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# USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO UNDERSTAND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INNOVATION LABS' CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO UNDERSTAND ENVIRONMENTAL  
POLICY INNOVATION LABS' CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

By

Sidney M. Mechling

A REPORT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

In Environmental and Energy Policy

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2023

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This report has been approved in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE in Environmental and Energy Policy.

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Dedicated to my mother and nana.

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## **Author Contribution Statement**

This report is part of a larger Policy Innovation Lab research project lead by Dr. Adam Wellstead, Dr. Angie Carter, and Dr. Anat Gofen and funded by the National Science Foundation, Science of Science and Innovation Policy (SciSIP) Program (Award #1811077), and the US-Israel Binational Science Foundation. The Environmental Policy Innovation Labs used in this report were collected by previous graduate research assistant Rowen Schmidt under the same project.



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## **List of Abbreviations**

PIL: Policy Innovation Lab

EPIL: Environmental Policy Innovation Lab

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

## **Abstract**

Policy innovation labs (PILs) serve as centers of experimental innovation pursued by governmental, private, and non-profit entities that employ design-thinking methodology, scientific experimentation, and user-centric approaches (Wellstead et al., 2021). The multi-disciplinary expertise of policy innovation labs in social and economic topics equips them to offer policy recommendations addressing public issues, including environmental concerns. When designing innovative solutions, it is customary for policy innovation labs to provide substantial information and reports detailing their progress and methods. However, the wealth of information available becomes a challenge to fully divest in comprehending a lab's contribution to solving global issues. This report addresses this challenge by harnessing the capabilities of artificial intelligence (AI) to understand how environmental policy innovation labs contribute to solving global environmental issues. Specifically, it connects their alignment with a global framework of progress, the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Through this process, this report also sheds light on the advancements and capabilities of using artificial intelligence as a method in social science research.

# **1 Introduction**

Policy innovation labs are collaborative bodies that foster innovative, experiment-like approaches to overcome policy challenges. Despite their emerging role in public policy research, the literature has yet to expand upon empirical investigations into the functioning of these labs (Wellstead et al., 2021). This report builds on the work of graduate research assistant Rowen Schmidt, who developed a comprehensive catalog of 94 environmental policy innovation labs (EPILs). While sharing characteristics similar to policy innovation labs, EPILs focus on environmental topics. To understand EPILs' involvement in environmental policy development, this report employs the UN Sustainable Development Goals to understand EPIL's contribution to global issues.

Due to EPILs providing a wealth of information and publications on their websites, Perplexity, an AI program, can summarize EPILs' SDG contributions from their website's publications. By using the power of AI, this report aims to understand if EPILs are contributing to the SDGs, how they are contributing, and what specific goals they are contributing to. Through this process, this report will also evaluate the use of AI as a method to conduct social science research.

## **1.1 Environmental Policy Innovation Labs (EPILs)**

Policy innovation labs (PILs) have gained widespread popularity at a global scale in which innovation, collaboration, and experiment-like methods foster effective policy solutions (Wellstead et al., 2021). The global phenomenon of 'labification' characterized by using scientific-like approaches to garner policy design, has gained popularity since 2010 (Williamson, 2015; Whicher, 2021). This innovative approach has led to the establishment of over 450 policy innovation labs created by non-profits, universities, private entities, and government agencies worldwide (Wellstead et al., 2021; Polvora and Nascimento, 2021). These labs focus on diverse topics spanning economics, social challenges, public health, data, education, technology, and the environment (McGann et al., 2018; Kim et al., 2022; Williamson, 2015). Despite the broad scope of policy focuses, policy innovation labs have the same goal to establish collaborative spaces where experts

and stakeholders can approach policy issues methodically, design user-centric solutions, test policies for efficacy, and facilitate implementation (Wellstead, 2020).

Three distinctive characteristics set policy innovation labs apart from other innovative entities. Policy labs employ design-thinking, experimental methods, and user-centric approaches (Wellstead et al., 2021). Design-thinking, a solution-focused approach, diverges from traditional problem focused processes by developing creative and original solutions to real-world problems (Razzouk, 2012; Lee et al., 2020). In addition to design-thinking, PILs push policy solutions through a scientific experiment-like process that public organizations rarely have access to (McGann et al., 2018). They test and experiment with different policy scenarios and facilitate pilot testing to deliver long-lasting evidence-based policy (Zeigermann and Ettelt, 2022). Lastly, PILs prioritize the end users of policy solutions by integrating target groups and stakeholders into the design process. This inclusive approach ensures the development of sustainable and equitable policy (Wellstead et al., 2021).

In this report, environmental policy innovation labs (EPILs) are defined as specialized labs that share all the same characteristics and objectives as general policy labs but have a distinct focus or relation to environmental policy. These labs leverage their expertise to understand environmental problems and develop policy solutions. Environmental challenges are extensive and EPILs can cover many areas, including climate change, energy, and the environment (Evans, 2021). At the time of this report, policy innovation lab literature has mentioned that some policy labs focus on environmental topics. Still, there has been little research specifically on environmental policy innovation labs as a whole.

## **1.2 United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

In 2015, the United Nations established and adopted the Sustainable Development Goals as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN General Assembly, 2015). The agenda hosts 17 global goals with individual targets urging global partnership towards a sustainable future. The 17 goals include No poverty, Zero Hunger, Good

Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life Below Water, Life on Land, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and Partnership for the Goals. All 17 goals provide a global framework for governments, businesses, and organizations to work together to enhance global development.

Since 2015, the sustainable development goals have emerged as a widely adopted framework by business and organizations. Reporting efforts highlighting their contributions to the goals have resulted in several benefits, such as financial incentives, cost reductions, and shareholder reassurance (Rosati, 2019; Datta and Goyal, 2022). For governments at all levels, the goals play an important role in policymaking, and most importantly, governments play an essential role in implementing the SDGs (UN General Assembly, 2015). The goals provide policymaking bodies with an agenda and the targets to meet those goals. Helping governments prioritize development areas, the goals can assist governments in improving their citizen's well-being and the environment (UN General Assembly, 2015).

The effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals relies upon robust partnerships formed around the globe. Businesses, organizations, and governments all play significant roles in advancing the SDGs, but multi-stakeholder partnerships and capacity development are essential factors in achieving the SDGs (UN General Assembly, 2015). Regarding environmental policy innovation labs, their characteristics align well with achieving the SDGs. Multi-stakeholder integration, scientific-like methodology to test policy effectiveness, pursuing design-thinking approaches to solve policy challenges and housing experts on environmental issues may play a role in achieving the sustainable development goals. By utilizing artificial intelligence to analyze documents, reports, and articles published by or about EPILs, we can further understand if EPILs do, in fact, contribute to the SDGs, how they contribute, and what specific SDGs they contribute to.

## 2 Data and Methods

### 2.1 Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field of study in computer science that develops intelligent machines to simulate human intelligence. AI uses statistical models and algorithms to perform human-like speech and pattern recognition tasks. Artificial intelligence dates to the 1950s as a simpler model of gathering speech and time data (Cao, 2018). In today's context, with the emergence of the research laboratory OpenAI, AI technology is now publicly accessible through applications such as Chat-GPT (Lund, 2023). OpenAI's programs struck an interest in society due to its user-friendly design and ability to simplify, summarize, and aid in everyday tasks (Biswas, 2023). With the release of Chat-GPT in 2022, over a million users accessed this technology in just one week after it was released (Tajik, 2023).

Chatbots, like Chat-GPT, are part of a branch of artificial intelligence called natural language processing (NLP) which allows computers to mimic and interact with human language. In a simple explanation, Chat-GPT functions through training and personalization. Training provides the program with large sets of textual data for it to analyze and then it learns how to generate responses in a similar manner. Personalization is the process after training in which the program uses its trained data to adapt to specific tasks asked of by the user (Sarron, 2023). As programs can learn and adapt to human-like processing, there are several advantages to using chatbots, such as the flexibility to adapt to different topics, continuous learning, and providing coherent text answers (Sorren, 2023). On the other hand, Chat-GPT has the risk of biases or stereotypes, may lack "contextual understanding", and requires large and varied datasets (Sorren, 2023). Alongside Chat-GPT, additional programs utilizing similar AI processing have emerged. One of these programs is Perplexity, which integrates text generation features of Chat-GPT with its own AI searching features.

*Perplexity* is a search engine developed in 2022 by Aravind Srinivas, Denis Yarats, and Andy Knowinski. The search engine utilizes artificial intelligence to sift through sources available on the internet, such as "academic databases, the Wolfram Alpha physics and

mathematics knowledge base, YouTube, Reddit, and news outlets (Sastrawan, 2023)”. Unlike a typical search engine, the user can optimize the prompt to ensure that the search gathers detailed information specific to the topic in question. While Perplexity AI excels in searching for information, the software integrates Chat-GPT and Claude, both chatbots, to generate the text responses that synthesize the information provided by Perplexity AI. The selling point to Perplexity, standing out from other competitor forms of AI search engines, is that each response is accompanied by citations and sources from which the information is derived. This capability of citing answers allows researchers to double-check information to ensuring answers are pulled from accurate and relevant sources. As the company’s mission strives to produce a product that people can trust, this element of Perplexity gives users that reliability (Perplexity, 2023). Trust has been a topic of conversation in academic research due to the popularity of chatbots like Chat-GPT. Chat-GPT’s closed system model keeps information from the user about how it gathers data and information to form a response (Aiyappa, 2023). This is where Perplexity flourishes in its ability to be transparent with sourced information (Sastrawan, 2023).

Although Perplexity cannot replace a human being, AI chatbots can serve as ‘stand-ins’ to pilot studies and gather preliminary context about a research agenda (Hutson, 2023). As for this report, the same difficulties researchers often encounter while attempting to recruit research participants were faced. Scheduling conflicts, applications to review boards, paperwork, time constraints, and finding participants are all barriers to conducting research. While AI cannot replace human participants, conducting preliminary research is incredibly fast and convenient. Environmental policy innovation labs, especially, offer substantial information on their websites. These websites host publications, blog posts, project descriptions, missions, history, funding information, strategies, methods, personnel, reports, and tools (Sitra Lab, n.d.; Climate Finance Lab, n.d.; Drive Sweden, n.d.). With extensive information, it would take hours to summarize and search through information from just one lab to find contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals. As for this report, AI can overcome this hurdle and perform searches when analyzing multiple labs. Perplexity’s search and summarization capabilities make the program the method of choice. By asking Perplexity a prompt about



SDG contribution from a lab, Perplexity AI will search the web for articles and publications related to SDG contribution and use the power of chatbots to synthesize and present the information.

Perplexity currently offers two versions, one that is a paid subscription and one that is free to use. The pro version gives users access to GPT-4. GPT-4 is an enhanced version of GPT-3.5. Version 4 has shown enhanced scores on simulated exams like the AP Calculus and Bar exam compared to 3.5. Version 4 is also more capable of its proficiency in multiple languages, has expanded its context length, and can analyze images rather than just text information (Gupta, 2023). With version 4, Perplexity's capabilities have improved, allowing users to upload files for reference, access to live Google search results, and access faster capabilities (Perplexity, 2023). For this report, testing the basic capabilities of the free version was chosen, even though the pro version offers additional features. The free version, likewise, provides sources about the information pulled from websites to ensure accuracy. This is the most essential feature to understand if labs are contributing to SDGs so the sources can be checked for accuracy. The questions asked in this report are also not as complex as other tasks, such as completing the bar exam (Gupta, 2023). Both the free and pro versions will analyze labs' websites to find information related to the SDGs. Though it is significant to note that the Pro version may offer different answers, this report will use the free version due to its accessibility for all users and similar functions as the Pro version.

## **2.2 Data Collection**

Perplexity's user experience operates similarly to popular search engines such as Google or Bing, featuring a textbox to submit a question on its homepage. However, it distinguishes itself by offering specialized search focuses. Users can select an option to have the program search either academic papers exclusively, Wolfram|Alpha, YouTube, or Reddit. A user can even request the program to generate text without searching the web. For this report, the 'all' selection will be used for the program to find all sources related to the specified EPIL.

Perplexity begins the conversation by creating a new discussion thread once someone asks a question. Within this thread, a user can ask follow-up questions, and the program will maintain the thread's context to assist in additional responses (Perplexity, 2023). In the context of this report, each lab will have its dedicated thread. Questions about the labs' SDG contributions will be analyzed and discussed within these threads.

### **2.2.1 PIL Description**

Perplexity is first asked, "What is a Policy Innovation Lab?" to begin the data collection. This question is to gauge the credibility of AI in terms of policy innovation lab information. Perplexity answered,

"A policy innovation lab is a type of organization that conducts research and utilizes tools of problem-solving, such as design thinking, to generate ideas that resolve issues impacting society and individuals at the local and national levels [1]. These labs bring together experts from various domains, including governance, academia, legal, and business, to support policy recommendations and provide implementable solutions [1]. Policy innovation labs aim to create policy that serves and responds to the needs of communities, with a focus on putting people in policy [2]. They work to advance social and economic justice through a racial equity lens [3]. Policy innovation labs may also engage various stakeholders in an innovative co-creation of policies, bringing together policymakers, scientists, community representatives, and others who are related to the particular context of the problem [5]. Some policy innovation labs are part of universities and offer hands-on experiences to help students develop the skills to create policy that serves communities [2][4]."

Citations:

[1] <https://policyinnovationlab.co.in>

[2] <https://mccourt.georgetown.edu/life-at-mccourt/community-engagement/policy-innovation-lab/>

[3] <https://www.raceforward.org/projects-programs-%26-initiatives/policy-innovation-lab>

[4] <https://www.heinz.cmu.edu/about/public-interest-technology/policy-innovation-lab>

[5] [https://www.project-contracts20.eu/policy\\_innovation\\_labs/](https://www.project-contracts20.eu/policy_innovation_labs/)

[6] <https://in.linkedin.com/company/policy-innovation-lab>

This answer from Perplexity is gathering information from five separate policy innovation labs and developing a summary. The information comes directly from the labs' websites, specifically from the *About* and *Home* pages, where the labs discuss who they are, what they do, and how they do it. By comparing this AI-generated answer to a scholarly description of policy innovation labs there are several similarities. Policy labs have three distinctive characteristics: design-thinking methodology, experimental or scientific methods, and user-centricity (Wellstead et al., 2021). The AI response states that a policy innovation lab utilizes *design-thinking* and *places people in policy*, which can be seen as user-centricity. The characteristic that is somewhat lacking is the experiment-like methods; however, the description mentions 'research' and the use of scientists to engaging stakeholders in policy design. In addition to the three characteristics, PILs aim to foster collaboration and co-creation to develop policy solutions (McGann et al., 2021; Wellstead et al., 2021). The AI description also discusses the co-creation of policy solutions with multiple stakeholders.

### **2.2.2 Environmental Policy Innovation Lab Contribution to SDGs**

The EPILs in this report were extracted from a catalog of 94 global EPILs developed by previous graduate research assistant Rowan Schmidt under a project led by Dr. Adam Wellstead, Dr. Angie Carter, and Dr. Anat Gofen. The project on Policy Innovation Labs is funded by the National Science Foundation, Science of Science and Innovation Policy (SciSIP) Program (Award # 1811077), and the US-Israel Binational Science Foundation. This catalog features environmental policy labs from around the world hosted by universities, non-profits, governments, and private entities. From the catalog I went through the labs and selected 85 labs that are currently active. The labs that were not used in this report were discontinued or their websites have been taken down. The remaining 85 active labs all have an environmental focus or relation to environmental policy issues. These labs are considered Environmental Policy Innovation Labs due to this

classification. To ensure these 85 labs are policy innovation labs, Perplexity is asked, “Is (*lab name at URL*) a policy innovation lab?”. Labs that are not considered PILs or were not definitively a PIL will not be used for the remaining report since this report focuses on understanding contribution to SDGs by EPILs.

A series of following questions aim to understand how the remaining 32 EPILs contribute explicitly and implicitly to the Sustainable Development Goals. Questions one through three refer to the explicit contribution to the SDGs, and questions four and five refer to implicit contribution. When asking the program about the EPILs, the series starts with question one. If Perplexity says ‘yes,’ the lab contributes to the goals explicitly, questions two and three follow. If Perplexity says ‘no,’ the lab might contribute to the goals implicitly, questions four and five follow.

To ensure Perplexity searches for the information exclusively about the lab, both the URL and the name of the lab are required in the search. Some labs have names that could acquire information from irrelevant sources. For example, the Global Policy Lab could bring in information regarding other policy labs around the globe if the URL is not associated with the lab name. This measure will ensure the information looked at is strictly concerning the lab in question. After every series of questions is asked about one lab, a new ‘thread’ is created to begin the next series of questions for a new lab. This additional measure will ensure that the software does not ‘remember’ the previous conversation and only provides information directly sourced from the websites and related lab content.

**Table 2.1 Explicit use questions**

<i>Question 1</i>	<i>Does (lab name at URL) explicitly contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals?</i>
<i>Question 2</i>	<i>How does (lab name at URL) contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals?</i>
<i>Question 3</i>	<i>What specific UN Sustainable Development Goals does (lab name at URL) contribute to?</i>

**Table 2.2 Implicit use questions (if ‘no’ to question one)**

*Question 4* Does (*lab name at URL*) projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals?

---

*Question 5* What UN Sustainable Development Goals does (*lab name at URL*) address?

---







Suppose a lab is explicitly contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals. In this case, the lab must explicitly state on its website or supporting publications that the lab mission, projects, or initiatives directly contribute to the SDGs. If a lab is implicitly contributing to the SDGs, the lab does not explicitly mention they are directly contributing to the SDGs. However, their mission, projects and initiatives relate to one or more of the goals. For example, a lab developing policy to implement solar energy in communities contributes to SDG 7, Affordable and Clean Energy. The project may not specifically mention the goal. However, the lab’s work aligns with targets in goal seven, 7.1.2 “proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology”, 7.2 “by 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix”, and 7.3 “by 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency (United Nations, n.d.)”.

In addition to understanding the explicit and implicit contribution to the SDGs by EPILs, question two will provide insights into how these labs are explicitly contributing to the SDGs. Question three will provide insight into what specific goals the lab is addressing. For the labs that implicitly contribute to the SDGs, question one will indicate if it is not explicitly contributing to the goals. Question four intends to gather insight on projects or initiatives that align with the SDGs. Question five is an extension of question four in asking what goals the lab implicitly contributes to.

During data collection, Perplexity provides citations for the information it uses. With this feature, the response for each question is verified for accuracy. This feature is important to understand where the information is sourced from and if the information is accurate. Figure 1 shows an example of the United Future Lab Norway. When asked about the United Future Lab Norway, Perplexity provides citation numbers associated with the sources above the answer text. By clicking the sources, a link will take the user directly to the source where the information is pulled from. In this example, information is sourced from the lab's website along with two other sources. One source is from the Organization for International Economic Relations website, which features an article about the lab. The other two sources, five and six, are from the UN Sustainable Development Goals knowledge platform website regarding the country of Norway. All EPIL transcripts are accessible in the appendices.

# Does the United Future Lab Norway at <https://www.unitedfuturelab.no/> explicitly contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals?

## Sources

<p>United Future Lab Norway</p> <p> unitedfuturelab · 1</p>	<p>UN's sustainability goals - United Future Lab Norway</p> <p> unitedfuturelab · 2</p>	<p>United Future Lab Norway</p> <p> unitedfuturelab · 3</p>	<p>Get to know our United Future Lab Norway - News</p> <p> oier · 4</p>
<p>Norway .. Sustainable Development Knowledge...</p> <p> un · 5</p>	<p>[PDF] NORWAY INITIAL STEPS TOWARDS THE...</p> <p> un · 6</p>		

## Answer

Yes, United Future Lab Norway explicitly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>4</sup>. The Future Lab is a partnership between actors from private business, academia, and the public sector, and its goal is to accelerate sustainable development by contributing to the SDGs <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup>. The SDGs are a set of universally applicable goals that address the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainable development, and they have a time horizon of 2015 to 2030 <sup>2</sup> <sup>6</sup>. The Future Lab is part of the United Nations' program for smart and sustainable cities, United for Smart and Sustainable Cities (U4SSC - ip), and it aims to contribute to achieving the SDGs by 2030 <sup>4</sup>. The lab and its partners work together to realize specific projects that address the SDGs, and they share knowledge, competence, and experience to find solutions to their challenges <sup>4</sup>. Therefore, United Future Lab Norway is committed to contributing to the SDGs and accelerating sustainable development.

