

Scope, objectives and focal areas for technical and scientific cooperation

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Definition and Scope

- Transdisciplinary approach – include social sciences
- Institutional, organisational and individual cooperation (and capacity)
- Sustainable, scalable, equitable – maintained and managed locally
- Flexible and tactical – appropriateness of mechanisms, horizon scanning for policy trends linked to scenario planning
- Collaboration for knowledge generation and sharing - technology transfer is (only) one component
- Technology is not linear, cross-fertilisation of ideas and feedback loops

Objectives

- Get enabling conditions right – accelerate and lead to self-sufficiency
- Translate scale of collaboration (local, regional/subnational, national)
- Co-producing knowledge
- Conducive policy and regulatory framework
- Bring technology to bear on the ideas
- Best practices and common understanding to match needs
- Operationalise inclusiveness
- Assess inputs from the beginning to deliver new innovations that reduce impacts and increase productivity

Focal Areas

- Gap between research community and policymakers
- Overarching guidelines, standards and safeguards
- Infrastructure support for emerging technology and innovation
- Access to information and data – build capacity to supply/apply it
- Cooperation at the level of implementation and review
- New/broader related indicators
- Consider ecosystem- and land-based approaches
- Increase collaboration between IPBES and IPCC
- Valuation of ecosystem services
- Precautionary Principle