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Participatory Science for Governmental Policies for SDG's

- Our Actions -



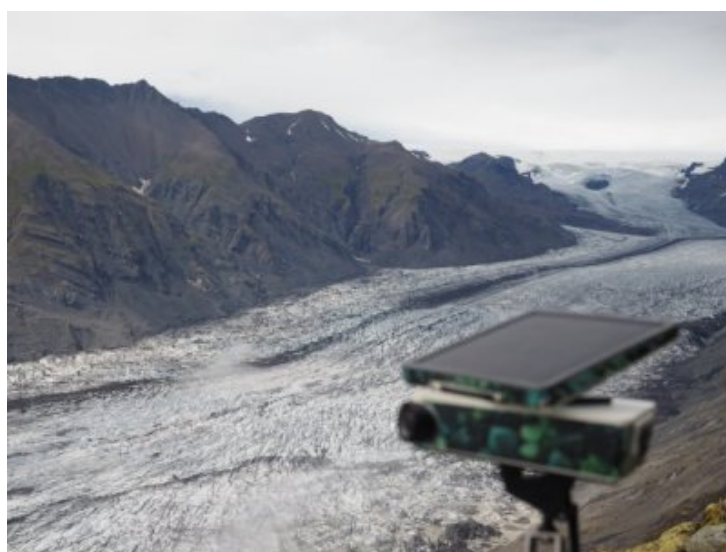
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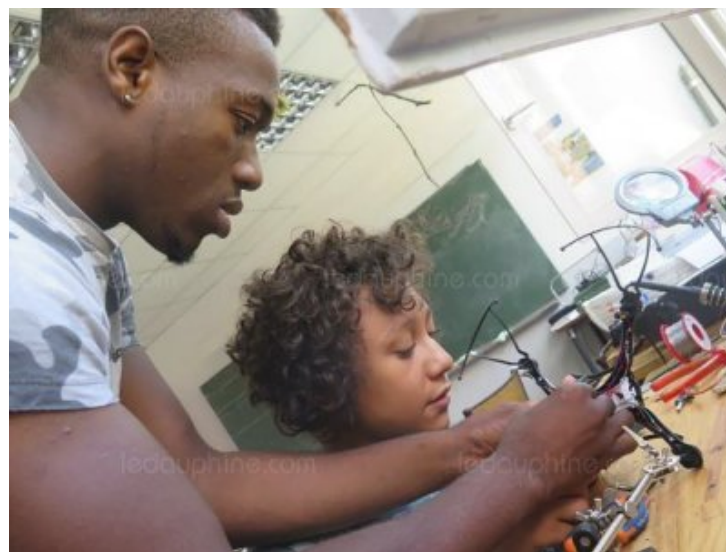
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The famous Rio Summit took place in 1992. That same year, on the shores of Geneva Lake, Thomas EGLI organised the very first participatory science programme. Ten years later, he created the first [participatory research](#) trips in support of the SDGs. The NGO Objectif Sciences International was granted special consultative status with ECOSOC in 2011, and has continued to grow by being present on every continent and supporting citizens in creating their own solutions.









[Participatory Research](#) consists of real research projects carried out by young or non-scientific adults. Anyone can become a scientific volunteer, regardless of their knowledge or skills. Our trained science educators, scientists using educational tools developed by OSI, support volunteers to acquire the skills necessary to take part in their

[Participatory Research](#) Project (involvement, empowerment and enabling). A unbelievable way to empower individuals to take responsibility for the sustainable development of our planet is through science education, scientific reasoning and (re)connecting with Nature. The rise of extremism, and the inadequacy of society's response to current environmental challenges, demonstrate the importance of helping today's and tomorrow's citizens acquire the critical mindset that is gained through the practice of science. But just also place particular emphasis on taking responsibility and developing autonomy, in order to enable citizens, whether young or adult, to be the actors and leaders of the change they want to see accomplished.

Participatory Science has the capacity to facilitate and strengthen government policies in favour of sustainable development goals. Indeed, the research project that is decided to identify the details of a problem to be solved is carried out with the citizens concerned. This bottom-up approach of community based involvement can be applied in all topics (biodiversity, food, conditions for women and children, renewable energies, and many others). In fact, by the time a government policy is set, the citizens are, on the one hand, already committed to the decision, because they are its co-authors, and on the other hand, they have acquired a greater understanding of the issue. This makes it doubly easy to implement the policy. What's more, it is supported over time by the generations and provide a long-term impact.

However, the benefits of Participatory Science go much further (Accountability, Social Inclusion, Adaptability...). They can be implemented in many different ways, and their educational and scientific power can make a major contribution to Sustainable Development and Peace in the World.

All UN agencies and programmes may be directly concerned. From UNESCO to UNDP, via UN Women, UNICEF, Desert, Habitat, UNHCR and all the other organisations, not forgetting the UN's internal services, absolutely every type of objective can benefit greatly from Participatory Science to achieve their goals more effectively.

Advantages provides by Participatory Science and Participatory Research for Governmental Policies for SDG's, in any items.

Community Engagement: It involves local communities in the research process, fostering ownership and understanding of sustainability issues.

Holistic Insights: Draws on diverse local knowledge and perspectives, ensuring policies align with real-world challenges and solutions.

Data Accuracy: Harnesses citizen-generated data, enhancing data coverage and accuracy for informed policy-making.

Innovation: Encourages creative problem-solving and co-creation of solutions, promoting novel approaches to achieve sustainable goals.

Capacity Building: Empowers communities with scientific skills, boosting their ability to contribute to and understand policy decisions.

Bottom-Up Approach: Prioritizes grassroots initiatives, enabling policies that genuinely reflect local needs and aspirations.

Accountability: Increases transparency and accountability, as policies are more likely to align with public expectations and aspirations.

Social Inclusion: Reduces disparities by involving marginalized groups, leading to policies that address equity and inclusivity.

Education through project-based learning: the acquisition of knowledge, methods and skills is recognised as being several times better thanks to this format of learning by doing placed at the service of the community (community based learning).

Adaptability: Allows policies to evolve rapidly by integrating real-time data and adaptive strategies based on local conditions.

Long-Term Impact: Fosters enduring commitment to sustainable practices, as communities are invested in the success of policies they helped shape.