Figure 1: Transcript from Perplexity Results

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Policy Innovation Lab

According to Table 3.1, out of the 85 active labs, 32 are considered policy innovation labs. The transcripts from Perplexity can be located in Appendix A. An example of a response by Perplexity comes from the lab Vinnova. When asking Perplexity if Vinnova is a policy innovation lab, the answer states...

“Yes, Vinnova is a policy innovation lab. According to their website, Vinnova currently co-organizes, follows up, and finances temporary policy labs (policy lab cases) with authorities within the framework of a government assignment. The aim is to develop an agile way of working to develop regulations that stimulate rather than hinder innovation. An important foundation in a policy lab is the ability to dare to experiment with the user at the center. The policy lab can be a temporary effort or a more long-term and lasting effort. Orientation, aim, and methods may vary. Related investments at Vinnova are within the framework of testbeds, partnership programs, and strategic innovation programs<sup>3</sup>.”

An example of a lab that is not considered a policy innovation lab is Lab of Tomorrow. Perplexity answers,

“Based on the information available on the website, it seems that Lab of Tomorrow is not a policy innovation lab. Instead, it is a business development program that inspires businesses from Europe and partner countries to jointly create new products and services that meet local needs in developing countries<sup>3</sup>. The program activates the private sector to achieve SDG impact and solve local development challenges<sup>23</sup>. As an initiator, businesses identify unmet needs with business potential and guide the program<sup>23</sup>. The Lab of Tomorrow provides access to an extensive network of international key players from the public and private sector<sup>3</sup>. The program also identifies business opportunities in emerging markets for businesses to choose from<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, it seems that the Lab of Tomorrow is a business development program that focuses on creating sustainable and profitable business models in emerging markets, rather than a policy innovation lab.”



The Lab of Tomorrow is considered a business development program rather than a policy innovation lab. An example of a lab that is either not clear or not explicitly stated as a policy innovation lab is the Earth Lab. Perplexity states...

“From the search results, there is no clear indication that the Earth Lab at earthlab.uw.edu is a policy innovation lab. The EarthLab is a visionary institute at the University of Washington that pushes boundaries to address pressing environmental challenges, with urgency and action on climate and its intersection with social justice<sup>2</sup>. The EarthLab Innovations Grant Program was launched in 2019 to fund actionable environmental research<sup>3</sup>. The program funds projects that are risky, new ideas with high potential<sup>6</sup>. The EarthLab provides critical technical, operational, and communications support for its eight member organizations, UW programs, and centers dedicated to addressing complex environmental problems<sup>4</sup>. The member organizations include the Doris Duke Conservation Scholars Program, the Nippon Foundation Ocean Nexus Center, the Northwest Climate Adaptation Science Center, and the Office of the Washington State Climatologist, among others<sup>4</sup>. The EarthLab also hosts events and workshops to facilitate the development of new interdisciplinary collaborations to take on pressing climate-related challenges<sup>5</sup>. However, there is no clear indication that the EarthLab is a policy innovation lab”.

Therefore, since it is not explicitly stated that it is a policy innovation lab, the EarthLab and 43 other labs that showed similar results will not be assessed for its contribution to the SDGs in this report along with the nine labs that were not considered policy innovation labs. Future analysis of these labs would be necessary but for the simplicity of this report, I am focused on understanding labs’ SDG contribution.

**Table 3.1 PIL Question**

	Total Labs: 85
Yes, a policy innovation lab	32
No, not a policy innovation lab	9
Not explicitly stated or Not Clear	44

## 3.2 Sustainable Development Goal Contribution

I directed Perplexity to ask if all 32 EPILs if they explicitly contribute to the SDGs and Perplexity concluded that eight labs do explicitly contribute to the SDGs. An example of a lab that does explicitly contribute to the SDGs is Vinnova. When I ask Perplexity question one, Perplexity answers...

“Yes, Vinnova explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Vinnova is Sweden's innovation agency, and their vision is that Sweden is an innovative force in a sustainable world. They help to build Sweden's innovation capacity, contributing to sustainable growth, and they base their work on the global sustainability development goals of the 2030 Agenda adopted by the United Nations[6]. Vinnova has the task of promoting sustainable growth by improving the conditions for innovation, which strengthens the capacity to achieve the goals in Agenda 2030[2]. They work to enable innovation that will contribute to solving today's societal challenges, and they stimulate collaborations where knowledge and skills from different perspectives meet and where organizations learn from each other[6]. When applying for funding from Vinnova, they often ask applicants to explain how their project or innovation will contribute to the goals in Agenda 2030[2]. Therefore, Vinnova's efforts contribute to the global commitment to achieving the SDGs[2].”

Therefore, Vinnova does explicitly contribute to the SDGs. Perplexity also concludes 22 labs implicitly contribute to the SDGs. An example of a lab implicitly contributing to the SDGs is the Sitra Lab. When I ask question one, Perplexity answers...

“The information available on the Sitra Lab website does not explicitly mention the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1]. However, Sitra's work is focused on finding solutions to the ecological sustainability crisis, promoting a fair data economy, and strengthening democracy and participation, which are closely linked to the SDGs[3]. Additionally, Sitra has an Expert Panel on Sustainable Development that supports and challenges the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development and brings

scientific viewpoints on sustainable development to the discussions in society[2]. Sitra also investigates new and innovative measures that encompass the whole of society to significantly reduce climate emissions and has proposed a sustainable development tax reform[5]. While Sitra Lab's website does not explicitly mention the SDGs, Sitra's work is aligned with the goals of sustainable development”

Therefore, Sitra Lab is considered to implicitly contribute to the SDGs. To further understand if Sitra Lab’s projects and initiatives I ask Perlexity question four and it answers...

“Sitra's projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [6]. Sitra's work focuses on finding solutions to the ecological sustainability crisis, promoting a fair data economy, and strengthening democracy and participation, which are closely linked to the SDGs[2]. Sitra has proposed a sustainable development tax reform, which is aligned with SDG 13 on climate action[1]. Sitra's lifestyle test and One hundred smart ways to live a sustainable life are concrete examples of what can be done to promote responsible consumption and support lifestyles that respect nature's carrying capacity, which is aligned with SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production[3]. Sitra's Expert Panel on Sustainable Development supports and challenges the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development and brings scientific viewpoints on sustainable development to the discussions in society, which is aligned with SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals[4]. Sitra's PSLifestyle project activates and supports people in building a good and sustainable everyday life, which is aligned with SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities[5]. Overall, Sitra's projects and initiatives are aligned with several SDGs, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable development.”

This question further describes how Sitra Lab is contributing to the SDGs implicitly through their work such as their focus on sustainable development tax reform, responsible consumption, and their expert panel on sustainable development. In total it is found that 31 out of the 32 labs contribute to the SDGs explicitly and implicitly as shown in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2 SDG Questions AI Response**

Questions	Total Labs	Percent
Explicitly Contribute to SDGs	8	25%
Implicitly Contribute to SDGs	22	68.75%
Both Explicitly and Implicitly Contribute	31	96.89%

### **3.2.1 Human Review**

When ensuring accuracy of information for each lab, I clicked on each citation provided by Perplexity and checked to see if the answer did in fact match the information provided by the citation. During this process, I found that four policy labs had errors in whether they are explicitly or implicitly contributing to the SDGs. By clicking on each source after reading each answer from Perplexity, I found that Perplexity’s answers did not coincide with the information in the citations. The four labs that show errors are Sitra Lab, Millenaire3, Living Lab – Harvard, and The Lab Brazil.

#### **Sitra Lab**

The answer to the first question about Sitra Lab states, “While Sitra Lab's website does not explicitly mention the SDGs, Sitra's work is aligned with the goals of sustainable development.” This, however, is not true. When checking the sources for accuracy from the answer provided by Perplexity, Sitra Lab does explicitly contribute to the SDGs. In citation [3], the website link provides Sitra Lab’s strategy, which includes a news article about the lab titled “Pathways to goal-oriented sustainability reporting (Sitra, 2023)”. This article discusses the lab’s experience with sustainability reporting and using the SDGs as a framework for their reports. This article disputes Perplexity’s answer and demonstrates how Sitra Lab explicitly contributes to the SDGs by using the goals as a framework to report on their sustainability efforts.

### **Millenaire3**

When asking Perplexity questions 1, 4, and 5, the answers did not provide information on Millenaire3 explicitly or implicitly contributing to the SDGs. When checking the sources from Perplexity's answer, the website is published in French. To translate into English, the website link is pasted into Google translate. After the translation, it was clear that the lab has several projects that implicitly contribute to the SDGs. During a review of the lab's projects on the website, several goals are implicitly addressed, including goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (No Hunger), 3 (Good Health), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Renewable Energy), 8 (Good Jobs and Economic Growth), 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 15 (Life on Land). Millenaire3's project alignment with each goal can be reviewed in Appendix B. To ensure that an explicit contribution to the goals was not missing, a search using the website's search bar searching for the phrases 'SDG' and 'Sustainable Development Goal' in French was completed and did not surface explicit contribution of the SDGs. It is determined that Millenaire3 implicitly contributes to the SDGs.

### **Living Lab – Harvard**

In question number one, Perplexity says that the Living Lab at Harvard University does explicitly contribute to the SDGs. However, after analyzing the sources using the Control+F search function searching for the phrases "SDG" and "Sustainable Development Goal," there is no explicit mention from the sources provided by Perplexity. However, the lab implicitly contributes to the SDGs through its projects and initiatives, implied by the answers from questions two and three.

### **The Lab Brazil**

In a similar case with Sitra Lab, the answers for all three questions did not say that the Lab Brazil explicitly contributes to the SDGs. When checking the sources from the

answers, The Lab Brazil is part of a larger network of labs under the Climate Finance Lab. The Climate Finance Lab’s website categorizes each project based on an SDG, and the lab explicitly states, “Lab solutions support the Sustainable Development Goals (The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, 2023). This evidence suggests that The Lab Brazil explicitly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals. Figure 2 comes directly from the lab’s website, showing its explicit contribution to the SDGs.

## Lab solutions support the Sustainable Development Goals

Number of Lab ideas by top SDGs addressed

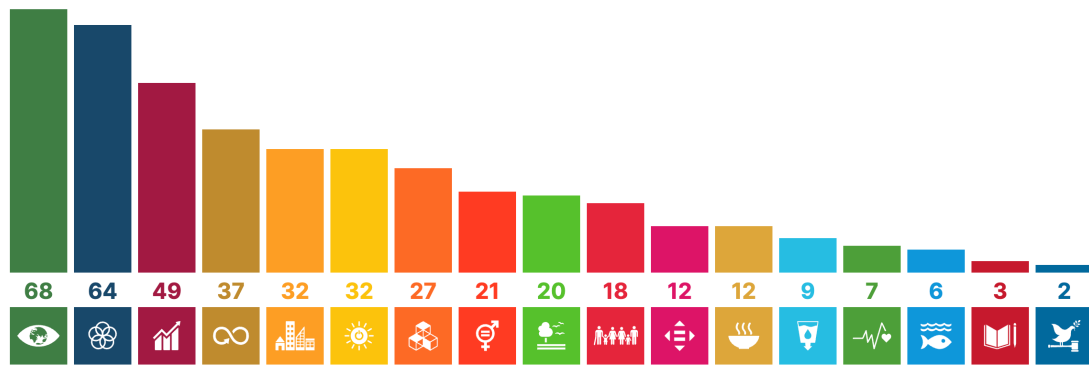


Figure 1: The Lab Brazil’s explicit contribution to the SDGs on its website's 'Impact' page.

Table 4.3 shows the results of AI and human review of SDG contribution from EPILs. Nine labs in total explicitly contribute to the SDGs, 23 labs implicitly contribute to the SDGs with their projects and initiatives aligning with one or more goals, and 32 or 100% of the labs all contribute to the SDGs either explicitly or implicitly.

**Table 3.3: SDG Questions: Results with AI and Human Review**

	Total Labs	Percent
Explicitly Contribute to SDGs	9	28.13%

Implicitly Contribute to SDGs	23	71.88%
Both Explicitly and Implicitly Contribute	32	100%

### 3.3 EPIL’s Explicit Contribution to the Goals

Perplexity correctly identified seven labs that explicitly contribute to the SDGs. Question two asks Perplexity, “How does (*lab name at URL*) contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals?”. Out of the seven labs, five labs utilize the SDGs as a framework or basis to ensure their work is contributing to the SDGs. These labs are United Future Lab Norway, the UN Development Program Accelerator Labs in Pakistan, Vinnova, Collaboratio Helvetica, and the Waag Society. Two labs, the Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) and the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation, are explicitly working towards one specific goal. The Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) explicitly state their contribution to goal 17, Partnership for the Goals, and the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation explicitly contributes to goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation. Table 4.4 provides a shortened answer by Perplexity regarding how the labs contribute to the goals. The complete answers can be accessed in Appendix B.

**Table 3.4 Explicit Contribution EPILs**

United Future Lab Norway	United Future Lab Norway contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by working together with partners from private business, academia, organizations, and the public sector to realize specific projects that address the SDGs[1][2]. The lab and its partners share knowledge, competence, and experience to find solutions to their challenges[1]. The Future Lab is part of the United Nations' program for smart and sustainable cities, United for Smart and Sustainable Cities (U4SSC - ip), and it aims to contribute to achieving the SDGs by 2030[1][4]. Through the membership in U4SSC ip, United Future Lab Norway takes part in a global network where cities in the world exchange their knowledge and strengths to find sustainable and smart solutions[2]. ...Therefore, United Future Lab Norway contributes to the SDGs by working together with partners to realize specific projects that address the SDGs, sharing knowledge, competence, and experience, and taking part
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	in a global network where cities in the world exchange their knowledge and strengths to find sustainable and smart solutions.
UN Development Program Accelerator Labs in Pakistan	...UNDP Accelerator Labs in Pakistan contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals by reimagining development solutions, identifying emerging development issues, experimenting with new approaches, promoting digital transformation, and addressing development challenges.
Vinnova	Vinnova contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by promoting sustainable growth through innovation. They base their work on the global sustainability development goals of the 2030 Agenda adopted by the United Nations[1][2][3]. ...Therefore, Vinnova's contribution to the SDGs is through enabling innovation that will contribute to solving today's societal challenges, and they stimulate collaborations where knowledge and skills from different perspectives meet and where organizations learn from each other[1][2][3].
Collaboratio Helvetica	Collaboratio Helvetica contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by empowering committed people and organizations to shift deeply ingrained attitudes and mindsets, conduct dialogues more effectively, implement new forms of collaboration, and thus collectively imagine and shape the Switzerland of tomorrow[1][3][6]. The organization creates spaces for dialogue, cooperation, and the testing of holistic solutions, and explores selected SDGs in thematic Social Labs[2][3]. Collaboratio Helvetica builds bridges between important players and unlikely allies, jointly deliberates on specific challenges, and develops real solutions and projects[2]. The organization's work, projects, and prototypes can be found on their website, sorted by SDGs[1][3]. Collaboratio Helvetica believes in Switzerland's unique potential and participatory approach to contribute to a change towards more ecological responsibility, humanity, and the common good[1][3]. Together, Collaboratio Helvetica and its community make an important contribution towards reaching the SDGs in Switzerland[1].
Waag Society	Waag Society contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by aligning its impact goals with the SDGs and the principles of Raworth's Doughnut Economics[1][2]. In 2019, Waag Society started integrating the SDGs as key performance indicators for the organization, emphasizing gender equality, innovation, inequality, sustainable cities, climate action, and strong institutions, with selected additional goals addressed by



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	specific research groups[2]. Waag Society's mission is to contribute to the research, design, and development of a sustainable, just society[6]. Waag Society contributes to the SDGs through various projects and initiatives...
Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo)	As members of WEGo, governments have committed to progress towards the SDGs, in line with Goal 17, fostering partnership and cooperation to identify approaches to delivering wellbeing[1][3].
UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation	The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals by using a holistic approach to solve environmental challenges, including uniting UCLA scholars with civic partners, conducting rigorous research, and advancing environmental equity and improving everyday lives[2]...The center is working with government and civic partners to help achieve the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 6, which pledges to ensure sustainable water and sanitation for all[6].

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### 3.4 Sustainable Development Goals Specification

Questions three and five ask Perplexity about what sustainable development goals the EPILs contribute to. While Perplexity was able to align labs with specific goals, there were four labs that lacked clear information. One of these labs is Millenaire3, which was assigned goals manually to its projects. In total, three labs lack specific SDGs they explicitly or implicitly contribute to. It is also important to note that four labs contribute to all 17 goals. The following results show that out of the remaining 29 labs, the most common goal labs contribute to is goal 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities with 21 out of 29 labs contributing to this goal. The least common goal labs contribute to is goal 16, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

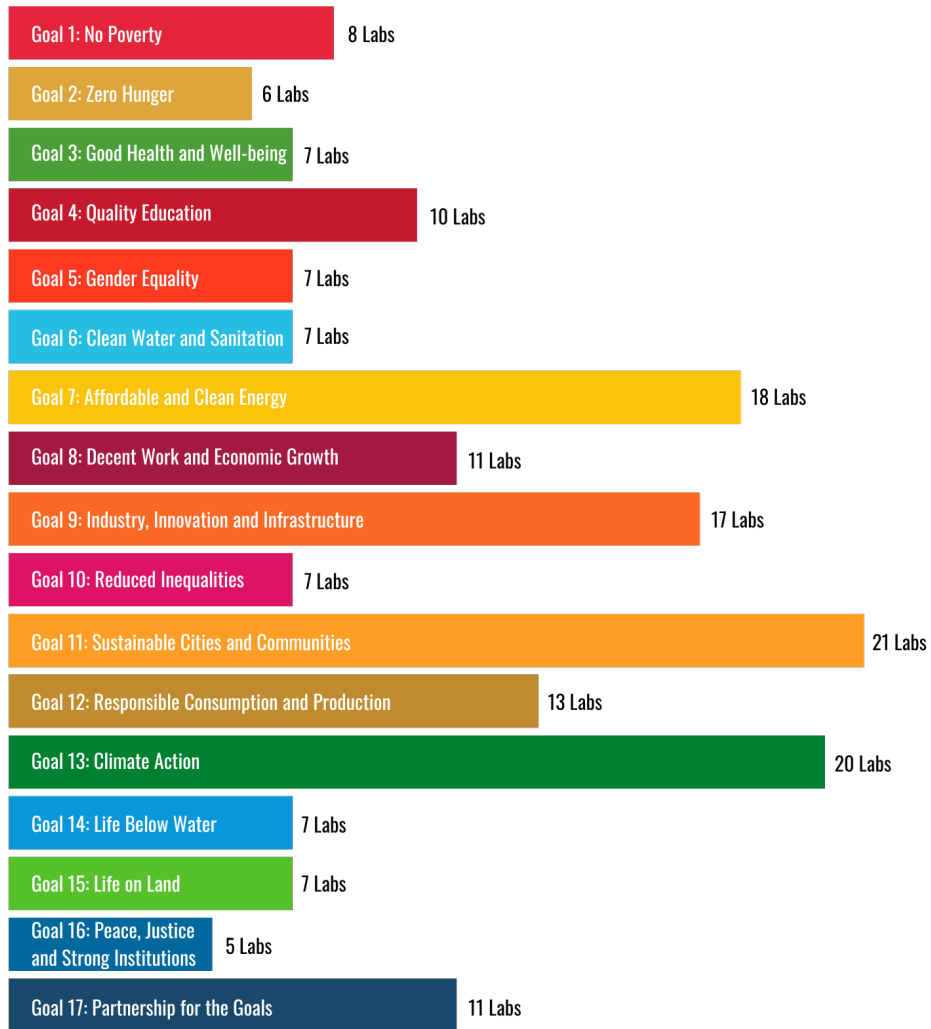


Figure 3: Sustainable Development Goal Contribution by EPILs

## **4 Discussion**

### **4.1 Labs Considered Policy Innovation Labs**

The findings reveal that less than half of the environmental policy innovation labs are considered PILs by the parameters I defined using Perplexity. Please note that it is crucial not to dismiss the labs excluded from subsequent analysis as non-policy innovation labs. Instead, these labs require additional analysis to determine their status as policy innovation labs. There is also the implication that some of these labs may act similarly to policy innovation labs but lack some characteristics to make a definitive conclusion whether it is a PIL or rather an innovation lab or service lab (Lindquist and Buttazzoni, 2021). Perplexity also only analyzes information published by or about the lab. The lab may consider itself a policy innovation lab but without published information, the program cannot make that conclusion. Since the focus of this report is strictly determining SDG contribution by EPILs, this opens the opportunity for future research to establish criteria for accurately identifying policy innovation labs and developing additional follow up questions for Perplexity to determine the status of a PIL further. Regardless, Perplexity identified nine labs initially pre-considered as policy innovation labs but were entities such as business development programs, think tanks, government initiatives, and other innovation platforms. Perplexity is a helpful tool to filter out entities that seem like they fit the description of policy innovation labs but are, in fact, not. It does however need clarifying information to determine if a lab is a policy innovation lab or another type of lab or entity.

