Session Pre-Report due on August 30, 2024

The objective of this report is to showcase tangible examples where science and innovation have significantly contributed to the achievement of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda set by the United Nations.

1 Identification

1.1 Session ID 2155297

Session Title **Shaping the Future of Global Diplomacy: UNITAR Global Diplomacy Fellows and Faculty**

1.2 Session Date and Time September 16 at 11 AM

1.3 Convenor name Larisa Schelkin

2 Speakers and Panelists

Please list all speakers and panellists, including their names, titles, and organisational affiliations.

2.1 Speaker 1

2.1.1 Name: Aleksander Berger

2.1.2 Organisation name: Örebro University, Sweden

2.1.3 Type of organisation: Academic Institution

2.1.4 Title of the presentation: Student Representatives' Potential Within Science Diplomacy Initiatives

2.1.5 Summary of the presentation (max 200 words):

This presentation, led by Mr. Aleksander Berger, delves into the significant yet underutilized role of student representatives within science diplomacy initiatives. With a focus on the intersection of diplomacy and science, Mr. Berger will explore the different forms of science diplomacy, such as Diplomacy for Science (D4S), Science for Diplomacy (S4D), and Science in Diplomacy (SiD), while emphasizing their relevance to addressing national interests, global challenges, and the common global good.

The presentation will highlight the unique position of student representatives as key stakeholders in higher education governance. Drawing from literature and real-world examples, it will discuss how student representatives possess "student capital" and a unique perspective that can be harnessed to influence policy and drive change within scientific and diplomatic initiatives.

A case study of the NEOLAiA European Universities Alliance will be presented, showcasing how student representatives can play a transformative role in initiatives focused on global health, digital transformation, diversity and inclusion, and enhanced mobility. The session will argue that student representatives are an underutilized diplomatic force capable of acting as track II diplomats, increasing trust and contributing to the resolution of global challenges.

Through this presentation, attendees will gain insights into the potential of student representatives to shape the future of science diplomacy and higher education governance.

2.2 Speaker 2

2.2.1 Name: Breyanna Fields

2.2.2 Organisation name: UNITAR GDI Fellow

2.2.3 Type of organisation: United Nations Agency

2.2.4 Title of the presentation: A Lack of Human Rights and its Effects on Human Trafficking

2.2.5 Summary of the presentation (max 200 words):

This presentation, titled "A Lack of Human Rights and its Effects on Human Trafficking," by Breyanna Fields, explores the intricate connection between the absence of fundamental human rights and the prevalence of human trafficking. Breyanna defines human rights as universal entitlements inherent to all human beings, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, or other statuses, while human trafficking is described as a crime involving coercion or exploitation for labor or sexual acts.

The presentation delves into alarming statistics, revealing that a significant portion of trafficking victims are exploited for sexual purposes or forced labor, with a disproportionate impact on women and children. Breyanna argues that the absence of basic human rights—such as access to employment, social security, and protection from exploitation—creates vulnerabilities that traffickers exploit.

She further examines how the lack of government support and the failure of international policies exacerbate the problem, often leading to victims being punished rather than protected. The presentation highlights the paradox faced by law enforcement, where efforts to combat illegal immigration can inadvertently harm trafficked individuals.

Despite the existing policies aimed at combating human trafficking, Breyanna emphasizes the need to reevaluate and strengthen these frameworks to address the root causes effectively. She concludes by calling for a critical examination of current systems to advance the fight against human trafficking, particularly by addressing the demand side of the crime.

2.3 Speaker 3

2.3.1 Name: Antoine Cowet

2.3.2 Organisation name: UNITAR GDI Fellow

2.3.3 Type of organisation: United Nations Agency

2.3.4 Title of the presentation: Harnessing Science for Sustainable Development: Innovation, Collaboration, and Global Health

2.3.5 Summary of the presentation (max 200 words):

The presentation by Antoine Cowet at the UN Science Summit focuses on the critical role of science in shaping sustainable development goals (SDGs) and advancing global health initiatives. The presentation begins by emphasizing the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration and the integration of scientific research into policy-making to address the complex challenges facing the world today, such as climate change, public health crises, and social inequalities.

Cowet highlights the need for a global scientific agenda that is inclusive, equitable, and driven by the principles of transparency and open access. He advocates for the empowerment of scientists from diverse backgrounds, particularly from the Global South, to ensure that global solutions are informed by a wide range of perspectives and experiences.

