Second Annual Summit on Science Enablement for the Sustainable Development Goals: The Workshops

Session A: People in Crisis

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People In Crisis
Scope and Opportunity

- Definition: People who are subject to or at risk, including at risk of persistent displacement, due to economic crisis, armed conflict, violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and as a result are made more vulnerable.
- Definition of Vulnerable:
  - Including by being disconnected from their original environment and networks.
  - Loss of livelihoods
  - Physical and mental health shocks
  - Disruptions in education and impacts on opportunity
- Key Principles:
  - Empowering people and their social resources
    - Maintaining and strengthening social/human/economic capital
    - Active participants in the decision process; Organized identity that refugees can bring with them;
    - Access to information
    - This means a change in paradigm where we want to put people in a stronger position than where they were coming from and active contributors to where they are going;
    - Understanding the connections between crisis and SDGs

  - Focusing on the long-term impacts of crisis situations on populations

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Key Principles Cont'd.

- Achieving an integrated planning approach to the SDGs
  - Highlighting linkages between different SDGs and specific problems to facilitate coordination of limited resources to achieve multiple SDGs and reduce crisis.
  - Recognize that peace is a baseline precondition to achieving the SDGs;
  - Connecting crisis response/management to achieving the SDGs;

Key Principles Cont'd.

- Focusing on the long term impacts of crisis situations on populations.
  - Moving beyond emergency relief and integrating that with long term recovery and risk reduction; education; livelihood; opportunity

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People In Crisis
Topic 1 Demographic info and securing rights

Key Points:

- Data elements – language, education level, social media, religion, culture, skills, aspirations, demographic data

- Examples of digital data collection: Electoral systems, clinical trials

- Digital Identity – questions of privacy

- Long term crisis planning vs. Emergency relief/response.

- Different systems for long term individual needs vs. the needs during the aftermath of a crisis.

People In Crisis
Steps and Key Components For Innovation in Research and Advocacy

- Evidence based policy making (drawing from examples in Pharma)
- Multi-stakeholder research initiatives specific to a topic that can be addressed (including funders)
  - Example- Gates Foundation TB initiative
- Communication of results to policy makers
- Collaborative design of research between end-users and scientists
- Identify specific topics to be addressed
- Lead organization (i.e. champion) that convenes all stakeholders (i.e a working group) and over see the entire science to policy process
  - Science for Nature and People Partnership
- Documenting change through measurable impacts
- Short-term and long-term measures
- SROI analyses that can be used to coordinate across SDGS, initiatives
- Incentives for stakeholders to participate
- Stakeholder groups should consist of public-private partnerships

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People In Crisis Roadmap: Key Activities

- Within each SDG, having specific concrete topics/crisis – each topic/crisis would have public/private partnerships.
  - For next year's discussion breaking out the groups according to SDGs selected, instead of broad categories.
- Research further into data collection/data identities and still protecting the security of individuals.
  - Having a symposium with speakers from all different sectors so we can learn from each other.
  - Contest/Challenge to identify pilot programs in data identity creation
- Localizing the SDGs seeking out smaller implementers that have successfully implemented programs that can then be scaled.
- Funding a working group that meets several times per year to discuss one specific issue.
- Turning the conversation towards transitions for long-term displaced persons post-crisis (health/climate/disaster/conflict) either at home or abroad. Not just returning them to status quo but increasing their involvement in the economy, making the healthier, and giving them more opportunity.
  - Funding scientists in developing world to share with the developed world their experience on the ground.
- NY Academy acting as a convenor/matchmaker for small start-ups and funders (angel investors/small foundations)