### **4.2 EPILs Contribution to SDGs**

The results from Perplexity conclude that eight labs explicitly contribute to the sustainable development goals and 22 labs implicitly contribute to the SDGs. Those who explicitly contribute to the goals have directly stated their contribution, and those who implicitly contribute have projects and work that align with one or more SDGs. From the analysis, most labs that explicitly contribute to the SDGs have used the goals as a framework for their work. These labs ensure that their projects are actively progressing

with global goals. It is noteworthy that these labs are in European countries such as Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands, which have the highest performance scores of SDG progress compared to the rest of the world in the Sustainable Development Report of 2023 (Sachs et al., 2023). Altogether, all 32 labs analyzed for SDG contribution contributed explicitly or implicitly to the SDGs.

There were, however, errors in the initial analysis of the labs. When checking sources for accuracy, some labs explicitly mentioned their SDG contribution that Perplexity missed. It is unsure why Perplexity missed this information from the labs since the information on the websites is text data. This situation involving errors in AI chatbots has been previously warned about in publications. Chatbots are not immune to errors (Aiyappa, 2023). There was also one lab in which Perplexity could not determine its contribution altogether. Since Millenaire3 is published entirely in French, Perplexity could not provide any information on the lab. Due to this complication, a manual review of Millenaire3 using Google Translate was necessary to understand if the lab contributes to the SDGs. This process took significantly longer than the rest of the analyses using AI. Instead of a few seconds, it took a few hours to sift through the labs' publications and match projects with specific goals.

There were also four labs that Perplexity could not match with any goals. The labs were determined to be implicitly contributing to the goals. However, the websites needed more information for Perplexity to decide what specific goals they are contributing to. It is unsure what more information is needed, but when looking at the labs' websites, there is enough information for manual analysis of matching the projects to specific goals as completed with Millenaire3. Due to time constraints, this matter was not addressed in this report. Future research could investigate these labs to determine their specific goals.

In addition to goal contribution, the analysis reveals that most labs contribute to goals 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action). This trend may be attributed to the collaborative nature of the labs fostering partnerships with governments and surrounding communities to develop sustainable solutions. A prime example of this collaboration is seen in the initiatives taken by the labs at Harvard and Princeton

University, where projects extend beyond campus to address the needs of the surrounding communities. Likewise, the Dublin City Council Beta, established by the city, focuses on policy issues within the city of Dublin related to environmental and sustainability topics. These labs are also located in near urban areas, and their projects will likely reflect the community surrounding them and offer solutions to everyday life. As for the overarching environmental focus of these labs, it is expected to see projects and agendas aligning with climate action.

The goal with the least amount of contribution, goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) has a focus on something other than environmental issues. The targets of goal 16 relate to ending violence, reducing crime, and developing institutions that promote transparency and inclusivity (UN General Assembly, 2015). As for EPILs, the findings in the analysis align logically with their environmentally focused projects and initiatives. It should however be noted that environmental issues are impacted/impact peace, justice, and strong institutions (McDermott et al., 2019; Whyte, 2013) and this can be an additional avenue for further research to understand why environmental policy labs are not focusing on goal 16 despite the linkages between environmental and social issues.

### **4.3 Artificial Intelligence as a Research Method**

Before adopting AI as a research method, my original intention for this report was to conduct interviews with participants of EPILs. However, my plans shifted due to common challenges faced when conducting human research such as difficulties in participant recruitment and time constraints. The decision to use AI stemmed from realization that EPILs maintain comprehensive websites containing a wealth of information about their operations. The capacity of AI to sift through substantial information and provide a detailed summary yields numerous advantages such as simplicity, time savings, 24/7 access and detailed answers with citations. One of the most noteworthy benefits is the time savings Perplexity provided. Perplexity found specific publications and pages on a website that mention explicit SDG contribution. Moreover, it found implicit contributions matched with specific SDGs in just a few seconds.

Compared to a human review as I did with Millenaire3, instead of a few seconds it took a

few hours to sift through the websites information to find evidence of the lab contributing to specific goals.

Despite the capabilities and time savings of using AI this method has some cons. As shown in the results, there were some errors in the initial analysis. Perplexity missed information on websites and publications stating a lab's contribution to the SDGs. This error was found since every source was double-checked to ensure accurate information was being pulled from websites pertaining to the lab in question. Upon this discovery, the only lab that Perplexity could not pull any information from was Millenaire3. This lab's website is published in French with no option for an English version. Perplexity was able to analyze labs that had versions of their websites in both their native languages and English. However, with Millenaire3, the program could not pull information from the website following the specific questions asked. This translation issue makes it challenging to conduct research on entities at a global scale if the information being published does not have English counterparts. Perplexity pro version may be able to overcome this issue since it uses ChatGPT-4, which has enhanced language translation skills. However, further research would need to be conducted on the pro version to test this hypothesis. There is also the implication of some labs not having enough or accurate information about their SDG contribution. Some labs might explicitly contribute to the SDGs but may not publish this information online. This is why research using AI must be looked at through a critical lens. The conclusions from the analysis suggest EPILs contribute to the SDGs, but this is based on the information accessible by AI. Future research could address this by conducting interviews with the labs in this report to determine if the information summarized by AI is similar and accurate to the information given by lab personnel. Additional spaces for future research could test the pro version of Perplexity compared to the free version to see if there are any differences in the responses. On this note, it would be helpful to test the same questions asked in this report on another person's account with Perplexity to see if there are variations in the responses. However, labs are likely to publish information after the analysis in this report. Therefore, Perplexity is intended to provide updated information, and the responses are more than likely to change.

## **5 Conclusion**

The AI-driven analysis in this report establishes that environmental policy innovation labs play a role in advancing the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Based on information published by or about EPILs in this report, environmental policy innovation labs contribute to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It is also determined that environmental policy innovation labs are contributing the most to goals 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action) and are less likely to contribute to goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Beyond the initial findings, this report introduces a novel approach to using AI in social science research. Recognizing the advantages and disadvantages of this methodology, AI can be employed as a preliminary tool for developing research agendas by offering swift answers to research questions. It is suggested that AI be used critically by future researchers to ensure the accuracy and relevancy of information. However, as the technology of AI search tools advances, further studies can benefit from rapid AI data collection and summarization capabilities.

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## **Appendix A: AI Transcripts: Determination of PILs**

### **United Future Lab Norway**

Yes, United Future Lab Norway is a policy innovation lab that aims to contribute to achieving the United Nations' sustainable development goals<sup>125</sup>. It is a partnership between actors from the private sector, academia, and the public sector<sup>1</sup>. The lab is part of the UN's implementation program for smart and sustainable societies, and it focuses on finding sustainable and smart solutions for cities around the world<sup>2</sup>. The lab is established and operated by the municipality of Ålesund, but it also depends on contributions from partners as defined in partnership agreements<sup>2</sup>.

### **EU Policy Lab**

Yes, the EU Policy Lab at <https://blogs.ec.europa.eu/eupolicylab/> is a policy innovation lab. It is a space for cross-disciplinary exploration and innovation in policymaking, and it applies collaborative, systemic, and forward-looking approaches to help create better policies<sup>123</sup>. The lab uses foresight, behavioural insights, design for policy, and citizen engagement to develop interactions, processes, and tools that bring innovation into European policy-making<sup>36</sup>. The lab's work focuses on testing, experimenting, and co-designing with stakeholders, using tailored-made approaches and relying heavily on visualization<sup>3</sup>. The lab's latest posts include a call for interest for innovation, design, or policy labs on the topic of water resilience, exploring the future of technology foresight, and testing digital energy solutions<sup>126</sup>.

### **UN Development Program Accelerator Labs in Pakistan**

Yes, the UN Development Program Accelerator Labs in Pakistan is a policy innovation lab<sup>123</sup>. The lab is a dedicated learning space to reimagine development solutions, and it uses human-centered design strategies and employs systems and futures thinking for design with experimentation at the heart of implementation<sup>3</sup>. The lab works with the country office programs and partners to explore and experiment with new approaches, from ethnography to design, to find inclusive and human-centered approaches for meaningful change<sup>12</sup>. The lab uses a combination of multidisciplinary approaches to create more flexible, human-centered, and transformative program support<sup>12</sup>.

### **Future Transport Technology**

Based on the search results, there is no information indicating that the website <https://future.transport.nsw.gov.au/technology/technology-roadmap/summary> is a policy innovation lab. The website appears to be a technology roadmap for the future of transportation in New South Wales, Australia. However, there are other organizations and centers mentioned in the search results that are involved in transportation innovation and policy, such as the Transportation Innovation Center at MITRE<sup>3</sup> and the Center for Innovation in Transport (CENIT) <sup>5</sup>.

### **ARENA's A-Lab**

Yes, ARENA's A-Lab at <https://arena.gov.au/knowledge-innovation/a-lab/> is a policy innovation lab<sup>4</sup>. A-Lab is ARENA's grid integration innovation lab that brings together a network of people with a range of expertise to imagine, create, and show innovative solutions and projects that break down barriers to renewable energy in Australia<sup>34</sup>. It fosters collaboration and innovation to drive change in the renewable energy sector<sup>4</sup>. A-Lab is described as "the perfect thing at the perfect time" as there is more widespread demand for, and permission to, start thinking about systemic change<sup>4</sup>. It has taken 18 months to mature, but the "burning platform" for change has only recently emerged, making A-Lab ready to capitalize<sup>4</sup>.

## **Vinnova**

Yes, Vinnova is a policy innovation lab. According to their website, Vinnova currently co-organizes, follows up, and finances temporary policy labs (policy lab cases) with authorities within the framework of a government assignment. The aim is to develop an agile way of working to develop regulations that stimulate rather than hinder innovation. An important foundation in a policy lab is the ability to dare to experiment with the user at the center. The policy lab can be a temporary effort or a more long-term and lasting effort. Orientation, aim, and methods may vary. Related investments at Vinnova are within the framework of testbeds, partnership programs, and strategic innovation programs<sup>3</sup>.

## **Sitra Lab**

Yes, Sitra Lab is a policy innovation lab that brings together Finnish societal organizations to share insights, learn, and innovate together. It is a multidisciplinary program that challenges established practices and fosters trust between different parties by enabling experiments that connect various sectors and operating environments. The program supports the development of practical solutions to achieving societal changes and helps participants carry out effective experiments. The experiments are concrete in nature and are carried out in everyday operating environments. The impact of Sitra Lab's programs and experiments is assessed using various methods both during and after the programs<sup>1</sup>.

## **Impact and Innovation Unit (IIU) of the Government of Canada**

Yes, the Impact and Innovation Unit (IIU) of the Government of Canada at <https://impact.canada.ca/> is a policy innovation lab<sup>256</sup>. The IIU focuses on improving outcomes for citizens using a set of innovative instruments, such as challenge prizes<sup>2</sup>. Impact Canada is a whole-of-government effort that deploys outcomes-based policy and program approaches<sup>6</sup>. It features a novel set of rules, and a digital platform to post challenges and other initiatives to encourage innovators to participate across government departmental mandates to open up the problem-solving process to a wider set of potential collaborators<sup>6</sup>. The IIU is part of the Privy Council Office of the Government of Canada and has a Centre of Expertise with 18 core staff<sup>6</sup>. The IIU helps to translate lessons learned to inform program refinements and to foster whole-of-government learning<sup>6</sup>.

## **Lab of Tomorrow**

Based on the information available on the website, it seems that Lab of Tomorrow is not a policy innovation lab. Instead, it is a business development program that inspires businesses from Europe and partner countries to jointly create new products and services that meet local needs in developing countries<sup>3</sup>. The program activates the private sector to achieve SDG impact and solve local development challenges<sup>23</sup>. As an initiator, businesses identify unmet needs with business potential and guide the program<sup>23</sup>. The Lab of Tomorrow provides access to an extensive network of international key players from the public and private sector<sup>3</sup>. The program also identifies business opportunities in emerging markets for businesses to choose from<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, it seems that the Lab of Tomorrow is a business development program that focuses on creating sustainable and profitable business models in emerging markets, rather than a policy innovation lab.

## **Action Plan for Public Procurement Promoting Innovation (PPPI)**

The website <https://www.ioeb.at/en/> is not a policy innovation lab, but rather a platform that supports the implementation of the "Action Plan for Public Procurement Promoting Innovation (PPPI) in Austria"<sup>1</sup>. The PPPI Service Center, which is the national competence center for

innovation procurement, acts as the single point of contact for pre-commercial procurement and innovation procurement issues in Austria. It also initiates and conducts pilot projects and offers services in the fields of further education and training, in addition to running the innovation platform [www.ioeb-innovationsplattform.at](http://www.ioeb-innovationsplattform.at)[1].

Public procurement has become a topic of innovation policy, and there is research on public procurement of innovation (PPI) 23. However, the evidence suggests that public procurement mainly stimulates innovations of more incremental nature rather than true market novelties4. There are possible roles for government in fostering diversification and transformation through public procurement, and exploring the implementation of these roles is an area of research5

### **USAID's Innovation, Technology and Research (ITR) Hub**

Based on the search results, it is not explicitly stated whether USAID's Innovation, Technology, and Research (ITR) Hub is a policy innovation lab. However, the ITR Hub uses research and evidence-based practice to drive successful development outcomes2. The ITR Hub also delivers technical expertise and provides practical tools to USAID staff and partners to help maximize the impact of digital development4. Additionally, USAID announced an expansion of the Feed the Future Innovation Labs network, including two new Innovations Labs and a new research3. While the ITR Hub is committed to advancing USAID's culture of innovation by opening up international development to new people, ideas, and ways of solving problems5, it is not clear whether it is a policy innovation lab.

### **Antwerp for Climate**

It is unclear from the search results whether Antwerp for Climate at <https://www.antwerpenmorgen.be/nl> is a policy innovation lab. However, the search did reveal that Antwerp is home to several initiatives related to sustainability and the circular economy. For example, the Blue Gate Antwerp project is a climate-neutral business park in the south of Antwerp5. Additionally, the Antwerp Circular South project aims to engage the community in a circular economy through an online and offline approach6. While these initiatives are not explicitly described as policy innovation labs, they do demonstrate Antwerp's commitment to sustainability and innovation in addressing environmental challenges.

### **Millenaire3**

Yes, Millenaire3 is a policy innovation lab. However, there is no information available on what Millenaire3 does or what its focus is. The search results only show that Millennial Action Project (MAP) has launched a policy innovation lab at The Aspen Institute1

### **Dublin City Council BETA**

Yes, Dublin City Council Beta (<http://dccbeta.ie/>) is a policy innovation lab. It is a live mechanism for imagining, testing, and implementing ways to improve the experience of life in the capital city of Dublin24. It was initiated from City Architects as a staff member's 10% Innovation Time project, and was formalized as a City Architects project in January 20143. The lab provides a clear way to signal the status of something, and it is structured around six "Ps": Permission, Purse, People, Place, Process, and Partners23. Beta Projects act as trials and experiments and address key issues that the council is seeking to understand before implementing on a city-wide scale4. The method of trialling, which is called Beta Projects, could be described as "lean startup meets the planning process"3. The lab encourages feedback from the public and allows for projects to be tested without having to commit2.

### **Smart City Lab Basel**

Based on the information available on the website of Smart City Lab Basel, it is not explicitly stated whether it is a policy innovation lab or not. However, the lab is described as a platform that connects actors from industry, academia, administration, and the public, ultimately facilitating an exchange of ideas spurring new ideas and projects for ‘a smart Switzerland of tomorrow’<sup>5</sup>. The lab offers space and formats to connect actors, develop approaches, test ideas, and experience smart solutions<sup>2</sup>. It is a joint initiative by SBB and the Canton of Basel-Stadt, and it is located on the Wolf site close to Basel SBB station<sup>13</sup>. The lab promotes innovations in the areas of buildings, mobility, city logistics, and beyond for a livable, sustainable, and competitive Switzerland of tomorrow<sup>12</sup>. The lab allows experts and interested members of the public to experience smart solutions for a circular economy<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, while the Smart City Lab Basel is not explicitly described as a policy innovation lab, it is a platform that promotes innovation and facilitates the exchange of ideas among various actors.

### **Barcelona i.lab**

Based on the information available on the website, it is not clear whether the Barcelona i.lab is a policy innovation lab. However, the website states that the i.lab oversees the roll-out of pilot innovation projects with different areas at the City Council and municipal bodies. Successfully developed projects can be built into innovative public procurement processes and rolled out on the market<sup>1</sup>. This suggests that the i.lab is involved in innovation projects related to public procurement, but it does not necessarily mean that it is a policy innovation lab.

It is worth noting that there are other innovation labs in Barcelona that are focused on public policy. For example, the Barcelona Urban Lab is a tool to facilitate the use of public spaces in the city of Barcelona, to carry out tests and pilot programmes on products and services with an urban impact. The idea is to use the city as an urban laboratory. It seeks to foster business innovation in 22@ Barcelona and enable companies to test innovative products and services so that if they prove their value they can subsequently be commercialised. The Urban Lab forms part of 22@ Barcelona, a project to revitalise 200 hectares of industrial land in the city centre<sup>3</sup>.

In summary, while the Barcelona i.lab is involved in innovation projects related to public procurement, it is not clear whether it is a policy innovation lab. There are other innovation labs in Barcelona, such as the Barcelona Urban Lab, that are focused on public policy.

### **Copenhagen Solutions Lab**

Yes, Copenhagen Solutions Lab is a policy innovation lab. It is the City of Copenhagen's incubator for smart city initiatives, and it works cross-departmentally with the City's administration to identify and coordinate smart city-needs in the municipality's departments and match them with existing knowledge and solutions on the market<sup>125</sup>. The lab develops and coordinates smart city initiatives across the City of Copenhagen, and it acts as a bridge between external partners and Copenhagen Municipality's initiatives concerning smart city<sup>2</sup>. The lab also engages in public-private innovation to identify solutions that can reduce CO2 emissions, cut operational costs, and improve public services<sup>4</sup>. Additionally, the lab has developed innovative approaches to test the readiness of the market to deliver new data-sharing solutions<sup>3</sup>.