The presentation also discusses the potential of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and biotechnology, to revolutionize healthcare and environmental sustainability. However, Cowet cautions that these technologies must be deployed responsibly, with careful consideration of ethical implications and the potential for unintended consequences.

A significant portion of the presentation is dedicated to the role of science education and public engagement in fostering a culture of innovation and critical thinking. Cowet argues that education systems must evolve to equip future generations with the skills needed to navigate an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

In conclusion, Cowet calls for a renewed commitment to science as a public good, urging governments, international organizations, and the private sector to invest in research and innovation that prioritize the well-being of people and the planet. The presentation ends with a call to action, encouraging all stakeholders to collaborate in creating a more sustainable and equitable future through the power of science.

2.4   Speaker 4

2.4.1   Name: Emily Kenward

2.4.2   Organisation name: UNITAR GDI Fellow

2.4.3   Type of organisation: United Nations Agency

2.4.4   Title of the presentation: In Defence of Women Environmentalists: The Climate-Conflict-Gender Nexus and the United Nations

2.4.5   Summary of the presentation (max 200 words):

Emily Kenward's presentation at the UNGA79 Science Summit focuses on the climate-conflict-gender nexus, emphasizing the unique challenges faced by women environmentalists. She highlights how climate change exacerbates global instability, disproportionately affecting women through increased gender-based violence and systemic inequalities. Kenward presents alarming statistics, noting that between 2012 and 2022, 81 out of 500 documented murders of environmentalists were women, primarily in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

Kenward argues that women bring essential perspectives to peacebuilding, particularly in ecosystem health and resource management, but are often overlooked. She calls for a shift from traditional military-focused security approaches to ones that prioritize gender and intercultural competence. Critiquing current UN frameworks, she highlights the need for more robust inclusion of the climate-conflict-gender nexus in global policy.

In conclusion, Kenward urges the expansion of UN mechanisms to protect women environmentalists and promote gender-inclusive strategies for building resilient and peaceful communities, advocating for a holistic approach to global peace and security.

2.5   Speaker 5

2.5.1   Name: Jashanjot Singh-Pinnell

2.5.2   Organisation name: UNITAR

2.5.3   Type of organisation: UN Agency

2.5.4   Title of the presentation: AI Communication in Diplomacy: Navigating an Era of Peace and STEM

2.5.5   Summary of the presentation (max 200 words):

Jashanjot Singh-Pinnell's presentation at the UN Science Summit, with guidance from advisor Prof. Larisa Schelkin, explores the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in diplomacy, focusing on how AI can be leveraged to promote global peace and advance STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) initiatives. The presentation begins with a contemporary definition of AI, drawing on Bryan D. Jones' theory of bounded rationality and the Kingdonian model of decision-making to illustrate how AI influences decision-making processes across governments, businesses, and individuals.

Singh-Pinnell emphasizes the importance of "understanding the self" in AI development, considering the societal structures—such as religion, education, culture, and law—that shape

AI systems. The presentation explores the ethical implications of AI, warning of potential risks like demoralization, destabilization, and crises if AI systems are not grounded in strong ethical principles.

New benchmarks for AI development are discussed, focusing on ensuring emotional stability, justice, and the prevention of misinformation and international destabilization. Singh-Pinnell advocates for a disciplined approach to AI, emphasizing its potential to foster global stability when developed responsibly.

The presentation concludes by highlighting the significant role AI can play in diplomacy as a tool for peace and STEM advancement, while also stressing the importance of international cooperation to manage AI's impact on global governance and society.

2.6   Speaker 6

2.6.1   Name: Jeethu Elza Cherian Chacko

2.6.2   Organisation name: UNITAR GDI Fellow

2.6.3   Type of organisation: UN Agency

2.6.4   Title of the presentation: Media and Responsibility to Protect (R2P): A Gendered Analysis of the 2023 Manipur Crisis

2.6.5   Summary of the presentation (max 200 words):

Jeethu Elza Cherian Chacko's presentation, supervised by Prof. Jelena Pia-Comella, at the Science Summit provides a critical analysis of the 2023 crisis in Manipur through the lens of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) doctrine. The presentation examines how media representation, influenced by gender biases, has impacted the crisis and the implementation of R2P principles.

Chacko begins by providing an overview of the situation in Manipur, focusing on the state's responsibility, the role of international assistance, and the need for a timely response—the three pillars of R2P. The presentation then highlights the media's role in shaping public perception and policy, arguing that biased reporting has often led to "symbolic annihilation," where certain groups, particularly women, are either misrepresented or entirely overlooked in coverage.

