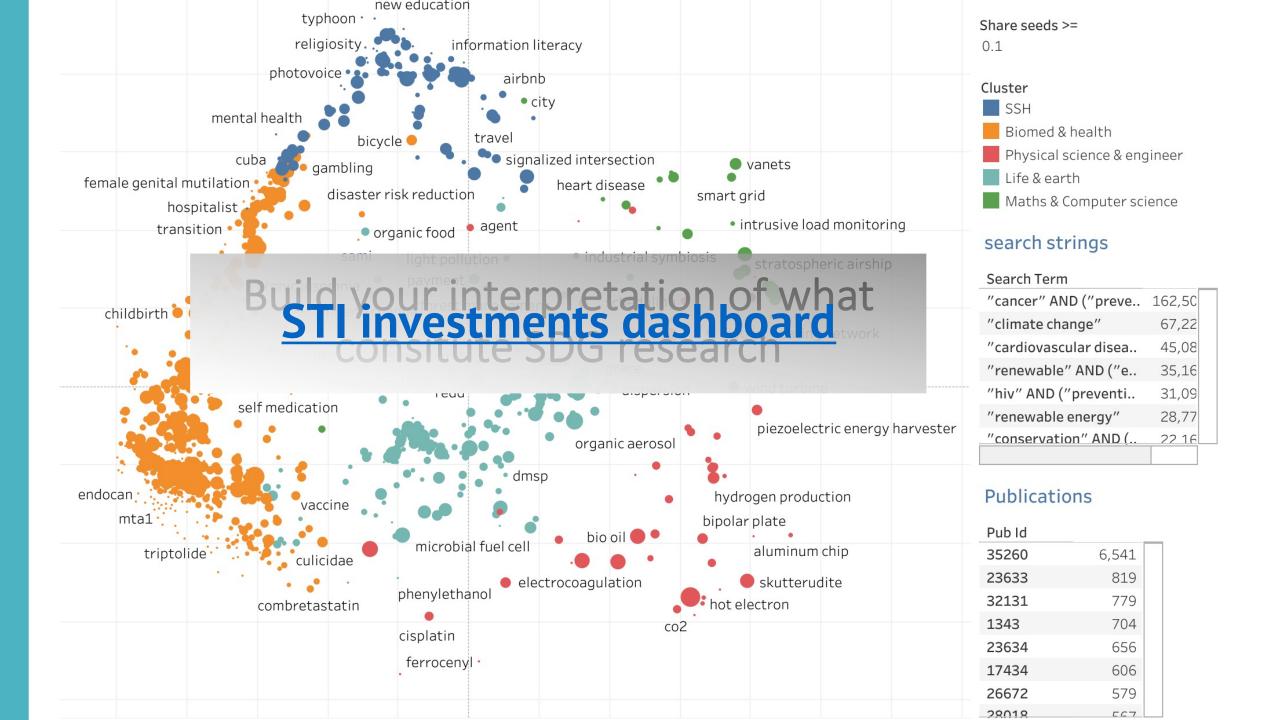




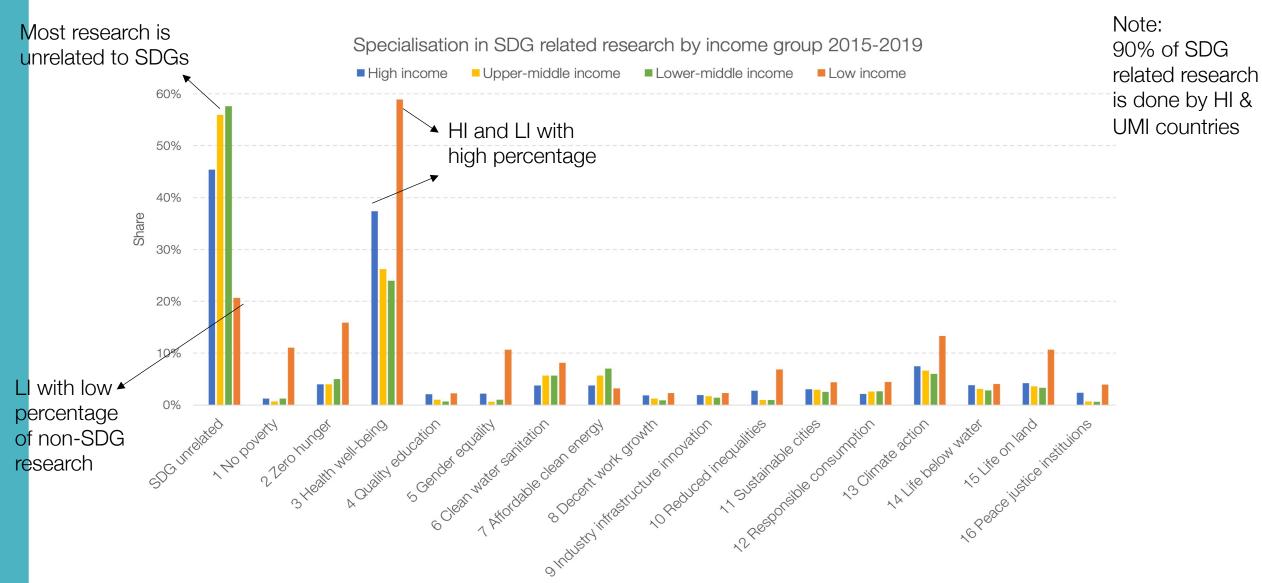








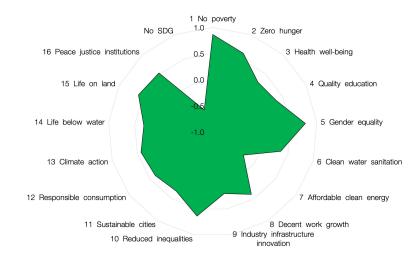
## SDG Research Specialisation by country income group



## Summary of some main findings on SDG related research priorities.

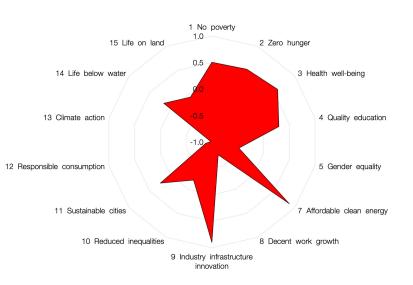
- Overall, lower income countries seem to be relatively specialised in SDG related research.
- Relative (mis)alignments in different SDGs
  - Positive relationship (<u>alignment</u>) in SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Health and Well-being) and 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) -> Countries that have major challenges in these SDGs are relatively specialised in research related to those SDGs.
  - Negative relationship (<u>misalignment</u>) in SDG4 (Quality Education), SDG7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG13 (Climate Action) -> Countries that have major challenges in these SDGs are NOT relatively specialised in research related to those SDGs.
- Absolute (mis)alignments
  - More than ~50% of the research in WoS is unrelated to the issues addressed in the SDGs.
  - Within SDG related research, more than 90% is done in high and upper-middle income countries where most of the SDG challenges are smaller.

#### SDGs Research Specialisation in Tanzania - 2015-2019

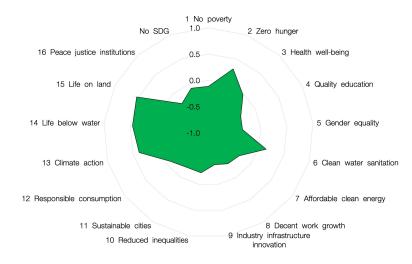


#### Lower-middle income

SDGs Score (Challenges) in Tanzania - 2013-2017