### **MediaLab Prado**

Yes, Medialab Prado in Madrid is a citizen laboratory that functions as a hub for social innovation and a center for citizen innovation<sup>12356</sup>. It is a cultural space that provides an open space for collaboration and learning with local communities and international networks<sup>3</sup>. Medialab Prado follows a participatory approach, using collective intelligence methods and fast prototyping tools such as fab labs to use and co-create digital commons<sup>2</sup>. It is part of a city-wide

initiative to increase citizen participation, create government transparency, and improve public-service delivery using information and communications technology<sup>3</sup>. Medialab Prado has also evolved into an international actor in the movement of citizen innovation labs, with a partnership with the Ibero-American General Secretariat and 23 different countries such as Spain, Portugal, and many others in Latin America<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, it can be considered a policy innovation lab that promotes social innovation and citizen participation.

### **Bristol City Innovation Team**

Based on the search results, it is not clear whether the Bristol City Innovation Team at <https://www.connectingbristol.org/> is a policy innovation lab. However, the City Innovation Team is supporting the delivery of Bristol's One City Plan, which involves a £10m investment fund for city initiatives, including those focused on innovation. The team undertakes horizon scanning, convening expertise to maintain foresight and an understanding of relevant technology, good practice, potential partners, and funding sources. They also lead cross-sector workshops to explore the future of logistics and new distribution technologies<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, Bristol has a research project called SONNET ('SOcial iNNovation in Energy Transitions') that explores new ways to finance energy efficiency and is referred to as a city lab<sup>3</sup>. While Bristol's smart city strategy focuses on how technology, data, and innovation can play a role in making Bristol a better place, it is not clear whether the Bristol City Innovation Team is a policy innovation lab<sup>4,5,6</sup>.

### **Co-mantova**

Based on the search results, it appears that CO-Mantova is a collaborative governance pact for the territory of Mantova, Italy, that aims to promote and develop the economy of collaboration and the commons<sup>1,2,4</sup>. It is a prototype of an institutionalizing process to run the city as a collaborative commons, or a "co-city"<sup>4</sup>. The Mantova Lab approach is based on the collective management of the commons and horizontal subsidiarity established by the Italian Constitution<sup>2</sup>. The project involves a co-design laboratory and co-working method that involves the actors of the project<sup>6</sup>. The collaboration toolkit of CO-Mantova is a fundamental instrument to shape the collaborative process among the actors<sup>4</sup>. While the search results do not explicitly state that CO-Mantova is a policy innovation lab, it does appear to be a collaborative initiative that involves the development of innovative solutions for the shared management of cultural commons<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, it could be considered a type of innovation lab.

### **Odense City Council**

Based on the search results, it appears that Odense City Council has a Smart City initiative, but it is not a Policy Innovation Lab. The Smart City Odense initiative was launched in 2015 and aims to use technology to improve urban development<sup>1</sup>. The initiative focuses on areas such as mobility, energy, and citizen engagement<sup>5</sup>. However, a catalog of Policy Innovation Labs in Europe lists Odense City Council's Smart City initiative as a "parent entity" under the policy area of urban development, but it does not classify it as a Policy Innovation Lab<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, it seems that while Odense City Council has a Smart City initiative, it is not considered a Policy Innovation Lab.

### **Climate Policy Lab**

Based on the information available on the website, the Climate Policy Lab at [climatepolicylab.org](http://climatepolicylab.org) is a policy innovation lab. The lab conducts independent, evidence-based research and policy analysis, providing objective insights that enhance effective climate-related choices for policy makers across the geographic and ideological spectrum<sup>4</sup>. The lab's work is focused on determining which climate policies work, which don't, and why<sup>1</sup>. The lab also provides evidence-

based findings on the efficacy of different policy tools and instruments that have been used in advancing clean energy technology<sup>3</sup>. The lab establishes teams of experts, including both in-house experts and others from their international network of academics and practitioners, for each project<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Climate Policy Lab at [climatepolicylab.org](http://climatepolicylab.org) is a policy innovation lab.

### **Earth Lab**

From the search results, there is no clear indication that the Earth Lab at [earthlab.uw.edu](http://earthlab.uw.edu) is a policy innovation lab. The EarthLab is a visionary institute at the University of Washington that pushes boundaries to address pressing environmental challenges, with urgency and action on climate and its intersection with social justice<sup>2</sup>. The EarthLab Innovations Grant Program was launched in 2019 to fund actionable environmental research<sup>3</sup>. The program funds projects that are risky, new ideas with high potential<sup>6</sup>. The EarthLab provides critical technical, operational, and communications support for its eight member organizations, UW programs, and centers dedicated to addressing complex environmental problems<sup>4</sup>. The member organizations include the Doris Duke Conservation Scholars Program, the Nippon Foundation Ocean Nexus Center, the Northwest Climate Adaptation Science Center, and the Office of the Washington State Climatologist, among others<sup>4</sup>. The EarthLab also hosts events and workshops to facilitate the development of new interdisciplinary collaborations to take on pressing climate-related challenges<sup>5</sup>. However, there is no clear indication that the EarthLab is a policy innovation lab.

### **Energy Transition Policy Modeling Lab**

Based on the search results, it is not explicitly stated whether the Energy Transition Policy Modeling Lab at TU Delft is a policy innovation lab. However, the lab is described as an experimental lab that aims to perform innovative and interdisciplinary research on the development of new approaches, methods, and tools for fostering an effective, fair, and legitimate energy transition<sup>4</sup>. The lab brings together various types of social science expertise to create insights into the complexity of the transitions and decisions<sup>3</sup>. The lab also uses simulation modeling to simulate the complexity of the energy transition, which may help to unravel many of the challenges and trade-offs<sup>2</sup>. The lab studies behavior in and design of the energy transition from various perspectives and with various methods<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, while the lab is not explicitly referred to as a policy innovation lab, it does seem to be an innovative and interdisciplinary lab that focuses on the energy transition and uses simulation modeling to study the behavior and design of the energy transition.

### **Resilience Lab**

Based on the information available on the website of the Resilience Lab at TU Delft, it is a lab that pioneers new resilience-based methods and tools that make use of the unique opportunities of novel technologies and data so that we can adapt to changing situations, and organize our societies for the future. They analyze and solve urgent challenges, such as making our cities climate-resilient, shaping resilient health care systems, organizing collective action initiatives, or improving disaster resilience. They design and develop innovative methods and tools for improving resilience, and strive to empower policy, practice, and communities with innovative tools and knowledge to make a case for policy change and action. Therefore, based on this information, it can be concluded that the Resilience Lab at TU Delft is a policy innovation lab.

### **Innovation Design Lab**

Based on the information available on the website, it is not clear whether the Innovation Design Lab at <https://www.innovationdesignlab.it/> is a policy innovation lab. The website describes the lab as a place where design practice drives innovation in favor of entrepreneurship and



sustainability<sup>2</sup>. However, there is no mention of policy innovation or any indication that the lab is involved in policymaking.

Policy innovation labs are a relatively new approach to policymaking that use co-design to engage various stakeholders in an innovative co-creation of policies<sup>6</sup>. They aim to facilitate the implementation of novel approaches into the policy framework by taking constant feedback from relevant stakeholders into account<sup>6</sup>.

There are several policy innovation labs around the world, including the Policy Innovation Lab at the McCourt School of Public Policy<sup>5</sup>, and the Systemic Innovation Design Network's Innovation Design Lab<sup>12</sup>. However, based on the available information, it is not clear whether the Innovation Design Lab at <https://www.innovationdesignlab.it/> is a policy innovation lab.

### **Living Laboratory at Cornell**

Based on the search results, the Living Laboratory at Cornell is not explicitly described as a policy innovation lab. The Living Laboratory is a program that harnesses campus systems for sustainable improvement, utilizes the community for behavior change research, and opens campus resources and data for teaching and research<sup>1234</sup>. The Living Laboratory is a test-bed for innovation, and the acceleration of research and solutions where teaching, exploration, and application can accelerate sustainability and climate progress<sup>4</sup>. The Living Laboratory is a place where students and faculty can conduct research and apply their findings to improve campus sustainability and advance solutions that improve the campus, region, and world<sup>12346</sup>. However, there is no mention of policy innovation in the search results.

### **Campus as a Living Lab - California State University**

Based on the search results, it appears that the "Campus as a Living Lab" program at California State University is not a policy innovation lab. Rather, it is a program that integrates academics with facilities management to provide students with hands-on experiences to help meet the university's sustainability goals<sup>6</sup>. The program is an outcome of funding from the National Science Foundation and is part of the 2014 CSU Sustainability Policy, which aims to integrate sustainability into the academic curriculum<sup>1</sup>. The program involves faculty and facilities operations staff working together to incorporate a specific university challenge into the curricula of courses<sup>1</sup>. Students are responsible for analyzing sustainability problems and implementing and evaluating sustainable solutions using the campus as a living laboratory<sup>2</sup>. The program includes projects such as assessing the feasibility of restoring the campus using green/food-waste-derived compost and other campus resources, studying how ecologically efficient the buildings are, and identifying ways to make them more efficient<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, the "Campus as a Living Lab" program is not a policy innovation lab, but rather a program that integrates sustainability into the academic curriculum and provides students with hands-on experiences to help meet the university's sustainability goals.

### **Living Laboratory - University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign**

Based on the search results, the Campus as a Living Laboratory program at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign is not explicitly referred to as a policy innovation lab. However, it is a program designed to link campus sustainability targets to national and global sustainability, energy, and environment challenges, and it turns the campus into a test bed for solutions to real-world problems<sup>256</sup>. The program provides seed money for promising faculty-led teams that engage with interdisciplinary sustainability issues on campus or in neighborhood communities in their proposal development<sup>2</sup>. The program is designed to promote campus sustainability via hundreds of projects on campus under the Illinois Climate Action Plan (iCAP) <sup>256</sup>. The program is also committed to promoting sustainability research and education as well as campus

sustainability enhancement<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, while the Campus as a Living Laboratory program is not explicitly referred to as a policy innovation lab, it is a program that promotes sustainability research and education and uses the campus as a test bed for solutions to real-world problems.

### **UCLA Sustainable LA Grand Challenge**

Based on the search results, it is not explicitly stated whether the UCLA Sustainable LA Grand Challenge is a policy innovation lab. However, the initiative is an interdisciplinary university-wide initiative aimed at applying UCLA research, expertise, and education to help transform Los Angeles into the world's most sustainable megacity by 2050<sup>12</sup>. The Sustainable LA Grand Challenge team supports UCLA experts and advances the vision of a sustainable Los Angeles by catalyzing interdisciplinary teams and funding for research and educational programs that advance Los Angeles County and City sustainability goals, connecting UCLA's faculty, students, and staff to each other and to external partners who want their help to make it happen, and creating the next generation of sustainability leaders and problem-solvers<sup>12</sup>. The initiative also has a fellowship program that supports UCLA graduate students from any discipline to work with UCLA faculty mentors in partnership with external partners to discover and co-develop sustainable interventions that center on improving equity, diversity, and inclusion in the Los Angeles region<sup>3</sup>. While the initiative does not explicitly describe itself as a policy innovation lab, it does appear to be a collaborative effort to address sustainability challenges in Los Angeles through research, education, and partnerships.

### **City Design Lab**

Based on the information available on the website of the City Design Lab, there is no clear indication that it is a policy innovation lab. The City Design Lab uses design to explore various issues linked to territories and cities, including their spatial, social, environmental, and economic transformation. The lab's designers work across a range of research, action, and experimentation levers, covering objects, spaces, services, transport and mobility, governance, urban and territorial projects, and more. The lab's activities include theoretical and empirical design research, through projects and action research bringing together mixed and interdisciplinary teams (academic, professional and institutional, public and private). The lab's methodology includes systemic design, which uses systems thinking to tackle complex issues, and regenerative design, which proposes to go beyond neutral environmental performance by promoting projects that benefit society and nature in a systemic perspective and with a territorialized approach<sup>15</sup>.

Policy innovation labs are a type of lab that focuses on applying experimental approaches to testing and developing public policies. They are characterized by a commitment to the design-thinking methodology<sup>2</sup>. While the City Design Lab may engage in some policy design work, it is not clear that it is a policy innovation lab in the sense that it is focused on developing and testing public policies. Therefore, based on the available information, it is not accurate to describe the City Design Lab as a policy innovation lab.

### **NRT - INFEWS - Living Lab (UCLA)**

Based on the search results, it is not clear whether the NRT-INFEWS Living Lab at UCLA is a policy innovation lab. The NRT-INFEWS program at UCLA combines research, education, and communication training to educate future leaders towards delivering comprehensive solutions to food, energy, and water systems (FEWS) challenges in urban systems under the pressures of global climate change<sup>2</sup>. The Living Lab at UCLA is a seed concept for vertical farming and aims to develop innovative technological advances<sup>3</sup>. However, there is no clear indication that either of these programs is specifically focused on policy innovation.

## **eGovlab**

Based on the information available on the website, it is not clear whether the eGovlab at <https://egovlab.eu/> is a policy innovation lab. However, it is a Stockholm University Centre for Excellence in e-Governance Studies focused on driving European and international research collaboration<sup>12</sup>. The lab delivers research projects across a range of sectors from decision support systems and geospatial information systems to misinformation and solutions aiming at mobile inclusiveness, democracy, and smart communities<sup>2</sup>. The research interests of the lab are centered on three pillars: Anticipatory & Adaptive Governance, Public Service Re-design, and Smart & Sustainable Communities<sup>6</sup>. The lab operates on the assumption that good governance based on openness, collective decision-making, and co-creation can improve services to citizens and boost economic performance in Sweden, the Nordics, and the European Union at large<sup>2</sup>.

## **The Policy Observatory**

Based on the information available on the website, it does not appear that The Policy Observatory at <https://thepolicyobservatory.aut.ac.nz/home> is a policy innovation lab. Rather, it is a research organization that conducts and commissions research on economic, social, and environmental policy issues in New Zealand<sup>3</sup>. The organization produces a range of outputs, from reports on public policy issues to wider projects that span a variety of media formats<sup>4</sup>. One of their projects is The Briefing Papers, which provides backgrounders and opinion pieces on critical issues facing New Zealand society, written by experts to inform public debate<sup>124</sup>. The Policy Observatory aims to promote and facilitate the “critic and conscience” role of the University, and ultimately, to ensure that policy advances the common good<sup>3</sup>.

## **Imagination Lancaster**

Imagination Lancaster is an open and exploratory design-led research lab at Lancaster University<sup>3</sup>. They conduct interdisciplinary design and architecture research into current and future challenges, providing fresh perspectives on real-world issues that focus on facilitating innovation<sup>4</sup>. They apply their exploratory research to transform products, places, services, and policy for the common good<sup>3</sup>. They have extensive experience collaborating with academics, public, private, and third sectors to deliver research with measurable real-world economic and social impact<sup>2</sup>.

While Imagination Lancaster is not explicitly described as a policy innovation lab, they do conduct research into the future implications of policy initiatives in creative ways<sup>4</sup>. They also have a project called "Region27 Co-Design for Public Policy" which involves the development of innovation labs that are defined and run by local communities, developing new ways of engaging citizens in the policy-making process<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, while they are not exclusively a policy innovation lab, they do conduct research related to policy and engage in projects that involve policy-making.

## **Campus as Lab (CAL) - Princeton University**

Yes, the Campus as Lab (CAL) initiative at Princeton University is a policy innovation lab that facilitates opportunities for students to engage in applied research and course-related projects that utilize Princeton University’s campus as a test bed for sustainability problem-solving<sup>3</sup>. The CAL program encourages students to develop new ideas and pilot innovative solutions that advance the University’s Sustainability Action Plan<sup>3</sup>. The program works actively with student and faculty researchers in using Princeton's campus for sustainability research and experiential learning<sup>12</sup>. The use of the "campus as a laboratory" has gained popularity at Princeton and institutions worldwide<sup>4</sup>. The approach can be used to study a range of topics, from energy conservation to natural resource management, to the human relationship with the environment<sup>4</sup>. The campus-as-

a-lab approach represents a way to broaden the applications of the University's dual missions of education and research<sup>4</sup>.

### **Living Lab - Portland State University**

Based on the information available on the Living Lab program at Portland State University, it is not explicitly described as a policy innovation lab. The Living Lab program engages students and faculty in campus-based applied sustainability projects in partnership with operational staff<sup>123</sup>. The program empowers students, faculty, and staff to apply creative and innovative approaches to campus-based research questions or challenges, and advance and inform campus sustainability goals<sup>1</sup>. The Living Lab program is facilitated as a partnership between the PSU Planning & Sustainability Office, Facilities & Property Management department, and Institute for Sustainable Solutions<sup>1</sup>. The Planning & Sustainability Office at PSU aims to align policy, practice, and planning with PSU's sustainability goals<sup>5</sup>. While the Living Lab program may involve policy innovation, it is not explicitly described as a policy innovation lab.

### **Campus Living Laboratory - Mount Holyoke College**

Based on the search results, there is no indication that the Campus Living Laboratory at Mount Holyoke College is a policy innovation lab. The Campus Living Laboratory is a strategic initiative that transforms the natural and built landscape of the college into a destination for hands-on, multidisciplinary undergraduate research and teaching<sup>4</sup>. It provides opportunities for independent student research and inspiration, and allows students to advance discipline-specific and interdisciplinary learning to foster new ways of perceiving both the natural and built campus landscape<sup>12</sup>. The Fimbel Maker & Innovation Lab at Mount Holyoke College is a separate facility that supports novices and experts alike as they turn their ideas into tangible reality, and fosters collaboration across the college to inspire students to pursue careers and projects they might never have considered<sup>3</sup>.

### **Public Collaboration Lab**

Based on the information available on the website, it seems that the Public Collaboration Lab is a collaborative design initiative exploring the potential and value of strategic collaboration between local government and design education to service, policy, and social innovation<sup>2</sup>. The lab aims to provide a 'de-risked space' for council staff, university staff, students, and citizens to collaborate in interdisciplinary research and practice to explore and experiment with new ways of designing and delivering place-based solutions to local challenges<sup>2</sup>.

While the Public Collaboration Lab does not explicitly state that it is a policy innovation lab, it does mention that it works on co-creating place-based solutions to local challenges, which could include policy solutions<sup>12</sup>. Additionally, the lab's research activities include exploring the potential for co-designing to democratize public service and policy innovation and improve public outcomes<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, it is possible that the Public Collaboration Lab could be considered a policy innovation lab, but this is not explicitly stated on their website.

### **Care Design Lab**

Based on the information available on the website of the Care Design Lab at <https://en.lecolededesign.com/research-design-labs/care-design-lab/>, it is not explicitly stated that the lab is a policy innovation lab. However, the lab's research areas include public policy design, which aims to support the transformation of public services and guarantee the commitment of stakeholders in central, decentralized, and territorial administrations. The lab also aims to train designers in the fields of health, social action, and public innovation. The methodology of the Care Design Lab is based on design-led research with a project approach, rooted in a region and

positioned in a design epistemology with interdisciplinary teams. The methodological and reflexive approaches of the various design practices are at the heart of the development of design-led research, particularly within the Design and Innovation in Public Policy Chair (2017-2021). Therefore, while the Care Design Lab is not explicitly labeled as a policy innovation lab, it does have a focus on public policy design and innovation in the fields of health and social action.

### **Global Policy Lab**

Based on the information available on the website, it is not clear whether the Global Policy Lab is a policy innovation lab. The website provides information about the lab's research, team, and impact, but it does not explicitly state that it is a policy innovation lab. The lab's research focuses on a range of topics, including COVID-19 forecasting and management, public mobility data, and targeting aid better<sup>26</sup>. The "Get Involved" section of the website lists opportunities for full-time researchers, doctoral fellows, graduate student researchers, undergraduate research opportunities, research partners, program leads, and donors<sup>3</sup>. While the lab's research and activities may involve policy innovation, it is not clear whether the lab identifies as a policy innovation lab.

### **Medea Living Lab**

Based on the search results, it is not clear whether Medea Living Lab at <https://mau.se/en/research/research-platforms/medea/> is a policy innovation lab. Medea Lab is a transdisciplinary media lab where researchers and artists address cultural and societal challenges through experiments, installations, and interventions<sup>125</sup>. Medea Lab is also a research center that has initiated both Fabriken and Connectivity Lab, which are boundary organizations that aim to facilitate collaboration between players belonging to diverse communities such as academia, industry, citizens, and policymakers<sup>6</sup>. However, there is no clear indication that Medea Lab is specifically a policy innovation lab.