The analysis underscores the ethical responsibility of the media to align its reporting with R2P principles, advocating for gender-sensitive and ethical journalism. Chacko emphasizes the importance of training journalists and developing guidelines that promote inclusive and representative media practices. The presentation concludes with a call for a forward-thinking approach that integrates gender sensitivity into the implementation of R2P, ensuring that media coverage supports rather than hinders the protection of vulnerable populations during crises.

2.7.1   Name:

2.7.2   Organisation name:

2.7.3   Type of organisation: (private sector/academic institutions/research center/NGOs/government/professional associations/other)

2.7.4   Title of the presentation: Peace Prospects: Navigating the Complexities of Global Diplomacy

2.7.5   Summary of the presentation (max 200 words):

Jeremy Ofwono's presentation at the UNGA79 Science Summit, titled "Peace Prospects," focuses on the intricate challenges of peacebuilding in the context of Palestine. The presentation critiques the traditional approach of liberal peacebuilding, highlighting how overlooked dynamics, such as nationalism and contextual blindness, can undermine peace efforts. Ofwono emphasizes the need for a stakeholder-centric approach that considers the unique aspects of each conflict.

The presentation also delves into the complexities of policymaking in conflict situations, referring to them as "wicked policy problems." These problems are characterized by their high complexity, involvement of multiple stakeholders, constant evolution, and potential for unintended consequences. Ofwono advocates for a comprehensive understanding of these issues, inclusive policymaking, tailored solutions, and constant evaluation to address them effectively.

Looking forward, Ofwono envisions the future of global diplomacy as being more contextually aware and youth-led, with a strong emphasis on mutual understanding. He argues that the complex nature of modern conflicts requires a multifaceted approach to peacebuilding, where diplomacy must evolve to be more inclusive and adaptable to changing global dynamics.

In conclusion, Ofwono calls for a reevaluation of global diplomacy strategies, advocating for approaches that are not only more inclusive but also better suited to the complexities of contemporary conflicts.

2.8   Speaker 8

2.8.1   Name: Eva Maria Knechtl

2.8.2   Organisation name: UNITAR GDI Fellow

2.8.3   Type of organisation: UN Agency

2.8.4   Title of the presentation: ASML's Technology in Geopolitical Conflicts: A New Era of Science Diplomacy

2.8.5   Summary of the presentation (max 200 words):

Eva Maria Knechtl's paper explores the intersection of advanced technology, geopolitics, and science diplomacy through the lens of ASML, a Dutch company at the forefront of semiconductor manufacturing. ASML's extreme ultraviolet (EUV) lithography technology is critical for producing the world's most advanced microchips, which are integral to a vast array of modern devices, from smartphones to military applications.

The paper highlights how ASML, despite its relative obscurity, has become a strategic asset in global geopolitics. The company's technology, essential for both civilian and military applications, has placed the Netherlands at the center of a geopolitical power play involving the United States, China, and the European Union. The multilateral Wassenaar Arrangement, which restricts the export of dual-use technologies, has further complicated ASML's position, particularly in its dealings with China.

Knechtl discusses the role of science diplomacy in navigating these complex international relations, emphasizing the need for cooperation and trust between global powers. She argues that technological advancements, like those pioneered by ASML, can serve as both tools and sources of tension in diplomacy. The paper also examines how the global semiconductor supply chain, which is highly interdependent, presents challenges for national security and international stability.

The paper concludes by stressing the importance of science diplomacy in managing the risks and opportunities associated with advanced technologies. It calls for a collective effort to ensure that these technologies contribute to global sustainability and peace, rather than becoming catalysts for conflict.

3   Content

3.1   Session Abstract (max. 500 words)

- The session titled "Shaping the Future of Global Diplomacy: UNITAR Global Diplomacy Fellows and Faculty" aims to explore the evolving landscape of global diplomacy through the insights and initiatives led by UNITAR Global Diplomacy Fellows. As the world faces unprecedented challenges, from climate change to geopolitical tensions, the role of diplomacy has become increasingly critical. This session brings together diverse perspectives from emerging leaders and experienced faculty, who together are redefining the practice of diplomacy in the 21st century.
- The session will showcase the innovative approaches and collaborative efforts spearheaded by the fellows, focusing on how science, technology, and ethical considerations are being integrated into diplomatic strategies. Through a series of presentations, the session will address key topics such as the intersection of science and diplomacy, the importance of gender-sensitive approaches in conflict resolution, the role of artificial intelligence in international relations, and the impact of media on global peacebuilding efforts.
- By examining these themes, the session seeks to highlight the potential of a new generation of diplomats to shape a more peaceful, equitable, and sustainable world. The session will also emphasize the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration and the need for continued innovation in diplomatic practices to address the complex issues of our time.

