

Science-policy Interface

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The context

- The science-policy dialogue and the global response to global change has gained momentum in recent years.
 - 2030 Agenda for sustainable development
 - Paris Agreement (IPCC 1,5° C)
 - New Urban Agenda at the United Nation Habitat III.



Uniqueness of the IPCC 1.5 Report

- Particular importance for policy decisions: it will inform the Facilitative dialogue in 2018
- Interest in strengthening the global response to CC related to more ambitious NDC
- Concerted level of multidisciplinary dialogue and interdisciplinary integration, with greater role of social sciences (e.g., societal transformation) and practitioners perspectives
- Focus on Implementation: Concentrate on HOW to limit the temperature increase to 1.5
- Build on Knowledge and experience from local to global, including case studies and integrated planning.
- Considering interactions, synergies and trade-offs between climate change responses and efforts needed to achieve the sustainable development goals.

Challenges to integrate and apply science into policy making (public and private)

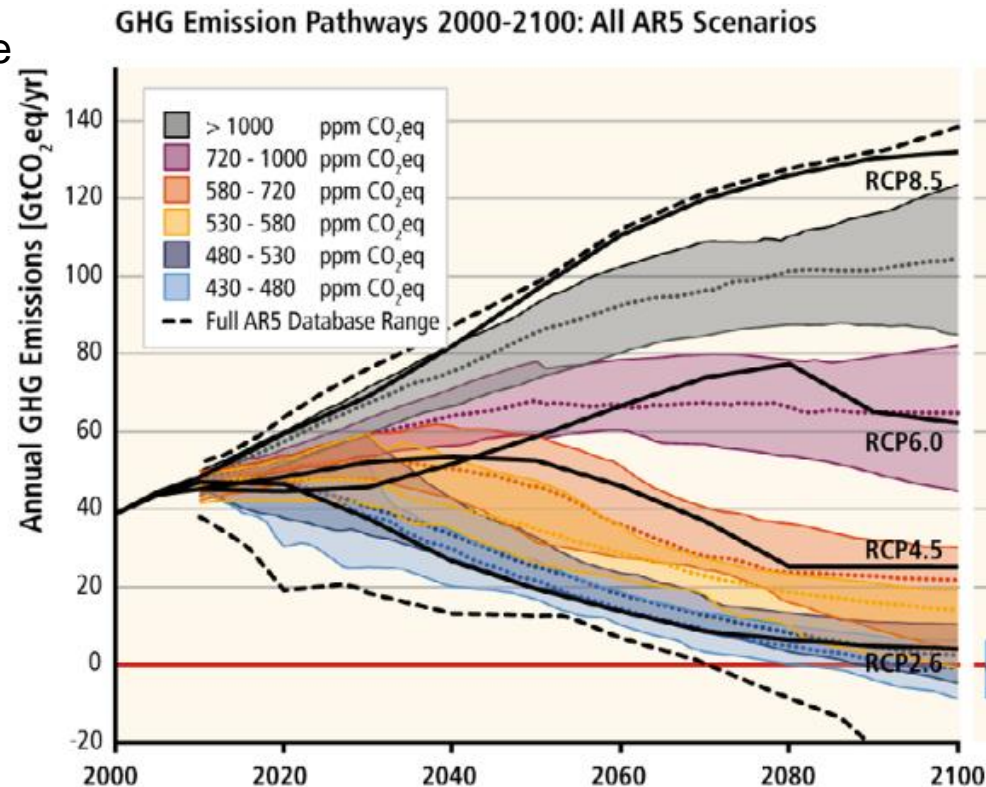
A. TD problem framing and building collaborative teams

- Science vs Social science
- Practical, Non-scientific knowledge

B. Clusters / Silos

C. Communication gap

D. Different Timeframes & Focus



Opportunities to integrate science into policy making

- A. Transdisciplinary Scoping of projects
- B. Integrated approach, paying greater attention to governance and institutional capacity
- C. Developing communication skills and different language
- D. Oriented to Solutions & Implementation / intervention strategies

Systemic and integrated approach for sustainability