### **Living Lab - Harvard University**

The Living Lab at Harvard is a project-based course that combines pedagogy and applied research to advance the climate change goals of Harvard and other institutions, governments, and companies<sup>123</sup>. It is a sustainability accelerator that incubates, pilots, and accelerates transformative new ideas on campus and with partners to test and validate innovative solutions<sup>1</sup>. The Living Lab is part of Harvard's "campus as a living laboratory" initiative, which supports projects that use the campus as a test site for developing solutions that enhance well-being and mitigate climate impact, or help neighboring communities tackle these problems<sup>2</sup>.

The Living Lab is not specifically referred to as a policy innovation lab in the search results. However, it is a project-based course that combines pedagogy and applied research to advance climate change goals, and it incubates, pilots, and accelerates transformative new ideas on campus and with partners to test and validate innovative solutions<sup>1</sup>. These features are similar to those of a policy innovation lab, which is a type of organization that uses design thinking and experimentation to develop and test new policies and programs<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, it is possible to view the Living Lab as a type of policy innovation lab that focuses on sustainability and climate change.

### **MIT CoLab**

Based on the search results, MIT CoLab is not explicitly described as a policy innovation lab. Rather, it is described as a center for planning and development within the MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning that supports collaborative action and innovation<sup>1234</sup>. CoLab facilitates the interchange of knowledge and resources between MIT and community organizations, and engages students to be practitioners of this approach to community change and

sustainability<sup>34</sup>. CoLab's work supports democratizing economies and self-determination, and they strive to produce shared wealth and collective well-being<sup>134</sup>. While CoLab's work may inform policy, it is not explicitly described as a policy innovation lab.

### **DiLaAg**

According to the information available on the DiLaAg website, DiLaAg is a "Digitalization and Innovation Laboratory in Agricultural Sciences"<sup>1</sup>. The website further explains that the project aims to establish a scientific nucleus to deal with digitalization in the context of agriculture and science, including training young scientists through a doctorate college and creating a platform for research, development, training, and consulting<sup>1</sup>.

While the term "policy innovation lab" is not explicitly mentioned on the DiLaAg website, a search for "policy innovation lab" yields results related to the McCourt School of Public Policy at Georgetown University<sup>3</sup> and a catalog of policy innovation labs in Europe<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, based on the available information, it is unclear whether DiLaAg is a policy innovation lab.

### **LabIN Granada**

Based on the information available on the LabIN Granada website, it is a laboratory of citizen innovation in Granada that focuses on generating ideas and solutions to academic and social problems that affect the Granada community<sup>14</sup>. However, there is no clear indication that it is a policy innovation lab. A policy innovation lab is a scientific laboratory-like structure that seeks policy solutions in collaboration with citizens<sup>5</sup>. The Policy Innovation Lab at the McCourt School of Public Policy, for example, offers hands-on experiences to help students develop the skills to create policy that serves and responds to the needs of communities<sup>2</sup>. While LabIN Granada may be involved in generating innovative solutions to social problems, there is no clear indication that it is specifically focused on policy innovation.

### **Collaboratio Helvetica**

Yes, Collaboratio Helvetica is a policy innovation lab that focuses on social innovation and change processes<sup>45</sup>. They use Social Innovation Labs as a process to address complex challenges that cannot be solved by linear strategic planning. They bring together stakeholders from all sectors to represent a diversity of perspectives, work with prototyping and sustained efforts with the right to fail and try again, and tackle the root causes of a challenge to have a systemic impact<sup>4</sup>. Collaboratio Helvetica also acquires, develops, and shares knowledge, tools, and methods for systems change, builds the needed infrastructure and resources for systems change initiatives towards the SDGs, and co-initiates, supports, and holds spaces for transformation, collaboration, and co-creation across sectors<sup>1</sup>.

### **Response Innovation Lab**

Based on the information available on the website, it is not clear whether the Response Innovation Lab in Uganda is a policy innovation lab. The website provides information about the lab's activities, including conducting humanitarian innovation data and analytics, developing an ecosystem map of the local response, and supporting challenge holders to identify funding opportunities to pilot solutions<sup>1</sup>. However, there is no mention of policy innovation or policy development on the website.

A policy innovation lab is a type of innovation lab that focuses on developing and testing new policies and policy solutions<sup>5</sup>. While the Response Innovation Lab in Uganda may be involved in developing solutions to humanitarian challenges, it is not clear whether they are specifically focused on policy innovation.

### **Innovation lab of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)**

Based on the information available on the website [bidinnovacion.org/en](http://bidinnovacion.org/en), the Innovation Lab of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is a social innovation lab that promotes social innovation as a tool to improve equality in Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>15</sup>. The lab operates at the crossroads of multiple sectors and promotes joint efforts of various actors to identify problems, prioritize them, generate solutions, and implement, evaluate, and scale them<sup>1</sup>. The lab has developed a methodology where citizens define and prioritize their problems and are connected with actors that have the capacity, interest, and resources to address them<sup>1</sup>. The lab is an initiative promoted by the Competitiveness and Innovation Division of the IDB, which supports the strengthening of the science, technology, and innovation systems in Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>15</sup>.

Therefore, based on the information available on the website [bidinnovacion.org/en](http://bidinnovacion.org/en), the Innovation Lab of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is a social innovation lab, and there is no indication that it is a policy innovation lab.

### **The Behavioral Insights Team (BIT)**

The Behavioral Insights Team (BIT) is a social purpose company that creates and applies behavioral insights to drive positive change and help people, communities, and organizations thrive<sup>2</sup>. They work with a range of clients and partners, including all levels of government, private sector, and philanthropy businesses, to tackle their biggest challenges<sup>1</sup>. BIT offers expert behavioral science consultancy that yields results, helping clients to scale within their industry by giving them a gentle nudge using research and data focused on human behavior<sup>13</sup>.

While BIT does not explicitly describe itself as a policy innovation lab, they do work to develop better systems, policies, products, and services that drive positive change<sup>2</sup>. They have run over 1000 projects to date, including over 700 randomized controlled trials in dozens of countries, and have a track record of success across a range of areas and types of clients<sup>2</sup>. BIT also shares lessons learned, publishes their work in regular policy reports and in peer-reviewed academic publications, and supports wider adoption of effective frameworks, such as EAST and MINDSPACE<sup>2</sup>.

In summary, while BIT does not explicitly describe itself as a policy innovation lab, they do work to develop better policies and systems that drive positive change. They offer expert behavioral science consultancy that yields results and have a track record of success across a range of areas and types of clients.

### **City as Living Laboratory (CALL)**

Based on the search results, it is not clear whether City as Living Laboratory (CALL) at [cityaslivinglab.org](http://cityaslivinglab.org) is a policy innovation lab. However, CALL is an organization that aims to raise environmental awareness and promote sustainable development of urban communities through the arts<sup>12</sup>. CALL sees artists as key players in addressing environmental challenges in cities and works with scientists, urban planning experts, key community actors, and government officials to develop interdisciplinary programs<sup>2</sup>. CALL's programs include walks, workshops, and other exploratory activities that integrate informal learning, grassroots activism, artistic vision, and scientific knowledge<sup>23</sup>. CALL has completed various programs and is continuing to seek support for its endeavors<sup>45</sup>. The organization has a board of directors that includes individuals with expertise in design innovation, architecture, and landscape architecture<sup>6</sup>.

### **Repsol Technology Lab**

Based on the search results, it is not clear whether the Repsol Technology Lab is a policy innovation lab. The Repsol Technology Lab is a research, development, and innovation center that focuses on creating efficient methods based on the team's talent, the development and application of cutting-edge technology, and an innovative integrated management system<sup>125</sup>. The lab is an example of one of the most cutting-edge private R&D models in Spain, based on open innovation<sup>24</sup>. The Repsol Technology Lab has a global vision for innovation and works to transform the energy sector through technological innovation, promoting new technologies that speed up the energy change<sup>6</sup>. However, there is no information in the search results that suggests that the Repsol Technology Lab is a policy innovation lab.

### **DOLL Living Lab**

Based on the information available on the DOLL Living Lab website, it is not explicitly stated whether it is a policy innovation lab. However, DOLL Living Lab is described as a "neutral ground" where public and private actors can test, showcase, and be inspired by cutting-edge technology<sup>2</sup>. It is also mentioned that DOLL Living Lab works together with private companies, regional and local authorities, and research institutions to accelerate innovation and adoption of sustainable and digital city solutions<sup>1</sup>. The focus areas of DOLL Living Lab include intelligent lighting, smart mobility, and smart buildings<sup>2</sup>.

While DOLL Living Lab does not appear to be a policy innovation lab in the traditional sense, it does seem to be a platform for collaboration and innovation between various stakeholders in the field of smart city solutions.

### **SVID**

Based on the search results, it is not clear whether SVID at <https://svid.se/> is a policy innovation lab. The website describes SVID as an organization that contributes to sustainable social, economic, and environmental development by inspiring companies and organizations to use design as an approach and process<sup>15</sup>. However, there is no mention of SVID being a policy innovation lab. The other search results describe different policy innovation labs, such as the Policy Innovation Lab at the McCourt School of Public Policy<sup>2</sup> and the Policy Innovation Lab at Race Forward<sup>3</sup>.

### **GrünStattGrau**

Based on the search results, GrünStattGrau is an innovation lab that focuses on promoting and facilitating the implementation of green building practices in Austria<sup>345</sup>. It is the first Austrian network point for greening projects in the public and private sector, with over 300 network partners from the economy, science, and administration sectors<sup>5</sup>. GrünStattGrau was launched as the first innovation laboratory within the framework of the bmvit program "City of Tomorrow" to promote collaboration and synergies in the research sector "Green City" and support implementing cutting-edge projects<sup>4</sup>. The innovation laboratory emphasizes shared, interdisciplinary learning and development, employing open-access methods, the mutual exchange of best-practice examples, and active participation by residents<sup>4</sup>. The aim is to identify new topics and strategies for green cities and to develop these further in co-creation processes together with citizens, the administration, and policymakers<sup>4</sup>. GrünStattGrau provides customized service facilities, including project-related services for demonstration and R&D projects, initial guidance, an exhibitor-, experts- and technology platform, certification procedures, project development, advanced training, and the development of business models<sup>4</sup>.



### **FISSAC Living Labs**

Based on the information available on the FISSAC Living Labs website, it is not explicitly stated whether FISSAC Living Labs Germany is a policy innovation lab. However, FISSAC Living Labs are described as "living-lab-type activities within our networks"<sup>1</sup>, which suggests that they are a type of living lab. Living labs are defined as networks composed of heterogeneous actors, resources, and activities that integrate user-centered research and open innovation<sup>2</sup>. The FISSAC Living Labs are designed to establish sectorial approaches to identify and mitigate barriers regarding the effective uptake of construction and demolition waste and to convert these materials<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, while FISSAC Living Labs Germany may not be explicitly described as a policy innovation lab, they are a type of living lab that focuses on innovation in the construction and demolition waste sector.

### **CityStudio**

Yes, CityStudio Vancouver is a policy innovation lab<sup>5</sup>. It is an innovation hub that brings together city staff, students, faculty, and community to co-create experimental projects that make Vancouver more sustainable, equitable, joyful, and inclusive<sup>2</sup>. CityStudio Vancouver aims to shift the way students, city staff, faculty, and community members work together to co-create solutions for the city, and its mission is to innovate and experiment with the ways cities are co-created while teaching students the skills needed to succeed in today's economy and inspire action in the community and government<sup>2</sup>. CityStudio Vancouver is a collaboration between the City of Vancouver and the city's public postsecondary institutions, and it was founded by representatives from Simon Fraser University and UBC<sup>5</sup>.

### **Labsus - Laboratorio per la sussidiarieta**

Based on the search results, it is not clear whether Labsus - Laboratorio per la sussidiarieta at <http://www.labsus.org/> is a policy innovation lab. While the term "policy innovation lab" is mentioned in one of the search results<sup>6</sup>, it is in reference to a catalog of such labs in Europe and does not specifically mention Labsus. The other search results describe Labsus as a laboratory for subsidiarity, with a clear goal of empowering people to address their own needs and capabilities<sup>2345</sup>. However, there is no explicit mention of Labsus being a policy innovation lab.

### **Socialab Mexico**

Based on the search results, it is not clear whether Socialab Mexico at <https://socialab.com/mx/> is a policy innovation lab. The website does not provide any information about being a policy innovation lab<sup>12</sup>. However, there are some articles that mention policy innovation in Mexico, such as the creation of social pensions<sup>35</sup>. There is also a company called Social Labs that is involved in innovation, but it is not clear if it is related to Socialab Mexico<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, without further information, it is not possible to determine whether Socialab Mexico is a policy innovation lab.

### **Demos Helsinki**

Based on the search results, Demos Helsinki is a think tank that conducts research, offers consulting services, and hosts a global alliance of social innovators<sup>1</sup>. They have supported the Finnish Ministry of Employment and Economic Affairs to launch a competence center for social innovation<sup>2</sup>. They have also published experimentation guidelines for the Latvian public sector, which propose ways to enhance policy-making in Latvia<sup>3</sup>. Additionally, they have developed a new model for collaboration called the Experiment Co-Creation Platform (ECP) and have published a handbook for it<sup>4</sup>. Finally, they have published a report on an operative model for implementing missions<sup>6</sup>.

While Demos Helsinki is involved in social innovation and policy-making, it is not explicitly referred to as a policy innovation lab in the search results. However, their work in developing new models for collaboration and experimentation, as well as their support for social innovation and policy-making, suggest that they may have some similarities to a policy innovation lab.

### **TNO Innovation for Life**

Based on the search results, there is no clear indication that TNO Innovation for Life is a policy innovation lab. TNO is a research organization that generates innovations to address societal issues and the earning capacity of the Netherlands<sup>1</sup>. TNO's Strategy and Policy department focuses on strategic policy issues regarding innovation, but they do not focus on the technical side of innovation<sup>2</sup>. They investigate how missions can best be set up and what opportunities this offers for the Netherlands<sup>3</sup>. However, there is no mention of TNO being a policy innovation lab.

It is worth noting that there are other organizations that have innovation policy labs, such as the Innovation Policy Lab (IPL) at the Munk School of Global Affairs & Public Policy<sup>6</sup>. Carlos Montalvo's lab at TNO also focuses on behavior and innovation policy<sup>5</sup>.

### **Waag Society**

Yes, the Waag Society is a policy innovation lab. According to their website, Waag Society is a Future Lab for technology and society, consisting of twelve research labs that conduct research on various themes related to technology and society<sup>2</sup>. They use research methods to empower as many people as possible and offer courses for young people and professionals to develop students' skills in new technologies and manufacturing methods<sup>2</sup>. Waag Society has been assigned the role of Futurelab by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science<sup>2</sup>. They execute many projects funded by public institutions and organizations, such as the European Commission, CLICKNL, and Grant for the Web<sup>2</sup>. They are also involved in several EU programs, such as Express to Connect, meSch, Smart City SDK, Open Cities, Commons 4 Europe, and APPS4EUROPE<sup>5</sup>. Waag Society performs user research, is involved in co-creation practice, and develops personal (location-based) technologies<sup>5</sup>. They have the capability to host events that go beyond the scope of a research project, providing opportunities for generating impact from the project results to businesses and society at large<sup>5</sup>.

### **Public Participatory City Lab**

The website <http://www.participatorycity.org/tools-to-act> is a platform that aims to create positive systemic change through community-wide mobilization<sup>1</sup>. While it is not explicitly referred to as a "policy innovation lab," it shares some similarities with the concept. Policy innovation labs are intensive, applied policy courses that prepare students to become public interest leaders<sup>3</sup>. They use human-centered design to identify solutions rooted in real life and create holistic policy and service products that change how public services deliver value<sup>4</sup>. They also collaborate with government agencies, institutions, and foundations to improve policy and services for millions of people across the country<sup>4</sup>.

The Participatory City Foundation, which created the Tools to Act platform, aims to create positive systemic change by connecting people and ideas where they live and work with a sense that we can and must do better<sup>1</sup>. While it is not a policy innovation lab in the traditional sense, it shares some similarities with the concept, such as using community-wide mobilization to create positive change. Therefore, it could be considered a type of policy innovation lab.

### **Urban Sustainable Development Lab**

Based on the information available on the website of the Urban Sustainable Development Lab, it is not explicitly stated whether it is a policy innovation lab or not. However, the website mentions

that the lab works with private and public sector organizations and has covered themes such as waste management, social housing, energy, and climate change<sup>1</sup>. The lab also defines and co-produces solutions with communities, taking their life-experiences as a focus, and generates accessible and affordable outcomes that can be scaled by governments to help cities address the genuine needs of their communities, using cutting-edge technology<sup>3</sup>.

Therefore, while the Urban Sustainable Development Lab does not explicitly identify as a policy innovation lab, it does work with private and public sector organizations to develop solutions that can be scaled by governments to address the needs of communities.

### **ThinkPlace**

Based on the information available on the ThinkPlace website, it is not explicitly stated whether or not it is a policy innovation lab. However, the website does mention that ThinkPlace helps leaders from the public, private, and NGO sectors change things for the better, whether it's a new strategy, a policy initiative, a digital transformation, a service delivery innovation, a change to an organization, or a research need to guide decision-making<sup>1</sup>. Additionally, the website mentions that ThinkPlace relies upon a vast toolbox, with world-leading approaches to design thinking, research, innovation, and transformation in complex systems, and an array of deep topic expertise<sup>134</sup>. Therefore, while it is not explicitly stated that ThinkPlace is a policy innovation lab, it appears that they do work with leaders from various sectors to tackle complex challenges and provide innovative solutions, which may include policy initiatives.

### **China-U.S. ZEV Policy Lab**

Yes, the China-U.S. ZEV Policy Lab is a policy innovation lab<sup>1</sup>. It was established through a five-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in China in September 2014, and it represents a global milestone in international collaboration on clean vehicle adoption<sup>3</sup>. The lab's mission is to strengthen the exchanges and cooperation in the new energy vehicle policy area between the U.S. and China through joint research and scholastic exchanges and training<sup>5</sup>. The lab is pursuing four specific activities in collaboration, including conducting joint policy research, sharing best practices, exploring potential ZEV policy collaboration and implementation, and conducting consumer behavior studies<sup>1</sup>. The lab focuses on policy exchange between the three governments and policy research and publications<sup>2</sup>. The lab's goal is to accelerate the large-scale rollout of electric vehicles and to expand the global market for zero-emission vehicles<sup>2</sup>.

### **Lab Brazil**

Yes, the Lab Brazil at <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/network/brazil/> is a policy innovation lab. The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance is an investor-led, public-private initiative that accelerates innovative, well-designed, early-stage climate finance solutions and instruments<sup>1</sup>. The Lab Brazil program helps public and private investors and leaders identify, develop, and launch innovative investment solutions to drive funds for the country's national climate priorities<sup>2</sup>. The Lab's structure fosters cross-sector cooperation and enables solutions to overcome investment barriers<sup>3</sup>. The Lab seeks transformative investment solutions that can drive funds for Brazil's national climate priorities<sup>4</sup>.

### **Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability (BCNUEJ)**

Based on the information available on the website and other sources, it is not explicitly stated whether the Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability (BCNUEJ) is a policy innovation lab. However, the lab's research focuses on examining the structural and systemic drivers of social inequalities, exclusion, oppression, and neo-colonization in cities, and analyzing the extent to which urban plans and policy decisions contribute to more just, resilient,

healthy, and sustainable cities<sup>345</sup>. The lab also develops novel research on environmental justice and sustainability that builds on urban planning, policy, and studies in social inequality and development<sup>5</sup>. While the lab's research may inform policy decisions, it is not clear whether it is a policy innovation lab in the traditional sense of the term.