3.2 Project Objectives

List the key objectives your session or project aimed to achieve.

3.2.1 Objective 1 (max 50 words)

To explore and demonstrate the integration of science, technology, and ethical considerations in modern diplomatic practices, highlighting their role in addressing global challenges such as climate change, conflict resolution, and sustainable development.

3.2.2 Objective 2 (max 50 words)

To showcase innovative approaches and collaborative initiatives by UNITAR Global Diplomacy Fellows, emphasizing the contributions of emerging leaders to the evolving landscape of global diplomacy.

3.2.3 Objective 3 (max 50 words)

To promote interdisciplinary collaboration and the development of new diplomatic strategies that are inclusive, gender-sensitive, and responsive to the complex issues facing the international community in the 21st century.

3.3 Key Themes

Main themes and topics that were covered during the session. The same ones you selected when you submitted your original session proposal. Select from the following. Maximum three

Science and Technology in Diplomacy

Gender-Sensitive Approaches in Global Diplomacy

Interdisciplinary Collaboration and Innovation

4 Planned Impacts of the science and innovation presented in you session

4.1 Contribution to the SDGs

The SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for addressing the world's most pressing challenges and promoting sustainable development globally. Select the Goal/s that your project contributes to (max 3 SDGs)

5. **Gender Equality**: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

16. **Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions**: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

17. **Partnerships for the Goals**: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

5   Contribution to the UN Summit of the Future

5.1   Main challenges (max 200 words)

Main challenges and difficulties experienced in implementing the science to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals and provide recommendations to address the same whole.

1. **Interdisciplinary Integration and Collaboration:** One of the primary challenges in implementing science to contribute to the SDGs is the difficulty of integrating knowledge and practices across diverse disciplines. Scientific research, technological innovation, and diplomatic strategies often operate in silos, making it difficult to create comprehensive solutions that address the multifaceted nature of global challenges.

   Recommendation:
   To overcome this challenge, it is essential to promote interdisciplinary collaboration by creating platforms that encourage cross-sectoral partnerships. Establishing multidisciplinary research centers and fostering dialogue between scientists, policymakers, and diplomats can help bridge gaps and facilitate the development of integrated solutions.

2. **Gender Inequality and Marginalization:** Another significant challenge is the persistent gender inequality and marginalization of vulnerable groups in both science and diplomacy. This exclusion limits the diversity of perspectives and solutions available to address the SDGs, particularly in areas like conflict resolution and sustainable development.

   Recommendation:
   To address this, policies and initiatives must prioritize inclusivity by ensuring that women and marginalized communities are actively involved in decision-making processes. Implementing gender-sensitive approaches in both scientific research and diplomatic practices can lead to more equitable and effective outcomes.

3. **Resource Allocation and Access to Technology:** Limited resources and unequal access to advanced technologies pose significant barriers to the effective implementation of science in achieving the SDGs. Developing countries, in particular, struggle with inadequate funding, infrastructure, and technological capabilities, which hinders their ability to contribute to and benefit from global scientific advancements.

   Recommendation:
   To tackle this issue, international cooperation and partnerships must focus on providing financial support, capacity-building, and technology transfer to developing nations. Encouraging public-private partnerships and leveraging international funding mechanisms can help ensure that all countries have the resources and tools needed to contribute to the SDGs.

4. **Geopolitical Tensions and Conflicting Interests:** Geopolitical conflicts and differing national interests can impede global cooperation on scientific and diplomatic efforts aimed at achieving the SDGs. These tensions often result in fragmented approaches and hinder the establishment of global standards and agreements necessary for tackling global issues like climate change and public health.

Recommendation:
Diplomatic efforts should prioritize building trust and fostering dialogue between nations to align their interests with the collective goal of achieving the SDGs. Science diplomacy can play a critical role in mediating conflicts and promoting collaboration, even in politically sensitive areas, by emphasizing shared human challenges and the mutual benefits of cooperation.

