

S4D4C Training Material for Workshops on Science Diplomacy

Part 1: Open Science Diplomacy

Part 2: Global Health and Open Science

Background	This training material is an output of the project S4D4C – Using science for/in diplomacy for addressing global challenges (<u>www.s4d4c.eu</u>). S4D4C has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 770342. The project S4D4C selected and developed training materials (presentations, methods, exercises, games, etc.) for trainings on Science Diplomacy for different target groups (mainly diplomats, scientists and science diplomats). These materials are open source under creative commons licences (see below for the applicable license).
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Details on the attribution	You are free to share and adapt for any purpose with attribution (more information about the licence is provided at the end of the document). Creator: Dr. Katja Mayer S4D4C (Horizon 2020 project 770342). <i>ZSI Centre for Social Innovation Vienna, <u>www.zsi.at</u> www.s4d4c.eu On the slides elements of other authors are used, when re-using please refer to the attributions on each slide. We are happy if you drop us a line when re-using the materials to learn about their dissemination: <u>contact@s4d4c.eu</u>.</i>



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Short description	This template serves as a guiding document for two presentations: Part 1: Open Science Diplomacy Part 2: Global Health and Open Science The presentations build on the S4D4C case study on Open Science Diplomacy from 2019. Part 1 includes basic information about Open Science and its benefits and challenges for Science Diplomacy in the light of European efforts in the context of "Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World" (Moedas 2016). The potential of Open Access and Open Data are described along Global Health emergencies, such as the outbreaks of Ebola in Part 2. Even though the presentations were created before the advent of the Covid-10 pandemic, there are important lessons to learn from Open Science for crisis management.
Learning objectives	 The presentations can be used as first introduction to principles of Open Science in the context of data sharing for Global Health. Learning objectives: Understand the basic principles of Open Science Understand the benefits and challenges of Open Access and Open Data in the context of health emergencies. Become familiar with the diversity of views from different stakeholders. Gain insight into the opportunities of Open Science for Science Diplomacy.
Material type	<pre> presentation method simulation game exercise other:</pre>
Overall content category (if adequate and applicable)	 What is Science Diplomacy? Who are the Science Diplomacy stakeholders? How does the European Union practice Science Diplomacy? Which thematic and regional approaches of Science Diplomacy do exist? What set of skills do I need to be a good science diplomat? Which are good examples where Science Diplomacy has proven to be successful?
Target groups (1)	 Mainly for scientists Mainly for diplomats For any of the groups
Target groups (2)	 Mainly for beginners in Science Diplomacy Mainly for trainees with basic understanding of Science Diplomacy Mainly for advanced science diplomats X For any of the groups

Group size	 □ For individual learners □ For small groups (up to 20) □ For large groups (between 20 and 100) ○ For any group size
Duration	30 minutes presentation, 15 minutes discussion
Level of interactivity	☐ high ☐ medium ⊠ low
Preparation and material needed	No requirements
Recommended use case and guidance for the trainer	The presentations should be used for the introduction of Open Science and its relevance for Science Diplomacy in cases of international Health Emergencies.
Further resources and links	Science Diplomacy
	Mayer, K. (2020), Open Science Diplomacy. In: Young, M., T. Flink, E. Dall (eds.) (2020): Science Diplomacy in the Making: Case-based insights from the S4D4C project. <u>https://www.s4d4c.eu/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2020/03/D3.2_6_final.pdf</u>
	Mayer K. and Aukes E.J. (2019), <i>Open Science Diplomacy</i> . Output Brief. S4D4C. <u>https://www.s4d4c.eu/wp-</u> content/uploads/2019/10/6-Open-Science-Diplomacy_A4.pdf
	Boyd A., Gatewood J., Thorson S. and Dye T.D.V. (2019), <i>Data</i> <i>Diplomacy</i> . Science & Diplomacy. 8 (1). <u>https://www.sciencediplomacy.org/article/2019/data-diplomacy</u>
	Open Science, Open Access and Data Sharing
	Government of the Netherlands (2016), <i>Amsterdam Call for Action</i> on Open Science. <u>https://www.government.nl/documents/reports/2016/04/04/amst</u> <u>erdam-call-for-action-on-open-science</u>
	Research, Innovation and Science Policy Experts (RISE) High Level Group (2017), <i>Europe's Future: Open Innovation. Open Science.</i> <i>Open to the World</i> . Brussels: European Commission. <u>http://ec.europa.eu/research/openvision/pdf/publications/ki02171</u> <u>13enn.pdf</u>
	Expert Advisory Group on Data Access (2015), <i>Governance of Data Access</i> . EAGDA Report. London: Wellcome Trust. https://wellcome.ac.uk/sites/default/files/governance-of-data-access-eagda-jun15.pdf

	Young A., Zahuranec A.J. et al (2019), <i>Addressing the Challenges</i> of Drafting Contracts for Data Collaboration. Medium Data & Policy. <u>https://medium.com/data-policy/addressing-the-challenges-of-</u> <u>drafting-contracts-for-data-collaboration-2f6ba2477c15</u>
	Global Health and Open Science, Data Sharing
	Goldacre B., Harrison S. et al (2015), WHO consultation on Data and Results Sharing During Public Health Emergencies. Background Briefing. Oxford: Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine. <u>https://www.who.int/medicines/ebola-</u> treatment/background briefing on data results sharing during p <u>hes.pdf</u>
	Yozwiak N.L., Schaffner S.F. and Sabeti P.C. (2015), <i>Data sharing:</i> <i>Make outbreak research open access</i> . <i>Nature</i> . 518: 478-479. <u>https://www.nature.com/news/polopoly_fs/1.16966!/menu/main/topColumns/topLeftColumn/pdf/518477a.pdf</u>
	Centre for Global Health Security (2017), A Guide to Sharing of Data and Benefits of Public Health Surveillance. London: Chatham House.
	https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/publications/res earch/2017-05-25-data-sharing-guide.pdf
	Wellcome, GLOPID-R, UKAID (2019), <i>Data sharing in public health</i> <i>emergencies. Learning from past outbreaks.</i> Report Wellcome/DfID workshop 5 December 2018. London: Wellcome Trust. <u>http://www.glopid-r.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/data-</u> <u>sharing-in-public-health-emergencies-case-studies-workshop-</u> <u>reportv2.pdf</u>
	Munaõ M.R., Hollands G.J., Marteau T.M. (2018), Open science prevents mindless science. Editorials. BMJ. 363: k4309. https://www.bmj.com/content/bmj/363/bmj.k4309.full.pdf
	Crawley F.P. (2018), <i>Research Integrity, Open Science, and Health Policy</i> . Response. <i>BMJ</i> . 363: k4309. https://www.bmj.com/content/363/bmj.k4309/rr-0
	Participants / Audience should be able to define Open Science and its dimensions and reflect on the challenges and opportunities of Open Access to publications and data.
	Furthermore, participants could test their knowledge via
Evaluation and assessment	Open Science Mooc – Open Principles https://opensciencemooc.eu/modules/open-principles/
	Open Science Training Handbook
	 Open Access to Published Research Results: <u>https://open-science-training-handbook.gitbook.io/book/open-science-basics/open-access-to-published-research-results</u>

 Open Research Data and Materials: <u>https://open-science-training-handbook.gitbook.io/book/open-science-basics/open-research-data-and-materials</u> 	-
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