### **Green Energy Lab**

Yes, the Green Energy Lab at <https://www.greenenergylab.at/en/> is an innovation lab for a sustainable energy system<sup>123</sup>. It is part of the Austrian innovation offensive “... Vorzeigeregion Energie” of the Climate and Energy Fund, and it develops and tests solutions for a sustainable energy future on the market<sup>3</sup>. The lab is a research initiative for sustainable energy solutions and has a test market with around five million end consumers, making it Austria’s largest “innovation lab” for a sustainable energy future<sup>3</sup>. The Green Energy Lab has a portfolio of 48 projects, which are funded by the showcase region of energy and other funding models and have a total volume of €150 million<sup>2</sup>. The lab has a Steering Group, which is a panel of 16 members that encompasses representatives from R&D institutions, energy supply companies, energy agencies, administrative representatives, and technology companies. This body has substantial influence on the selection of new projects and the strategic focus of Green Energy Lab<sup>4</sup>

### **Drive Sweden Policy Lab**

Yes, Drive Sweden Policy Lab at <https://www.drivesweden.net/en/project/drive-sweden-policy-lab-20212022> is a policy innovation lab. The purpose of the lab is to explore how technology and service development relate to the existing laws and regulations for new mobility services that are being developed within Drive Sweden's project portfolio, and also to identify and overcome bottlenecks. The lab targets specific cases from Drive Sweden projects and aims to assist some of the other ongoing projects within Drive Sweden's area of interest with policy and regulatory innovation. The lab also contributes with benchmarking of ongoing projects identified as above regarding the introduction of new technology and services within Drive Sweden's area of interest. The external monitoring is linked to the specific cases that are investigated in the policy lab<sup>2</sup>. In the Drive Sweden Policy Lab, innovation and regulatory development are linked closer together, which facilitates cooperation between different stakeholders<sup>6</sup>.

### **BehaviourWorks Australia**

BehaviourWorks Australia is a research enterprise within the Monash Sustainable Development Institute that brings leading behaviour change researchers and practitioners together to find behavioural solutions to social, environmental, and organizational problems<sup>23</sup>. They offer a range of research services to help organizations understand why, how, and at what points research can be used to help address policy problems<sup>1</sup>. They also provide training programs developed in-house by their behavioral scientists to help individuals learn the skills needed to better understand the problem and design their own behavior change intervention<sup>1</sup>. While they do not explicitly state that they are a policy innovation lab, their work in finding behavioral solutions to real-world problems aligns with the goals of policy innovation labs.

### **CORO, Co-Lab Roskilde**

Based on the information available, it is not explicitly stated whether Corolab is a policy innovation lab. However, Corolab is described as a hotspot for innovation through partnerships, and it has initiated more than 150 innovation projects since its founding in 2016<sup>124</sup>. Corolab is a non-profit, member-based organization that brings together members from various industries, including businesses, academic institutions, and public organizations, to develop, test, and realize new solutions that benefit society<sup>124</sup>. While Corolab is not explicitly listed in a catalog of policy innovation labs in Europe, it is possible that it uses similar methodologies and approaches to

generate policy solutions in collaboration with citizens<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, it is possible that Corolab could be considered a policy innovation lab, but more information is needed to make a definitive determination.

### **Forschungswende**

Based on the search results, it is not clear whether Forschungswende at <https://forschungswende.de/index.php?id=1> is a policy innovation lab. While the website describes the platform as supporting the development of transdisciplinary research and innovation policy, it does not explicitly state that it is a policy innovation lab<sup>3</sup>. The catalog of Policy Innovation Labs in Europe does not list Forschungswende as one of the labs<sup>2</sup>. However, the platform does engage in policy dialogue and aims to create a new interface between science and civil society to support a sustainable research and innovation policy<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, it is possible that Forschungswende could be considered a policy innovation lab, but more information would be needed to make a definitive determination.

### **6Aika**

Yes, 6Aika is a policy innovation lab. It was a joint urban development program of the six largest cities in Finland: Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Tampere, Turku, and Oulu, and it aimed to tackle the challenges of urbanization and evolve towards ever smarter and inherently human-centric cities<sup>126</sup>. The strategy funded concrete measures and adopted a 'development by piloting' approach, which turned cities into testing environments and more agile co-creators<sup>2</sup>. The projects under 6Aika helped companies to test and develop new, smarter services and operating models, making operations more efficient and developing new innovations<sup>3</sup>. The strategy was the first joint urban development strategy in Europe involving multiple, geographically separate cities, and it was one of the most expansive urban development strategies in the EU in terms of population<sup>6</sup>. The total budget of the Six City Strategy was approximately €95 million, and funding was allocated through 13 open calls for project proposals<sup>6</sup>.

### **GovLabPHL**

Yes, GovLabPHL, which is part of the Philadelphia Behavioral Science Initiative (PBSI), is an initiative focused on elevating the practical use of data and evidence in local government<sup>3</sup>. PBSI aims to help the City of Philadelphia harness the best ideas and methods from economics, psychology, political science, and sociology, among other fields, to address the needs of Philadelphia's residents and businesses in creative and effective ways<sup>5</sup>. GovLabPHL advocates for opportunities to embed evidence-based and data-driven practices into City services through cross-agency collaboration<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, it can be considered a policy innovation lab, which is a space for government employees to use innovative and creative work to solve challenges in new ways<sup>6</sup>.

### **Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) Policy Lab**

Yes, the Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) Policy Lab is a policy innovation lab<sup>134</sup>. The Policy Lab is a platform through which officials from the respective governments can share experience and expertise, and it provides a forum for officials to engage in practical exchange on specific policy areas of shared interest, in pursuit of enhanced wellbeing for current and future generations<sup>3</sup>. The Policy Lab draws on policy expertise and stimulates political debate, analyses policy progress, develops and tests ideas for innovative policy solutions<sup>2</sup>. The WEGo partnership is a collaboration of national and regional governments interested in sharing expertise and transferrable policy practices to advance their shared ambition of building Wellbeing Economies<sup>4</sup>.

### **Center for innovation Systems and Policy**

Based on the information available on the website of the Center for Innovation Systems & Policy at <https://www.ait.ac.at/en/about-the-ait/center/center-for-innovation-systems-policy/>, it appears that the center provides advice and support for decision-makers in the area of research, technology, and innovation policy from strategy development to implementation<sup>23</sup>. The center is a central node in national and international research and innovation networks and an important partner for public administration, companies, and universities<sup>12</sup>. The center deals with current and future requirements for research and innovation systems, as well as with the options available to research, technology, and innovation policy (RTI policy) and industry<sup>12</sup>. The research field Innovation Policy & Transformation focuses on the development, assessment, and evaluation of policy instruments<sup>23</sup>.

However, the website does not explicitly state that the Center for Innovation Systems & Policy is a policy innovation lab. Therefore, it is unclear whether the center can be classified as a policy innovation lab based on the information available.

### **Impact Hub Network**

Yes, the Impact Hub network at <https://impacthub.net/> has a policy innovation lab. According to their website, Impact Hub is committed to accelerating global impact through collaboration, innovation, and inclusivity. They aim to build locally rooted and globally connected communities that drive positive change. Impact Hub operates on two primary fronts: nurturing impact enterprises that innovate and scale solutions while generating inclusive employment, and convening large-scale cross-sector collaborations aimed at mainstreaming these solutions. These complementary pillars leverage Impact Hub's extensive network of over 100 communities across the globe to accelerate learning across diverse realities. At the heart of Impact Hub's approach in enabling supportive policy frameworks for the creation and growth of such impact enterprises is the engagement of various ecosystem players – including policymakers, municipalities, corporate entities, civil society, philanthropic organizations, financial institutions, and intermediaries<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the Impact Hub network can be considered a policy innovation lab.

### **Open4innovation**

Based on the search results, it is unclear whether open4innovation at <https://open4innovation.at/en/> is a policy innovation lab. The website describes itself as a platform for the results of publicly funded research and technological development, with a focus on sustainable reduction of energy and resource consumption and comprehensive use of renewable energy<sup>12</sup>. However, there are other organizations that are explicitly referred to as policy innovation labs, such as the Policy Innovation Lab at the McCourt School of Public Policy<sup>3</sup> and the Policy Innovation Lab in Salt Lake City<sup>6</sup>.

### **RiConfigure**

Yes, RiConfigure at <http://riconfigure.eu/> is a policy innovation lab<sup>134</sup>. The project aims to make cross-sectoral collaborations thrive and overcome the challenges that the actors might face. It adopts the 'quadruple helix' model of open innovation as a general framework for understanding new constellations in which institutions and actors from all sectors of society cooperate on the creation of innovations with the potential to help address grand societal challenges<sup>13</sup>. The project involves innovation practitioners from all sectors of society who meet to share their experiences and inspirations for navigating big partnerships<sup>1</sup>. The ultimate outcomes of the project include handbooks, training materials, and a forum for ongoing learning between innovators experimenting with these new forms of collaboration<sup>12</sup>.

### **Northern Ireland Public Sector Innovation Lab**

Yes, the Northern Ireland Public Sector Innovation Lab at <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/public-sector-reform-division/innovation-lab> is a policy innovation lab<sup>3</sup>. The Innovation Lab was established in 2014 by the then Minister for Finance, and it aims to improve public policy and services by creating a safe space to research, design, and test new ideas<sup>4</sup>. The Lab supports policy-making and service delivery through research, design, behavioral insights, and people-centered approaches<sup>2</sup>. It works with public sector leaders and their teams who want to explore new ways to solve their challenges, and it takes on challenges from across the public sector where the business area wants to deploy innovative and creative approaches to help them identify, design, and implement strategies and solutions to solve difficult problems<sup>4</sup>. The Lab engages various stakeholders in an innovative co-creation of policies, bringing together policymakers, scientists, community representatives, and whoever is at least tangentially related to the particular context of the problem<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, the Northern Ireland Public Sector Innovation Lab is a policy innovation lab that uses co-design to inform policymaking regarding the provision of public goods in a bottom-up approach<sup>3</sup>.

### **Impact Hub Geneva**

Based on the information available on the website, it is not explicitly stated whether Impact Hub Geneva is a policy innovation lab. However, Impact Hub Geneva is described as an innovation lab that brings engaged people together to enable the transition into a more inclusive and respectful future<sup>1</sup>. Impact Hub Geneva is also described as a catalyst to foster social innovation<sup>3</sup>. Impact Hub is a global network that connects entrepreneurs and innovators to large organizations, partners, investors, and the public sector to build a more just and sustainable world<sup>24</sup>. While Impact Hub Geneva may not be explicitly described as a policy innovation lab, it is clear that it is a space for innovation and collaboration towards social and sustainable goals.

### **Environmental Policy Lab at Loyola University New Orleans**

Yes, the Environmental Policy Lab at Loyola University New Orleans is a policy innovation lab<sup>2</sup>. The lab is a unique course in which students, individually or in teams, work under the supervision of skilled attorneys with years of city, state, and federal policy experience to develop innovative policy solutions to environmental problems<sup>2</sup>. The lab aims to develop professional, capable, and ethical lawyers who will have a holistic understanding of and be able to effectively engage in environmental policy matters worldwide<sup>1</sup>. Through experiential opportunities, policy lab work, and independent research study, students gain a deep understanding of environmental law as it applies to policy development and implementation<sup>3</sup>. The lab is part of Loyola's Center on Environment, Land, and Law (CELL), which brings together dedicated students, inspiring professors, expert lawyers, and active members of the community to study and respond to the Gulf Coast's most challenging environmental problems<sup>2</sup>.

### **UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation**

Yes, the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation is a policy innovation lab<sup>2</sup>. The center's mission is to equitably solve environmental challenges through actionable research with impacted communities and policymakers. They identify problems, inform solutions, and uplift best practices that should be scaled for transformative benefits<sup>2</sup>. The center uses a holistic approach to solve environmental challenges by uniting UCLA scholars with civic partners, conducting rigorous research, and ensuring that research shapes and scales equitable, effective, and innovative solutions<sup>2</sup>. The center's work has influenced dozens of local, state, and national policies<sup>2</sup>. The Luskin Center for Innovation has a dozen full-time employees who serve in

executive leadership, research, and administrative roles, and they collaborate with affiliated faculty and part-time consultants and graduate student researchers<sup>4</sup>.

### **Energy and Environment Lab**

Yes, the Energy and Environment Lab at the University of Chicago Urban Labs is a policy innovation lab<sup>123</sup>. The lab partners with government agencies and the private sector to identify, rigorously evaluate, and scale programs and policies that reduce pollution, conserve limited natural resources, improve environmental outcomes, and ensure access to reliable and affordable energy<sup>123</sup>. The lab leverages state-of-the-art advances in data analysis, monitoring, and experimental methods to dramatically improve the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental policy<sup>1</sup>. The lab's methodological toolkit includes rigorous impact evaluation methods, advanced monitoring technologies, predictive analytics, and other sophisticated data analysis techniques<sup>3</sup>. The lab's work is fundamentally altering the form and conduct of environmental enforcement by helping ground environmental services, incentive programs, and enforcement tactics in rigorous evidence<sup>3</sup>.



## Appendix B: SDG Contribution Questions

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### United Future Lab Norway

**PIL Question:** Yes, United Future Lab Norway is a policy innovation lab that aims to contribute to achieving the United Nations' sustainable development goals<sup>125</sup>. It is a partnership between actors from the private sector, academia, and the public sector<sup>1</sup>. The lab is part of the UN's implementation program for smart and sustainable societies, and it focuses on finding sustainable and smart solutions for cities around the world<sup>2</sup>. The lab is established and operated by the municipality of Ålesund, but it also depends on contributions from partners as defined in partnership agreements<sup>2</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** Yes, United Future Lab Norway explicitly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1][2][4]. The Future Lab is a partnership between actors from private business, academia, and the public sector, and its goal is to accelerate sustainable development by contributing to the SDGs[3][4]. The SDGs are a set of universally applicable goals that address the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainable development, and they have a time horizon of 2015 to 2030[2][6]. The Future Lab is part of the United Nations' program for smart and sustainable cities, United for Smart and Sustainable Cities (U4SSC - ip), and it aims to contribute to achieving the SDGs by 2030[4]. The lab and its partners work together to realize specific projects that address the SDGs, and they share knowledge, competence, and experience to find solutions to their challenges[4]. Therefore, United Future Lab Norway is committed to contributing to the SDGs and accelerating sustainable development.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.unitedfuturelab.no>

[2] <https://www.unitedfuturelab.no/en/about-us/uns-sustainability-goals/>

[3] <https://www.unitedfuturelab.no/en/about-us/this-is-united-future-lab-norway/>

[4] <https://www.oier.pro/news/get-to-know-our-united-future-lab-norway-101/>

[5] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/norway>

[6] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10692NORWAY%20HLPF%20REPORT%20-%20full%20version.pdf>

**SDG Question 2:** United Future Lab Norway contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by working together with partners from private business, academia, organizations, and the public sector to realize specific projects that address the SDGs[1][2]. The lab and its partners share knowledge, competence, and experience to find solutions to their challenges[1]. The Future Lab is part of the United Nations' program for smart and sustainable cities, United for Smart and Sustainable Cities (U4SSC - ip), and it aims to contribute to achieving the SDGs by 2030[1][4]. Through the membership in U4SSC ip, United Future Lab Norway takes part in a global network where cities in the world exchange their knowledge and strengths to find sustainable and

smart solutions[2]. The lab is organized as a partnership of participants from public sectors, academia, industry, and commerce who want to accelerate sustainable development[2]. The lab and its partners point out contributing priority areas and projects through measurement[2]. The use of technology and simulation tools is important for the projects related to the lab[1]. The lab is located at the Norwegian Maritime Competence Center (NMC), which is part of Campus Ålesund, Norway's closest business campus and the hub in the region for education, research, and business development[1]. United Future Lab Norway is an open network of partners who work together to deliver on ever higher demands, and on deliveries that are sustainable[2]. The lab will actively seek cooperation and sharing with other labs to be constantly evolving[2]. Therefore, United Future Lab Norway contributes to the SDGs by working together with partners to realize specific projects that address the SDGs, sharing knowledge, competence, and experience, and taking part in a global network where cities in the world exchange their knowledge and strengths to find sustainable and smart solutions.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.oier.pro/news/get-to-know-our-united-future-lab-norway-101/>

[2] <https://www.unitedfuturelab.no/en/about-us/this-is-united-future-lab-norway/>

[3] <https://www.unitedfuturelab.no/en/about-us/uns-sustainability-goals/>

[4] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/norway>

[5] [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/28233Voluntary\\_National\\_Review\\_2021\\_Norway.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/28233Voluntary_National_Review_2021_Norway.pdf)

[6] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/partners/?id=39>

**SDG Question 3:** United Future Lab Norway contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1][4]. The lab is part of the United Nations' program for smart and sustainable cities, United for Smart and Sustainable Cities (U4SSC - ip), and it aims to contribute to achieving the SDGs by 2030[1][4]. The specific SDGs that the lab contributes to are not explicitly mentioned in the search results. However, the SDGs are a set of universally applicable goals that address the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainable development, and they have a time horizon of 2015 to 2030[1][2][6]. The lab and its partners work together to realize specific projects that address the SDGs, and they share knowledge, competence, and experience to find solutions to their challenges[1][2][4]. Therefore, it is likely that United Future Lab Norway contributes to several SDGs, such as SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action), among others.

Citations:

[1] <https://lab.fi/en/labs-sustainable-development-goals>

[2] <https://lab.fi/en/info/about-us/sustainable-development-and-responsibility>

[3] <https://liberalarts.vt.edu/international-initiatives/international-initiatives-events/liberalarts-international-initiatives-events-2023/liberalarts-sustainable-development-goals-lab.html>

[4] <https://thesdgslab.com>

[5] <https://sdgtoolkit.org/tool/sustainable-development-goal-labs-sdg-labs/>

[6] <https://www.sdglab.ch>

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## EU Policy Lab

**PIL Question:** Yes, the EU Policy Lab at <https://blogs.ec.europa.eu/eupolicylab/> is a policy innovation lab. It is a space for cross-disciplinary exploration and innovation in policymaking, and it applies collaborative, systemic, and forward-looking approaches to help create better policies<sup>123</sup>. The lab uses foresight, behavioural insights, design for policy, and citizen engagement to develop interactions, processes, and tools that bring innovation into European policy-making<sup>36</sup>. The lab's work focuses on testing, experimenting, and co-designing with stakeholders, using tailored-made approaches and relying heavily on visualization<sup>3</sup>. The lab's latest posts include a call for interest for innovation, design, or policy labs on the topic of water resilience, exploring the future of technology foresight, and testing digital energy solutions<sup>126</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** Based on the search results, there is no explicit mention of the EU Policy Lab contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The EU Policy Lab is a space for cross-disciplinary exploration and innovation in policymaking. They apply collaborative, systemic, and forward-looking approaches to help EU policy-making by providing strategic and future-oriented input, developing an anticipatory culture inside the European Commission, continuously experimenting and developing different methods and tools to make foresight practically useful for decision-making processes<sup>[1][2]</sup>. However, there is no direct mention of the EU Policy Lab contributing to the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://blogs.ec.europa.eu/eupolicylab/>

[2] [https://policy-lab.ec.europa.eu/index\\_en](https://policy-lab.ec.europa.eu/index_en)

[3] [https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/sustainable-development-goals\\_en](https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/sustainable-development-goals_en)

[4] <https://sdgwatcheurope.org/learning-from-the-lab-2022-realising-sustainable-development-goal-4/>

[5] <https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org/chapters/part-2-priorities-to-restore-and-accelerate-sdg-progress-in-europe-and-globally>

[6] <https://zoe-institut.de/en/event/the-policy-lab-sustainable-prosperity-made-in-europe/>

**SDG Question 4:** The search results do not provide a clear answer to whether the EU Policy Lab's projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

However, it is worth noting that the EU is committed to implementing the SDGs in all its policies and encourages EU countries to do the same[3]. The EU Policy Lab supports EU policy-making by providing strategic and future-oriented input, developing an anticipatory culture inside the European Commission, and continuously experimenting and developing different methods and tools to make foresight practically useful for decision-making processes[1][2]. The Lab also uses behavioural insights to support EU policy-making by identifying behavioural elements in policies and testing behavioural levers to increase policy effectiveness[2]. Additionally, the Lab aimed to tease apart the policy implications of SDG 4, which is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all[4]. While there is no direct evidence that the EU Policy Lab's projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Lab's work appears to be in line with the EU's commitment to implementing the SDGs in all its policies.