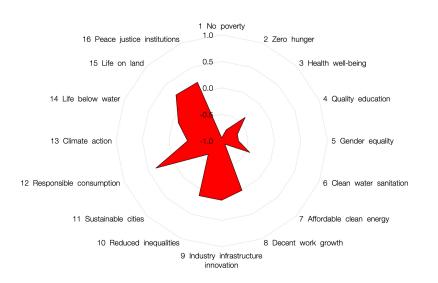


#### SDGs Research Specialisation in Argentina - 2015-2019

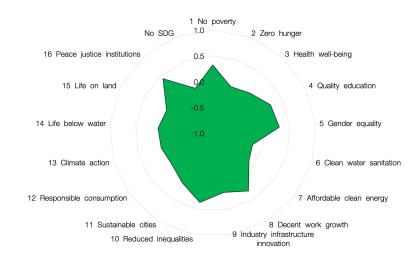


#### Upper-middle income

SDGs Score (Challenges) in Argentina - 2013-2017

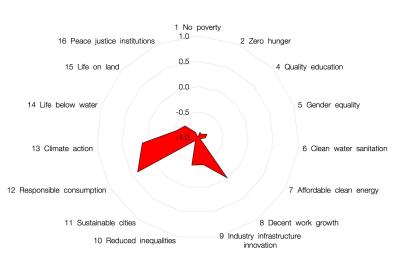


#### SDGs Research Specialisation in United Kingdom - 2015-2019



#### High income

#### SDGs Score (Challenges) in United Kingdom - 2013-2017



# What the Delphi and case studies will add to the analysis?

- What is needed in addition to funding and outputs to achieve impact and outcomes? Where have the complex relationships between research, innovation and SDG outcomes worked?
- How can we think differently about the focus within areas of research?
- Where should decisions get made and where should research happen?
- Where are the main data and evidence gaps?

## A few (provocative!) policy related questions

- Is enough resource going into SDG relevant research and innovation?
- How do research funders best navigate the boundaries between research and SDGs?
- Do we need a more systematic approach to gathering evidence about the relationships between research funding, innovation and development?
- Should we better integrate 'science for policy' issues into science policy and funding decisions?

# Contribute to our Delphi

Share your perspectives

Please give us your views:

http://strings.org.uk/abou
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