By addressing these challenges through targeted recommendations, the session aims to enhance the role of science and diplomacy in achieving the SDGs, ensuring that the benefits of global scientific advancements are shared equitably and contribute to a more sustainable and peaceful world.

5.2   Additional goals (max 200 words)

Additional goals, beyond the Goals, which are considered priorities

5.3   Integration: economic, social and environmental (max 500 words)

The steps being taken to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social, and environmental) and share best practices where available and how activities are being designed and implemented to reflect such integration.

1. **Promoting Interdisciplinary Research and Collaboration:** To effectively integrate the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, interdisciplinary research and collaboration are being prioritized. This involves bringing together experts from various fields—such as economics, environmental science, social sciences, and public policy—to develop holistic solutions that address the interconnectedness of these dimensions.

   Best Practice:
   The establishment of interdisciplinary research centers and initiatives, such as the UNITAR Global Diplomacy Initiative, serves as a platform for collaboration between scientists, diplomats, and policymakers. These centers focus on projects that align economic growth with social equity and environmental sustainability, ensuring that solutions are comprehensive and balanced.

2. **Implementing Inclusive and Participatory Approaches:** Inclusive and participatory approaches are being implemented to ensure that all stakeholders, including marginalized and vulnerable communities, are involved in the decision-making processes. This integration ensures that social equity is prioritized alongside economic development and environmental protection.

   Best Practice:
   The use of community-based participatory research (CBPR) methods allows for the active involvement of local communities in sustainable development projects. This approach ensures that the needs and perspectives of all stakeholders are considered, leading to more equitable and sustainable outcomes. Projects that focus on empowering women and marginalized groups, for example, demonstrate how social inclusion can be effectively integrated into environmental and economic planning.

3. **Adopting Sustainable Economic Models:** The shift towards sustainable economic models, such as the circular economy and green growth strategies, is a key step in

integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development. These models emphasize resource efficiency, reduced environmental impact, and long-term economic resilience.

Best Practice:
Companies like ASML are adopting circular economy principles by implementing re-use programs and fostering innovation in sustainable production processes. These practices not only contribute to environmental sustainability but also enhance economic efficiency and social responsibility. Additionally, government policies that incentivize green technologies and sustainable business practices help align economic activities with environmental goals.

4. **Aligning Policies with the SDGs:** Governments and organizations are increasingly aligning their policies and strategies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure that economic, social, and environmental objectives are pursued simultaneously. This alignment involves the integration of SDG targets into national development plans, corporate strategies, and international agreements.

Best Practice:
The European Commission's European Green Deal and the European Chips Act are examples of policy frameworks that integrate economic growth with environmental sustainability and social inclusion. These initiatives aim to drive economic development through innovation in green technologies while addressing social disparities and environmental challenges.

5. **Monitoring and Evaluation for Continuous Improvement:** Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are being established to assess the effectiveness of integrated sustainable development strategies. These mechanisms ensure that progress is tracked, and best practices are identified and scaled.

Best Practice:
The use of sustainability indicators and impact assessments helps organizations and governments measure the success of their integrated approaches. Regular reporting on the progress towards achieving the SDGs, as practiced by various UN agencies and international organizations, provides transparency and allows for the continuous refinement of strategies to better integrate economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

By taking these steps, stakeholders across sectors are working to ensure that sustainable development is pursued in a balanced and integrated manner, where economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental stewardship are mutually reinforcing and collectively advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

5.4   Impact on the 2030 Agenda (max 1000 words)

A success metric for your project is primarily in how it delivers for all persons in our societies. Describe how other principles of the 2030 Agenda, for example, respect for all human rights, gender equality, the principle of Leaving No One Behind, non-discrimination, etc, have been mainstreamed in your science project.

More info on: 2030 Agenda: https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda

Please select also the transition relevant to your science project:

(1) food systems; (2) energy access and affordability; (3) digital connectivity; (4) education; (5) jobs and social protection; and (6) climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution

More info on Six transitions: https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/Six%20Transitions%20English.pdf

6   Forward-looking Statement

6.1   Financial aspects

Why giving $ 1 million to your project will turbo boost the achievement of the SDGs.

Three bullets (50 words/bullet).

1. **Empowering Emerging Leaders:**
    The funding will expand the program's reach, enabling the training of more emerging diplomats from diverse backgrounds. This will cultivate a new generation of global leaders equipped to drive SDG-focused initiatives, fostering inclusive and sustainable development worldwide.