Citations:

[1] <https://blogs.ec.europa.eu/eupolicylab/>

[2] [https://policy-lab.ec.europa.eu/index\\_en](https://policy-lab.ec.europa.eu/index_en)

[3] [https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/sustainable-development-goals\\_en](https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/sustainable-development-goals_en)

[4] <https://sdgwatcheurope.org/learning-from-the-lab-2022-realising-sustainable-development-goal-4/>

[5] <https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org/chapters/part-2-priorities-to-restore-and-accelerate-sdg-progress-in-europe-and-globally>

[6] <https://zoe-institut.de/en/event/the-policy-lab-sustainable-prosperity-made-in-europe/>

***SDG Question 5:*** The search results do not provide a comprehensive list of UN Sustainable Development Goals that the EU Policy Lab at <https://blogs.ec.europa.eu/eupolicylab/> addresses. However, the Lab's work appears to be in line with the EU's commitment to implementing the SDGs in all its policies[4]. The Lab supports EU policy-making by providing strategic and future-oriented input, developing an anticipatory culture inside the European Commission, and continuously experimenting and developing different methods and tools to make foresight practically useful for decision-making processes[1][2]. The Lab also uses behavioural insights to support EU policy-making by identifying behavioural elements in policies and testing behavioural levers to increase policy effectiveness[2]. Additionally, the Lab aimed to tease apart the policy implications of SDG 4, which is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all[3]. While there is no direct evidence that the EU Policy Lab's projects or initiatives align with specific SDGs, the Lab's work appears to be in line with the EU's commitment to implementing the SDGs in all its policies.

Citations:

[1] <https://zoe-institut.de/en/event/the-policy-lab-sustainable-prosperity-made-in-europe/>

[2] [https://policy-lab.ec.europa.eu/index\\_en](https://policy-lab.ec.europa.eu/index_en)

[3] <https://sdgwatcheurope.org/learning-from-the-lab-2022-realising-sustainable-development-goal-4/>

[4] [https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/sustainable-development-goals\\_en](https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/sustainable-development-goals_en)

[5] <https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org/chapters/part-2-priorities-to-restore-and-accelerate-sdg-progress-in-europe-and-globally>

[6] [https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/INF\\_PA~1.PDF](https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/INF_PA~1.PDF)

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## UN Development Program Accelerator Labs in Pakistan

**PIL Question:** Yes, the UN Development Program Accelerator Labs in Pakistan is a policy innovation lab<sup>123</sup>. The lab is a dedicated learning space to reimagine development solutions, and it uses human-centered design strategies and employs systems and futures thinking for design with experimentation at the heart of implementation<sup>3</sup>. The lab works with the country office programs and partners to explore and experiment with new approaches, from ethnography to design, to find inclusive and human-centered approaches for meaningful change<sup>12</sup>. The lab uses a combination of multidisciplinary approaches to create more flexible, human-centered, and transformative program support<sup>12</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** Yes, the UNDP Accelerator Labs in Pakistan explicitly contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UNDP Accelerator Labs are designed to close the gap between the current practices of international development and the accelerated pace of change, and they model a new capability to make breakthroughs on the future of development, including inequality, decarbonization, the 4th industrial revolution, and new forms of governance<sup>[4]</sup>. The UNDP Innovation-Accelerator Lab Pakistan is a dedicated learning space to reimagine development solutions, and the team works with the country office programs and partners to explore and experiment with new approaches, from ethnography to design, to find inclusive and human-centered approaches for meaningful change<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>. The Lab's service offers exploration, horizon scanning, identifying emerging development issues of the future, and experimentation with new approaches<sup>[1][2]</sup>. The UNDP Pakistan Digital Transformation portfolio will build government digital capabilities, advocate for enhanced access to the internet, and provide critical digital services to continue business, which is designed with technical support of UNDP Global Center for Technology and Innovation<sup>[1][2]</sup>. The UNDP Accelerator Labs have addressed 147 development challenges, covering all 17 SDGs, documented over 1,700 grassroots solutions, and used 48 different innovation methods and approaches<sup>[4]</sup>. Therefore, the UNDP Accelerator Labs in Pakistan explicitly contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/accelerator-labs.html>

[2] <https://www.undp.org/pakistan/accelerator-labs>

[3] <https://www.undp.org/acceleratorlabs/undp-pakistan-accelerator-lab>

[4] <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/accelerator-labs-network>

[5] [https://youtube.com/watch?pp=ygUPI3NkZ2FjdGlvbjUwNTMz&v=OZ8\\_RzMixI8](https://youtube.com/watch?pp=ygUPI3NkZ2FjdGlvbjUwNTMz&v=OZ8_RzMixI8)

[6] <https://acclabs.medium.com>

***SDG Question 2:*** The UNDP Accelerator Labs in Pakistan contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the following ways:

1. Reimagining development solutions: The UNDP Innovation-Accelerator Lab Pakistan is a dedicated learning space to reimagine development solutions. The team works with the country office programs and partners to explore and experiment with new approaches, from ethnography to design, to find inclusive and human-centered approaches for meaningful change[1][3].

2. Identifying emerging development issues: The service offered by the UNDP Accelerator Labs includes exploration, horizon scanning, and identifying emerging development issues of the future[1][4].

3. Experimentation with new approaches: The UNDP Accelerator Labs experiment with new approaches to find inclusive and human-centered approaches for meaningful change[1][3].

4. Digital transformation: The UNDP Pakistan Digital Transformation portfolio will build government digital capabilities, advocate for enhanced access to the internet, and provide critical digital services to continue business, which is designed with technical support of UNDP Global Center for Technology and Innovation[1][4].

5. Addressing development challenges: The UNDP Accelerator Labs have addressed 147 development challenges, covering all 17 SDGs, documented over 1,700 grassroots solutions, and used 48 different innovation methods and approaches[4].

Therefore, the UNDP Accelerator Labs in Pakistan contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals by reimagining development solutions, identifying emerging development issues, experimenting with new approaches, promoting digital transformation, and addressing development challenges.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/accelerator-labs.html>

[2] <https://open.undp.org/projects/00119773/results>

[3] <https://www.undp.org/acceleratorlabs/undp-pakistan-accelerator-lab>

[4] <https://www.undp.org/pakistan/accelerator-labs>

[5] <https://www.undp.org/acceleratorlabs>

[6] <https://www.undp.org/pacific/blog/undp-accelerator-labs-past-present-and-future>

***SDG Question 3:*** The UNDP Accelerator Labs in Pakistan contribute to all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1][4]. The Labs have addressed 147 development challenges, covering all 17 SDGs, and documented over 1,700 grassroots solutions using 48 different innovation methods and approaches[1][4]. The Labs aim to

scale new sustainable development solutions at the country level as part of UNDP's country program and operations, national policy, and/or local initiatives[5]. Therefore, the UNDP Accelerator Labs in Pakistan contribute to all 17 SDGs by addressing development challenges, documenting grassroots solutions, experimenting with new approaches, promoting digital transformation, and scaling sustainable development solutions.

Citations:

[1] <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/accelerator-labs-network>

[2] <https://www.undp.org/pacific/blog/undp-accelerator-labs-past-present-and-future>

[3] <https://www.undp.org/acceleratorlabs/blog/GlobalGoalsSDGS>

[4] <https://www.undp.org/acceleratorlabs>

[5] <https://open.undp.org/projects/00119773/results>

[6] <https://www.undp.org/acceleratorlabs/publications/annualreport2022>

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### **ARENA's A-Lab**

**PIL Question:** Yes, ARENA's A-Lab at <https://arena.gov.au/knowledge-innovation/a-lab/> is a policy innovation lab<sup>4</sup>. A-Lab is ARENA's grid integration innovation lab that brings together a network of people with a range of expertise to imagine, create, and show innovative solutions and projects that break down barriers to renewable energy in Australia<sup>34</sup>. It fosters collaboration and innovation to drive change in the renewable energy sector<sup>4</sup>. A-Lab is described as "the perfect thing at the perfect time" as there is more widespread demand for, and permission to, start thinking about systemic change<sup>4</sup>. It has taken 18 months to mature, but the "burning platform" for change has only recently emerged, making A-Lab ready to capitalize<sup>4</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** After searching for information on ARENA's A-Lab, it was not possible to access the page[1]. However, according to the A-Lab Impact Report 2018, A-Lab is ARENA's innovation lab that looks to create cross-sector partnerships and world-first projects to transition Australia to clean energy[3]. Although the report does not explicitly mention the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it highlights that A-Lab brings innovative thinking to the energy sector and fosters collaboration and creative problem-solving among a diverse network of people with the expertise and passion to create change[3].

In general, innovation labs like A-Lab can contribute to the UN SDGs by promoting sustainable development through the creation of innovative solutions and partnerships. For example, the "Empower Eco-sustainability HUB" living lab counts on the participation of academia, the civil community, companies, industries, and policymakers to develop green innovations within a triple helix context that seeks to promote the implementation of the European Green Deal[4]. Similarly, the Milan Summer School aims to raise awareness on sustainability issues and the SDGs among communities,

businesses, and individuals, addressing the systemic challenges of sustainable development and promoting the adoption of concrete and effective solutions[6].

In summary, while it was not possible to find explicit information on whether ARENA's A-Lab contributes to the UN SDGs, innovation labs like A-Lab can contribute to sustainable development by promoting innovative solutions and partnerships.

Citations:

[1] <https://arena.gov.au/knowledge-innovation/a-lab/>

[2] <https://www.ri.se/en/what-we-do/projects/a-working-lab-the-innovative-arena-for-future-creative-solutions>

[3] <https://arena.gov.au/assets/2019/04/a-lab-impact-report-2018.pdf>

[4] <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11625-022-01240-w>

[5] <https://lab.fi/en/labs-sustainable-development-goals>

[6] [https://wiki.sustainablejustcities.eu/Milan\\_2046\\_-\\_A\\_Laboratory\\_for\\_a\\_Common\\_Future](https://wiki.sustainablejustcities.eu/Milan_2046_-_A_Laboratory_for_a_Common_Future)

***SDG Question 4:*** Although it was not possible to find explicit information on whether ARENA's A-Lab projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the A-Lab Impact Report 2018 highlights that A-Lab brings innovative thinking to the energy sector and fosters collaboration and creative problem-solving among a diverse network of people with the expertise and passion to create change[1][3]. Innovation labs like A-Lab can contribute to the UN SDGs by promoting sustainable development through the creation of innovative solutions and partnerships. For example, the "Empower Eco-sustainability HUB" living lab counts on the participation of academia, the civil community, companies, industries, and policymakers to develop green innovations within a triple helix context that seeks to promote the implementation of the European Green Deal[6].

Based on this information, it is possible that A-Lab projects or initiatives align with some of the UN SDGs, particularly those related to affordable and clean energy, industry, innovation and infrastructure, and partnerships for the goals. However, without more specific information on the projects and initiatives being developed by A-Lab, it is not possible to determine the extent of their alignment with the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://arena.gov.au/assets/2019/04/a-lab-impact-report-2018.pdf>

[2] <https://ubsarena.com/about-the-arena/sustainability/>

[3] <https://oecd-opsi.org/innovations/arena-a-lab/>

[4] <https://lab.fi/en/labs-sustainable-development-goals>

[5] <https://www.ri.se/en/what-we-do/projects/a-working-lab-the-innovative-arena-for-future-creative-solutions>

[6] <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11625-022-01240-w>



**SDG Question 5:** It was not possible to find explicit information on which UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ARENA's A-Lab addresses. However, based on the information available, it is possible that A-Lab projects or initiatives align with some of the SDGs, particularly those related to affordable and clean energy, industry, innovation and infrastructure, and partnerships for the goals. For example, A-Lab is fostering collaboration and innovation to break down technological, business, and political barriers that limit the growth of renewable energy in Australia[1]. A-Lab is also creating cross-sector partnerships and world-first projects to transition Australia to clean energy[2]. Innovation labs like A-Lab can contribute to the UN SDGs by promoting sustainable development through the creation of innovative solutions and partnerships[3][4][5][6].

In summary, while it was not possible to find explicit information on which UN SDGs ARENA's A-Lab addresses, it is possible that A-Lab projects or initiatives align with some of the SDGs, particularly those related to affordable and clean energy, industry, innovation and infrastructure, and partnerships for the goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://oecd-opsi.org/innovations/arena-a-lab/>

[2] <https://arena.gov.au/assets/2019/04/a-lab-impact-report-2018.pdf>

[3] <https://lab.fi/en/labs-sustainable-development-goals>

[4] <https://ubsarena.com/about-the-arena/sustainability/>

[5] <https://www.ri.se/en/what-we-do/projects/a-working-lab-the-innovative-arena-for-future-creative-solutions>

[6] <https://chamberbusinessnews.com/2021/10/25/phoenix-suns-transform-arena-into-sustainable-innovation-lab>

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## Vinnova

**PIL Question:** Yes, Vinnova is a policy innovation lab. According to their website, Vinnova currently co-organizes, follows up, and finances temporary policy labs (policy lab cases) with authorities within the framework of a government assignment. The aim is to develop an agile way of working to develop regulations that stimulate rather than hinder innovation. An important foundation in a policy lab is the ability to dare to experiment with the user at the center. The policy lab can be a temporary effort or a more long-term and lasting effort. Orientation, aim, and methods may vary. Related investments at Vinnova are within the framework of testbeds, partnership programs, and strategic innovation programs<sup>3</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** Yes, Vinnova explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Vinnova is Sweden's innovation agency, and their vision is that Sweden is an innovative force in a sustainable world. They help to build Sweden's innovation capacity, contributing to sustainable growth, and they base their work on the global sustainability development goals of the 2030 Agenda adopted by the United

Nations[6]. Vinnova has the task of promoting sustainable growth by improving the conditions for innovation, which strengthens the capacity to achieve the goals in Agenda 2030[2]. They work to enable innovation that will contribute to solving today's societal challenges, and they stimulate collaborations where knowledge and skills from different perspectives meet and where organizations learn from each other[6]. When applying for funding from Vinnova, they often ask applicants to explain how their project or innovation will contribute to the goals in Agenda 2030[2]. Therefore, Vinnova's efforts contribute to the global commitment to achieving the SDGs[2].

Citations:

[1] <http://www.vinnova.se/en/>

[2] <https://www.vinnova.se/en/m/the-2030-agenda--a-key-driver-of-innovation/>

[3] <https://www.vinnova.se/en/m/impact-innovation/>

[4] <https://www.oecd.org/sti/inno/jointvinnova-oecdworkshopwhatarecountriesstipolicygoalsandactionsinthecovid-19recovery.htm>

[5] [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/VINNOVA-Agenda-2030-integration-pyramid\\_fig7\\_347947282](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/VINNOVA-Agenda-2030-integration-pyramid_fig7_347947282)

[6] <https://www.catalyze-group.com/fund/vinnova/>

**SDG Question 2:** Vinnova contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by promoting sustainable growth through innovation. They base their work on the global sustainability development goals of the 2030 Agenda adopted by the United Nations[1][2][3]. Vinnova identifies areas where their efforts can make a difference, and they create opportunities and incentives for organizations to work together to meet important societal challenges[1][2][3]. They stimulate collaborations where knowledge and skills from different perspectives meet and where organizations learn from each other[1][2][3]. Vinnova invests approximately SEK 3 billion in research and innovation every year, and they are an expert authority with 200 employees[1][2]. When applying for funding from Vinnova, they often ask applicants to explain how their project or innovation will contribute to the goals in Agenda 2030[2][3]. Vinnova's efforts contribute to the global commitment to achieving the SDGs[2]. They have launched a strategic innovation program called Impact Innovation, which is an actor-driven and long-term collection of forces that will contribute to global competitiveness through transformation for sustainable development[5]. Vinnova's work is governed by the Swedish government, and they have the task of promoting sustainable growth by improving the conditions for innovation, which strengthens the capacity to achieve the goals in Agenda 2030[1][3]. Therefore, Vinnova's contribution to the SDGs is through enabling innovation that will contribute to solving today's societal challenges, and they stimulate collaborations where knowledge and skills from different perspectives meet and where organizations learn from each other[1][2][3].

Citations:

[1] <https://sciencebusiness.net/networks/vinnova>

[2] <https://www.catalyze-group.com/fund/vinnova/>

[3] <https://www.vinnova.se/en/m/the-2030-agenda--a-key-driver-of-innovation/>

[4] [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/VINNOVA-Agenda-2030-integration-pyramid\\_fig7\\_347947282](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/VINNOVA-Agenda-2030-integration-pyramid_fig7_347947282)

[5] <https://www.vinnova.se/en/m/impact-innovation/>

[6] <https://www.ignitesweden.org/darja-isaksson-vinnova-isd2019/>

***SDG Question 3:*** Vinnova contributes to several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to promote sustainable growth through innovation. Here are the specific SDGs that Vinnova contributes to:

1. SDG 1: No Poverty - Vinnova's Challenge-driven innovation initiative aims to solve social challenges that require broad cooperation to overcome, including poverty and inequality[1].
2. SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being - Vinnova's Impact Innovation program focuses on the overarching societal challenge of good and equal health[4].
3. SDG 5: Gender Equality - Vinnova follows up and assesses whether both women and men take part in the grant in an equal manner, participate in and have influence over the projects[6].
4. SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth - Vinnova invests approximately SEK 3 billion in research and innovation every year, helping to build Sweden's innovation capacity and enabling organizations to address challenges together[1][3][6].
5. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - Vinnova's mission is to help build Sweden's innovation capacity, contributing to sustainable growth[3].
6. SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities - Vinnova's Challenge-driven innovation initiative aims to solve social challenges that require broad cooperation to overcome, including inequality[1].
7. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities - Vinnova's Impact Innovation program focuses on the overarching societal challenge of attractive and well-functioning communities[4].
8. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production - Vinnova's Impact Innovation program focuses on the overarching societal challenge of production, consumption, and value chains within the boundaries of the planet[4].
9. SDG 13: Climate Action - Vinnova's Challenge-driven innovation initiative aims to solve social challenges that require broad cooperation to overcome, including climate change[1].

In summary, Vinnova contributes to several UN Sustainable Development Goals, including No Poverty, Good Health and Well-being, Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production, and Climate Action.

Citations:

- [1] <https://www.catalyze-group.com/fund/vinnova/>
- [2] <https://www.vinnova.se/en/m/the-2030-agenda--a-key-driver-of-innovation/>
- [3] <https://sciencebusiness.net/networks/vinnova>
- [4] <https://www.vinnova.se/en/m/impact-innovation/>
- [5] [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/VINNOVA-Agenda-2030-integration-pyramid\\_fig7\\_347947282](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/VINNOVA-Agenda-2030-integration-pyramid_fig7_347947282)
- [6] <https://itea4.org/magazine/45/july-2023/country-focus-sweden.html>

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## Sitra Lab

**PIL Question:** Yes, Sitra Lab is a policy innovation lab that brings together Finnish societal organizations to share insights, learn, and innovate together. It is a multidisciplinary program that challenges established practices and fosters trust between different parties by enabling experiments that connect various sectors and operating environments. The program supports the development of practical solutions to achieving societal changes and helps participants carry out effective experiments. The experiments are concrete in nature and are carried out in everyday operating environments. The impact of Sitra Lab's programs and experiments is assessed using various methods both during and after the programs<sup>1</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** The information available on the Sitra Lab website does not explicitly mention the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1]. However, Sitra's work is focused on finding solutions to the ecological sustainability crisis, promoting a fair data economy, and strengthening democracy and participation, which are closely linked to the SDGs[3]. Additionally, Sitra has an Expert Panel on Sustainable Development that supports and challenges the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development and brings scientific viewpoints on sustainable development to the discussions in society[2]. Sitra also investigates new and innovative measures that encompass the whole of society to significantly reduce climate emissions and has proposed a sustainable development tax reform[5]. While Sitra Lab's website does not explicitly mention the SDGs, Sitra's work is aligned with the goals of sustainable development.

