TALKING ABOUT STI IN LATIN AMERICA

MECHANISMS TO ENHANCE THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE COMMUNITIES INVOLVED IN STI POLICY. THE LATIN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

CYTED NETWORK COM-LALICS

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PROGRAMA IBEROAMERICANO

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STI in Latin America: what about it?

- **There is a call to evidence the power of STI**
  - A solving problem approach in the STI Policy
    - Mexican National Problems as an example.

- **Capabilities have been augmented in the region**
  - But still...

- **Re-evaluating the policy cycle on STI**
  - Looking at stakeholders' interactions

The dialogue process to design / implement Public Policy on STI

STI in Latin America: what about the dialogue?

- **Dialogue is happening: actors are interacting**
  - **We** have been able to identify 18 dialogue processes

- **It seems that nobody knows how to have a "good dialogue"**
  - LA people like to talk, but we don't know if we really understand each other...

- **We need to be inclusive and connect with people**
  - Some social actors might be outside or not fully involved in the policy cycle

We are the CYTED Network COM-LALICS

- **Objective**
  - Conceptualizing the process of dialogue on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policies, by defining and implementing methodological guidelines to improve it and thus collaborate with the STI public policy cycle

- **Four major Communities**
  - Productive Sector Community
  - Academic Community
  - Public Sector Community
  - **other sectors of the Civil Community**

- **12 countries included**: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Spain, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Community: a complex concept

- Sociology:
  - implicit consensus that come to tune on the criteria of appreciation (Tönnies)
  - individuals' activities that are performed in order to achieve a common goal (Durkheim)
  - Sense of belonging (Webber)

- Complex System
  - Level of interaction

We are defining communities from the individuals. Organizations are constituted by groups of individuals. If individuals belong to more than one organization, they will be considered as "complex actors"

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Four major communities

- **The Productive Sector Community**
  - It includes all stakeholders in the productive sectors

- **Academic Community**
  - Researchers, teachers of the institutions of higher education system, Scientific societies...

- **Public Sector Community**
  - Actors that formulate policies and to mobilize resources and other communities

- **Other sectors of Civil Society**
  - Players that are capable of performing "social appropriation of knowledge" and are not included in the above communities

Dialogues between communities and the UNDP methodology

"Dialogue is a process of **genuine interaction** through which human beings listen to each other with such depth and respect that change by what **they learn**. Each of the participants in a dialogue strives to **incorporate the concerns of others** to his own point of view, even if disagreement persists. None of the participants renounce their identity, but everyone **recognizes the validity of human claims** of others and therefore acts differently toward others"(Cuentas and Linares Mendez, 2013, authors' translation)

The adpated UNDP Methodology

- **Topic of the dialogue process**
  - Theme of the dialogue process and its own evolutionary path, in interaction (or not) with the dialogue process

- **The dialogue process**
  - Purpose, identified Communities (including the number of participants from each community), types of roles that actors have played and the methodological aspects, challenges and results

- **Lessons learned**
  - Definition of the communities involved in the dialogue process
  - Process of dialogue (highlighting best practices versus those failures that hindered the process)
  - Results and impact of the dialogue process

A list of the analyzed dialogue process (I)

- **Argentina**
  - Promotion of innovation in the software industry and IT services - The case of FONSOFT
  - Promoting innovation at the sectorial level - The case FONARSEC
- **Chile**
  - Building public institutions for the development of science in Chile
  - Regional dialogues for generating forestry policy of Rivers Region-Chile, 2013
- **Colombia**
  - The participatory development of social policy innovation in Colombia
  - Measurement and recognition of research groups in Colombia
- **Costa Rica**
  - System of National Indicators of Science, Technology and Innovation (Costa Rica)
- **Cuba**
  - Institutional arrangements and incentives for innovation in Cuba
- **Dominican Republic**
  - National Innovation Policy Dialogue: Promoting Innovation, Creativity and New Businesses creation
- **El Salvador**
  - Dialogues in the formulation of the national policy of STI and creating the legal and institutional framework for implementation in El Salvador (2009 - 2015)

A list of the analyzed dialogue process (II)

- **Mexico**
  - Proposals to adopt a gender perspective in policies of CTI, Mexico
  - Knowledge-based entrepreneurships' challenges in Mexico
- **Peru**
  - Dialogues for the development of the Competitiveness Agenda 2014-2018 in the Strategic Axis of Science, Technology and Innovation (CTI)
- **Spain**
  - Dialogues and Policy Research, Innovation, Science and Technology - Iberdrola (Spain)
  - Regional Plan for R&D+i for Andalusia (PAIDI)
- **Uruguay**
  - Change in the Uruguayan energy matrix with special emphasis on the development of wind energy - Uruguay
  - Citizen Juries in Uruguay. An experience of deliberative public participation in Science and Technology
- **Venezuela**
  - STI joint capacities from knowledge management. The case of public policy in the area of energy in Venezuela

Ideas for discussion

- How to handle heterogeneity?
    - Within Communities
    - Between cases and countries

- How to take into account the evolving characteristics of the dialogue process?

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