2. **Facilitating Interdisciplinary Collaboration:**
    The investment will support the creation of interdisciplinary projects that integrate science, technology, and diplomacy. These collaborations will address complex global challenges, such as climate change and inequality, by developing innovative solutions that align with the SDGs.

3. **Strengthening Global Partnerships:**
    The funds will enhance the program's capacity to build strategic partnerships across sectors and regions. These partnerships are crucial for scaling up SDG-related efforts, ensuring that best practices and successful models are shared and implemented globally, accelerating progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

6.2   To further advance your science project, you will need:

Please select an option and develop it further (50 words). Multiple selection is possible.

-   **Access to Funding**

-   **Skilled Personnel**

-   **Open Access to Data**

-   **Establish Partnerships and Collaborations**

7   Conclusions (max. 300 words)

Provide a concluding summary on how science contributes to achieving the SDGs, incorporating policy recommendations.

Highlight any new or emerging issues identified during the session, suggest possible next steps or areas for further research and discussion, and outline the support needed to advance science and innovation in your field

Science plays a critical role in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by providing the knowledge, technology, and innovations necessary to address global challenges. Through scientific research and technological advancements, we can develop sustainable solutions that improve health, reduce poverty, protect the environment, and foster inclusive growth. The integration of science into policy-making ensures that decisions are informed by evidence, leading to more effective and sustainable outcomes. Additionally, science diplomacy bridges the gap between nations, promoting collaboration and shared understanding to address transnational issues.

1. **Policy Recommendations**

2. **Strengthen Science-Policy Interfaces:**
   Governments and international organizations should enhance the integration of scientific evidence into policy-making processes. Establishing science advisory panels and increasing the participation of scientists in global governance can ensure that policies are grounded in robust data and research.

3. **Promote Inclusive Innovation:**
   Policies should encourage the development and dissemination of technologies that address the needs of marginalized communities. This includes supporting local innovation ecosystems and ensuring equitable access to scientific knowledge and resources.

4. **Facilitate International Collaboration:**
   Enhancing global scientific cooperation, particularly in areas such as climate change, health, and technology, is essential. International agreements and partnerships should prioritize joint research initiatives and the sharing of data and innovations to tackle common challenges.

5. **New or Emerging Issues**

During the session, several emerging issues were identified, including:

- **Ethical Implications of AI in Diplomacy:**
  The rapid development of artificial intelligence presents both opportunities and risks. There is a growing need to address the ethical considerations of AI deployment in diplomacy, particularly concerning privacy, security, and human rights.

- **Gender Gaps in Scientific and Diplomatic Fields:**
  Persistent gender disparities continue to limit the potential contributions of women in science and diplomacy. Addressing these gaps is crucial for achieving the SDGs, as diverse perspectives lead to more comprehensive and effective solutions.

6. **Next Steps and Areas for Further Research**

- **Developing Ethical Frameworks for AI in Global Governance:**
  Further research is needed to create ethical guidelines and frameworks for the use of AI in international relations. This research should explore how AI can be leveraged to promote peace and security while mitigating potential risks.

- **Enhancing Gender Inclusion in Science and Diplomacy:**
  Continued efforts are required to close gender gaps in science and diplomacy. Future research should focus on identifying barriers to inclusion and developing strategies to empower women and marginalized groups in these fields.

- **Expanding Science Diplomacy Initiatives:**
  There is a need to explore new models of science diplomacy that can effectively address emerging global challenges. Research should investigate how these models can be applied across different cultural and political contexts to foster greater international cooperation.

7. **Support Needed to Advance Science and Innovation**

   To advance science and innovation in achieving the SDGs, the following support is essential:

- **Increased Funding for Interdisciplinary Research:**
  Financial support for projects that bridge the gap between science, technology, and policy is crucial. This funding will enable the development of innovative solutions that address the interconnected nature of the SDGs.

- **Capacity Building and Education:**
  Investing in education and training programs for emerging leaders in science and diplomacy is vital. These programs should focus on equipping individuals with the skills needed to navigate and influence global governance.

- **Strengthening Global Networks:**
  Expanding and enhancing global networks that connect scientists, diplomats, and policymakers will facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices. Support for these networks is necessary to foster collaboration and accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

By addressing these recommendations and supporting the necessary initiatives, we can ensure that science continues to be a driving force in achieving the SDGs and building a more sustainable and equitable world.

.