

S4D4C Training Material for Workshops on Science Diplomacy

Visits (e.g. UN Vienna, Elettra Trieste) (study trip)

<p>Background</p>	<p>This training material is an output of the project S4D4C – Using science for/in diplomacy for addressing global challenges (www.s4d4c.eu). S4D4C has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 770342.</p> <p>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).</p>
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<p>Details on the attribution</p>	<p>Basically, 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).</p> <p>Creator: S4D4C (Horizon 2020 project 770342). <i>HUCK Maximilian, Diplomatische Akademie Wien (DA)</i> <i>Sheila Perosa, TWAS</i> www.s4d4c.eu</p> <p>We are happy if you drop us a line when re-using the materials to learn about their dissemination: contact@s4d4c.eu.</p>
<p>Short description</p>	<p>We recommend to include a study visit in any of your training programmes and share some lessons learnt from the S4D4C experiences:</p> <p>The S4D4C-Workshop in Trieste included a field visit to the synchrotron facility Elettra. The visit aimed at highlighting the role of international scientific cooperation.</p> <p>The S4D4C-Workshop in Vienna included a visit and briefings at the United Nations Office Vienna: after an exhibit, tour participants met with high-ranking experts of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA).</p>



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Learning objectives	A study visit brings science diplomacy to life for the participants. The trainees can learn from practitioners and get to know examples of international organisations.
Material type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> presentation <input type="checkbox"/> method <input type="checkbox"/> simulation game <input type="checkbox"/> exercise <input type="checkbox"/> other: exhibit tour
Overall content category (if adequate and applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/> What is Science Diplomacy? <input type="checkbox"/> Who are the Science Diplomacy stakeholders? <input type="checkbox"/> How does the European Union practice Science Diplomacy? <input type="checkbox"/> Which thematic and regional approaches of Science Diplomacy do exist? <input type="checkbox"/> What set of skills do I need to be a good science diplomat? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Which are good examples where Science Diplomacy has proven to be successful?
Target groups (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mainly for scientists <input type="checkbox"/> Mainly for diplomats <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For any of the groups
Target groups (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mainly for beginners in Science Diplomacy <input type="checkbox"/> Mainly for trainees with basic understanding of Science Diplomacy <input type="checkbox"/> Mainly for advanced science diplomats <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For any of the groups
Group size	<input type="checkbox"/> For individual learners <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For small groups (up to 20) <input type="checkbox"/> For large groups (between 20 and 100) <input type="checkbox"/> For any group size
Duration	The DA project managers sent out an official request for a study visit to the UN Offices about two months before the scheduled date of the Vienna Workshop. The project managers exchanged views with the mentioned UN experts on a regular basis prior to the visit.
Level of interactivity	<input type="checkbox"/> high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> medium <input type="checkbox"/> low
Preparation and material needed	<p>The trainer should liaise with the institute or facility in advance to make sure access to the site is ensured/facilitated for the visitors. He/she should ask and obtain in due time what is needed for the visit (i.e. name list, document, payment, etc.). Furthermore, the trainer should ensure that there is one or more chaperone/guide accompanying the group and able to speak English.</p> <p>He/she should provide a print-out or brochure of the institute and ensure the transportation to and from the location.</p> <p>In order to visit some institutions (such as the UN Offices in Vienna), project managers must submit passport data of all visitors to the UN security service in advance. Preparatory meetings of project managers with the UN officials who are taking care of the visit have proven useful in order to discuss the</p>

	background and the aspirations of the visitors.
Further resources and links	<p><i>UNITED NATIONS Office for Outer Space</i> www.unoosa.org <i>Space4SDGs</i> https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/space4sdgs/index.html COPUOS https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/index.html <i>International Atomic Energy Agency</i> https://www.iaea.org/</p>

Outline

How to choose a location related to SD?

The location for a visit in the context of Science Diplomacy has to be chosen on the basis of its relevance in the field of science and/or diplomacy taking into account the background of the visitors. The location could be any institution that has a composite multinational staff and/or whose mission and work are made possible by the financial contribution of more than one country.

While planning for the visit, the organiser has to keep in mind the logistics for such visit and make sure that the visit doesn't take more than half a day.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular are a solid basis for tackling global challenges through scientific cooperation and the scientific evaluation of SDG projects. Therefore, visits to institutions dealing mainly with the SDGs (such as the UN Offices in Vienna) can highly contribute to a deeper understanding of the importance and relevance of Science Diplomacy.

What could be main topics and questions?

The visit should convey information on the following topics:

- The purpose/mission of the institution;
- Is the mission endorsed by one or more countries?
- Are there any private donors?
- Who sets the mandate for such institutions?
- How is the collaboration among staff and with stakeholders organised?
- At what level do we see such collaboration (if any): On the level of scientists, technicians, the administration, governing boards...?
- The relevant equipment;
- Who benefits from such institutions?

In sum, the goal of the visit is not only to explain the work of said institution, but also to show and highlight the necessary cooperation behind it: be it sharing of information, sharing of the costs involved or sharing of the benefits.

In the S4D4C examples, topics discussed during the briefings included technological advances in outer space, coping with space debris, satellites used

for development cooperation projects (droughts, fires, floods, pollution, etc.), IAEA-research and projects for medical purposes, including the eradication of infectious diseases.

How to make the visit relevant for the audience?

The relevance of the visit lays on the choice of the location. We recommend to share some information about the location prior to the visit and to allow time for questions during the visit.

It has proven crucial to highlight specific examples of the close cooperation of science and diplomacy in the sphere of international organisations such as IAEA and UNOOSA. Examples: SDGs on clean energy, climate action, global health, life below water, life on land.

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