Citations:

- [1] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/topics/sitra-lab/>
- [2] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/topics/expert-panel-sustainable-development/>
- [3] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/topics/strategy-2/>
- [4] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/articles/review-wcef-side-events-through-an-sdg-lens/>
- [5] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/themes/sustainability-solutions/>

**SDG Question 4:** Sitra's projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [6]. Sitra's work focuses on finding solutions to the ecological sustainability crisis, promoting a fair data economy, and strengthening democracy and participation, which are closely linked to the SDGs[2]. Sitra has proposed

a sustainable development tax reform, which is aligned with SDG 13 on climate action[1]. Sitra's lifestyle test and One hundred smart ways to live a sustainable life are concrete examples of what can be done to promote responsible consumption and support lifestyles that respect nature's carrying capacity, which is aligned with SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production[3]. Sitra's Expert Panel on Sustainable Development supports and challenges the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development and brings scientific viewpoints on sustainable development to the discussions in society, which is aligned with SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals[4]. Sitra's PSLifestyle project activates and supports people in building a good and sustainable everyday life, which is aligned with SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities[5]. Overall, Sitra's projects and initiatives are aligned with several SDGs, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable development.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/themes/sustainability-solutions/>

[2] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/topics/strategy-2/>

[3] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/projects/100-smart-ways-to-live-sustainably/>

[4] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/topics/expert-panel-sustainable-development/>

[5] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/projects/pslifestyle/>

[6] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/articles/expert-panel-uns-sustainable-development-goals-make-us-all-developing/>

***SDG Question 5:*** Sitra's work is aligned with several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Here are some examples:

- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy: Sitra investigates new and innovative measures that encompass the whole of society to significantly reduce climate emissions[1].
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth: Sitra's work with Finnish and international partners aims to create a carbon-neutral circular economy, where companies' business models are based on the circular economy and offering services rather than just manufacturing new products[1].
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: Sitra's PSLifestyle project activates and supports people in building a good and sustainable everyday life[6].
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production: Sitra's lifestyle test and One hundred smart ways to live a sustainable life are concrete examples of what can be done to promote responsible consumption and support lifestyles that respect nature's carrying capacity[6].
- SDG 13: Climate Action: Sitra has proposed a sustainable development tax reform and investigates new and innovative measures that encompass the whole of society to significantly reduce climate emissions[1].
- SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals: Sitra's Expert Panel on Sustainable Development supports and challenges the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development

and brings scientific viewpoints on sustainable development to the discussions in society[3].

Overall, Sitra's work is aligned with several SDGs, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable development.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/themes/sustainability-solutions/>

[2] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/topics/strategy-2/>

[3] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/topics/expert-panel-sustainable-development/>

[4] <https://stip.oecd.org/stip/interactive-dashboards/policy-initiatives/2023%2Fdata%2FpolicyInitiatives%2F14142>

[5] <https://www.wcef2021.com/uns-sustainable-development-goals/>

[6] <https://www.sitra.fi/en/projects/100-smart-ways-to-live-sustainably/>

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## Impact and Innovation Unit Government of Canada

**PIL Question:** Yes, the Impact and Innovation Unit (IIU) of the Government of Canada at <https://impact.canada.ca/> is a policy innovation lab<sup>256</sup>. The IIU focuses on improving outcomes for citizens using a set of innovative instruments, such as challenge prizes<sup>2</sup>. Impact Canada is a whole-of-government effort that deploys outcomes-based policy and program approaches<sup>6</sup>. It features a novel set of rules, and a digital platform to post challenges and other initiatives to encourage innovators to participate across government departmental mandates to open up the problem-solving process to a wider set of potential collaborators<sup>6</sup>. The IIU is part of the Privy Council Office of the Government of Canada and has a Centre of Expertise with 18 core staff<sup>6</sup>. The IIU helps to translate lessons learned to inform program refinements and to foster whole-of-government learning<sup>6</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** It is not clear whether the Impact and Innovation Unit Government of Canada explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, as the search results do not provide any information about this specific unit. However, the Government of Canada as a whole is committed to advancing the 2030 Agenda through concrete actions on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals<sup>[2][4][5][6]</sup>. Canada presented its second Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals in July 2023, highlighting its progress, lessons learned, and challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at home and abroad since its first review in 2018<sup>[2]</sup>. The Government of Canada is making progress on the Goals and is committed to transparency, collaboration, and accountability on this important global agenda<sup>[2]</sup>. The Sustainable Development Goals Funding Program supports the work of partners to advance progress on the Goals<sup>[2]</sup>. Many Government of Canada priorities align with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, including gender equality, diversity and inclusiveness, environmental sustainability, and economic prosperity<sup>[6]</sup>. Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) is a key contributor to many of the SDGs outlined in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda<sup>[6]</sup>.

Citations:

[1] <https://impact.canada.ca>

[2] <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030.html>

[3] <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030/national-strategy.html>

[4] [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues\\_development-enjeux\\_developpement/priorities-priorites/agenda-programme.aspx?lang=eng](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/agenda-programme.aspx?lang=eng)

[5] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/canada>

[6] <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1642088506205/1642088531857>

***SDG Question 4:*** It is not clear whether the Impact and Innovation Unit Government of Canada projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, as the search results do not provide any information about this specific unit. However, the Government of Canada as a whole is committed to advancing the 2030 Agenda through concrete actions on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals[1][2][3][4][5][6]. The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action to address today's most pressing social, economic, and environmental challenges[1]. The Government of Canada is helping to advance the Goals through reducing poverty, building sustainable economic growth, supporting reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, advancing gender equality, and taking action on climate change and clean energy[1]. The Sustainable Development Goals Funding Program supports the work of partners to advance progress on the Goals[1]. Many Government of Canada priorities align with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, including gender equality, diversity and inclusiveness, environmental sustainability, and economic prosperity[5]. Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) is a key contributor to many of the SDGs outlined in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda[5]. The table in one of the search results provides examples of initiatives or areas of work that align with the SDGs, such as the On-reserve Income Assistance program for SDG 1, the Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program for SDG 8, and the First Nation Infrastructure Fund for SDG 9[5]. Going forward, the Government of Canada will strengthen efforts to bring together all segments of society in Canada around the SDGs, including in the development of the national strategy[2][3]. Canada will also continue to work with its domestic and international partners to foster new and innovative solutions to realize this historic and transformative agenda[2][3].

Citations:

[1] <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030.html>

[2] [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20312Canada\\_ENGLISH\\_18122\\_Canadas\\_Voluntary\\_National\\_ReviewENv7.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20312Canada_ENGLISH_18122_Canadas_Voluntary_National_ReviewENv7.pdf)

[3] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/canada>

[4] [https://ssir.org/articles/entry/canada\\_and\\_the\\_sustainable\\_development\\_goals](https://ssir.org/articles/entry/canada_and_the_sustainable_development_goals)

[5] <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1642088506205/1642088531857>

[6] <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2023/VNR%202023%20Report%20Canada%20EN.pdf>

***SDG Question 5:*** It is not clear which UN Sustainable Development Goals the Impact and Innovation Unit Government of Canada addresses, as the search results do not provide any information about this specific unit. However, the Government of Canada as a whole is committed to advancing the 2030 Agenda through concrete actions on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals[1][2][3][4][5][6]. The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action to address today's most pressing social, economic, and environmental challenges[1]. The Government of Canada is helping to advance the Goals through reducing poverty, building sustainable economic growth, supporting reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, advancing gender equality, and taking action on climate change and clean energy[1][3][5]. The Sustainable Development Goals Funding Program supports the work of partners to advance progress on the Goals[1][3][5]. Many Government of Canada priorities align with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, including gender equality, diversity and inclusiveness, environmental sustainability, and economic prosperity[5]. Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) is a key contributor to many of the SDGs outlined in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda[5]. The table in one of the search results provides examples of initiatives or areas of work that align with the SDGs, such as the On-reserve Income Assistance program for SDG 1, the Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program for SDG 8, and the First Nation Infrastructure Fund for SDG 9[5].

Citations:

[1] [https://ssir.org/articles/entry/canada\\_and\\_the\\_sustainable\\_development\\_goals](https://ssir.org/articles/entry/canada_and_the_sustainable_development_goals)

[2] [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20312Canada\\_ENGLISH\\_18122\\_Canadas\\_Voluntary\\_National\\_ReviewENv7.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20312Canada_ENGLISH_18122_Canadas_Voluntary_National_ReviewENv7.pdf)

[3] <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030.html>

[4] <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2023/VNR%202023%20Report%20Canada%20EN.pdf>

[5] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/canada>

[6] [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues\\_development-enjeux\\_developpement/priorities-priorites/agenda-programme.aspx?lang=eng](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/agenda-programme.aspx?lang=eng)

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### **Millenaire3**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, Millenaire3 is a policy innovation lab. However, there is no information available on what Millenaire3 does or what its focus is. The search results only show that Millennial Action Project (MAP) has launched a policy innovation lab at The Aspen Institute<sup>1</sup>.



**SDG Question 1:** There is no information available on the website <https://www.millenaire3.com/> that explicitly states whether or not Millenaire3 contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political, and economic challenges facing the world[5]. The SDGs replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which started a global effort in 2000 to tackle the indignity of poverty[5]. The SDGs are broader in scope than their predecessor and reflect the view that development needs to be economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable[2]. There are 17 SDGs focused on five elements: people, planet, peace, prosperity, and partnership[2]. Achieving these goals will require action at the national and international levels[2].

Citations:

[1] <https://www.millenaire3.com>

[2] <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/IMF-Sustainable-development-goals-SDGs>

[3] <https://research.un.org/en/docs/dev/2000-2015>

[4] <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

[5] <https://www.undp.org/sdg-accelerator/background-goals>

[6] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

**SDG Question 4:** Minnenaire3 is a website that provides resources for territorial and economic foresight in the Grand Lyon area[5]. Without specific information about Minnenaire3's projects or initiatives, it is impossible to determine whether they align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the UN Sustainable Development Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere[4]. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets aim to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve[3]. The goals require partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society, and can only be realized with a strong commitment to global partnership and cooperation to ensure no one is left behind in our journey to development[6].

The Partnerships for SDGs online platform is the United Nations' global registry of voluntary commitments and multi-stakeholder partnerships made in support of the Sustainable Development Goals[2]. The platform welcomes registration of partnerships and voluntary commitments undertaken by governments, intergovernmental organizations, major groups, and other stakeholders that are aligned with SMART deliverables - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Resource-based, and Time-bound – and that aim to drive the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda[2].

In order to determine whether Minnenaire3's projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, specific information about their projects or initiatives is needed.

Citations:

[1] <https://asiasociety.org/education/projects-organized-un-sustainable-development-goal>

[2] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

[3] <https://icl-group-sustainability.com/reports/aligning-with-the-uns-sustainable-development-goals/>

[4] <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

[5] <https://www.millenaire3.com>

[6] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/about>

**SDG Question 5:** The website <https://www.millenaire3.com/> does not explicitly mention which UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) it addresses. However, the SDGs are a set of 17 universal goals that address the urgent environmental, political, and economic challenges facing the world today[6]. The goals interconnect, meaning success in one affects success for others. The SDGs are broad and ambitious in scope, addressing the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic, and environmental, as well as important aspects related to peace, justice, and effective institutions[3]. Based on this information, it is possible that the website <https://www.millenaire3.com/> addresses one or more of the SDGs, but without further information, it is not possible to determine which ones.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.millenaire3.com>

[2] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

[3] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2015/12/sustainable-development-goals-kick-off-with-start-of-new-year/>

[4] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

[5] <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/IMF-Sustainable-development-goals-SDGs>

[6] <https://www.undp.org/sdg-accelerator/background-goals>

**Human Review:** Millenaire3 does contribute to the goals implicitly through their sustainability focused projects and initiatives. The sustainability page on its website states

“In a context of environmental vulnerability, territories must think about their economic and urban development through the prism of the energy transition and the frugality of the time (energy, financial). This quest for sustainable development considers both the long term - resources preserved for future generations - and the present time - quality of life, social cohesion. Alongside the political voluntarism of sustainability, which imposes environmental plans and standards, other ways of thinking about the ecological question appear such as resilience, this capacity of adaptation and resistance of an urban system to a transition. New spaces are thus being developed (eco-districts), new ways of thinking about the environment (biodiversity, incentives for soft mode travel), a renewed economic vision (circular, local) imbued with social responsibility[1].”

Projects and articles on the website may contribute to goals 1 No Poverty [13], 2 No Hunger [6], 3 Good Health [12], 4 Quality Education, 5 Gender Equality [10], 6 Clean Water and Sanitation [8], 7 Renewable Energy [7], 8 Good Jobs and Economic Growth [2], 9 Innovation and Infrastructure [14], 10 Reduced Inequalities [15], 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities [3], 12 Responsible Consumption [4], 13 Climate Action [9], 14 Life Below Water [16], and 15 Life on Land [5].

Citations:

[1] [https://www.millenaire3.com/soutenabilite#onglet\\_7060](https://www.millenaire3.com/soutenabilite#onglet_7060)

[2] <https://www.millenaire3.com/dossiers/2023/crise-ecologique-et-metabolisme-de-l-economie-les-enjeux-d-une-transformation-necessaire>

[3] <https://www.millenaire3.com/dossiers/2023/ville-permeable-une-nouvelle-approche-mais-au-service-de-quels-enjeux>

[4] <https://www.millenaire3.com/Interview/2023/corinne-farace-techtera-le-recyclage-des-fibres-synthetiques-est-une-opportunite-strategique-pour-l-avenir-de-la-filiere-textile-regionale>

[5] <https://www.millenaire3.com/ressources/2023/infographie-agriculture-bio-ou-conventionnelle-laquelle-coute-reellement-plus-cher>

[6] <https://www.millenaire3.com/ressources/2023/le-budget-alimentaire-des-menages-au-prisme-des-couts-du-systeme-alimentaire>

[7] <https://www.millenaire3.com/Interview/2023/daniel-mugnier-l-enjeu-pour-la-technologie-photovoltaïque-n-est-plus-celui-des-couts-de-production-mais-de-la-valeur-d-un-projet>

[8] <https://www.millenaire3.com/dossiers/2022/l-eau-2-3-une-ressource-unique-des-defis-communs>

[9] <https://www.millenaire3.com/ressources/2022/veille-m3-infographie-la-qualite-de-l-air-exterieur>

[10] <https://www.millenaire3.com/ressources/le-coming-out-des-questions-de-genre>

[11] <https://www.millenaire3.com/ressources/etat-de-l-existant-de-l-education-a-l-environnement-en-vue-du-developpement-durable-dans-la-francophonie>

[12] <https://www.millenaire3.com/ressources/20152/mesurer-les-effets-directs-et-indirects-l-exemple-de-l-obesite>

[13] <https://www.millenaire3.com/ressources/de-quoi-le-pouvoir-d-agir-est-il-le-nom>

[14] <https://www.millenaire3.com/actualites-a-la-une/Veille-M3-L-architecture-des-infrastructures-energetiques-matrice-de-nos-imaginaires-sociaux>

[15] <https://www.millenaire3.com/ressources/20152/peut-on-evaluer-le-cout-des-inegalites>

[16] <https://www.millenaire3.com/ressources/2019/limites-planetaires-5-11-acidification-des-oceans>

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## Dublin City Council BETA

**PIL Question:** Yes, Dublin City Council Beta (<http://dccbeta.ie/>) is a policy innovation lab. It is a live mechanism for imagining, testing, and implementing ways to improve the experience of life in the capital city of Dublin<sup>24</sup>. It was initiated from City Architects as a staff member's 10% Innovation Time project, and was formalized as a City Architects project in January 2014<sup>3</sup>. The lab provides a clear way to signal the status of something, and it is structured around six "Ps": Permission, Purse, People, Place, Process, and Partners<sup>23</sup>. Beta Projects act as trials and experiments and address key issues that the council is seeking to understand before implementing on a city-wide scale<sup>4</sup>. The method of trialling, which is called Beta Projects, could be described as "lean startup meets the planning process"<sup>3</sup>. The lab encourages feedback from the public and allows for projects to be tested without having to commit<sup>2</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** Based on the search results, it is not clear whether Dublin City Council BETA at <http://dccbeta.ie/> explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan brings together the dimensions of biosphere, economy, and society, and the council recognizes that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of people<sup>[2][3]</sup>. Additionally, Ireland had a key role in furthering the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, and the National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals 2022-2024 was developed in collaboration with all government departments, key stakeholders, and based on input from two public consultation processes<sup>[4][5][6]</sup>.

Citations:

[1] <http://dccbeta.ie>

[2] <https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/cap-a7-sustainable-development-goals>

[3] <https://www.dublincity.ie/sites/default/files/2020-06/dublin-city-council-corporate-plan-2020-2024.pdf>

[4] <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/e950f-national-implementation-plan-for-the-sustainable-development-goals-2022-2024/>

[5] <https://assets.gov.ie/238357/74386d7f-167d-402e-82b9-4eb71b3077db.pdf>

[6] <https://assets.gov.ie/224902/c6870156-5497-4822-825e-f0feb87748ba.pdf>

**SDG Question 4:** Based on the search results, it is not explicitly stated whether Dublin City Council BETA projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan recognizes that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of people, and the council aims to create interlinked systems in the furtherance of reducing carbon emissions and creating a healthier and more sustainable Dublin<sup>[1]</sup>. Additionally, Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals 2022-2024 focuses on the need to fully integrate the Sustainable Development Goals into policy-making and delivery across the full spectrum, and showcases case studies that can

help guide towards best practice[2]. The Dublin City Council beta projects also include elements of the Lean Startup process, which aims to experiment and learn from those experiments, and which in turn enables greater discussion[4]. Therefore, while it is not explicitly stated, it is possible that Dublin City Council BETA projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/cap-a7-sustainable-development-goals>

[2] <https://assets.gov.ie/238357/74386d7f-167d-402e-82b9-4eb71b3077db.pdf>

[3] <https://dubcitybeta.wordpress.com/2013/11/16/1-metrics/>

[4] <https://dubcitybeta.wordpress.com/about-dublin-city-council-beta/>

[5] <https://assets.gov.ie/224902/c6870156-5497-4822-825e-f0feb87748ba.pdf>

[6] <https://dublinohiousa.gov/council/council-visionary-goals/>

***SDG Question 5:*** Based on the search results, it is not explicitly stated which UN Sustainable Development Goals Dublin City Council BETA addresses. However, the Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan recognizes that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of people, and the council aims to create interlinked systems in the furtherance of reducing carbon emissions and creating a healthier and more sustainable Dublin[2]. Additionally, Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals 2022-2024 focuses on the need to fully integrate the Sustainable Development Goals into policy-making and delivery across the full spectrum, and showcases case studies that can help guide towards best practice[1][3]. The Dublin City Council beta projects also include elements of the Lean Startup process, which aims to experiment and learn from those experiments, and which in turn enables greater discussion[4]. Therefore, while it is not explicitly stated which UN Sustainable Development Goals Dublin City Council BETA addresses, it is possible that the projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to sustainable urban development, carbon emissions reduction, and innovation.

Citations:

[1] <https://assets.gov.ie/224902/c6870156-5497-4822-825e-f0feb87748ba.pdf>

[2] <https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/cap-a7-sustainable-development-goals>

[3] <https://assets.gov.ie/238357/74386d7f-167d-402e-82b9-4eb71b3077db.pdf>

[4] <https://www.dublincity.ie/sites/default/files/2020-06/dublin-city-council-corporate-plan-2020-2024.pdf>

[5] <https://dublinohiousa.gov/council/council-visionary-goals/>

[6] <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/e950f-national-implementation-plan-for-the-sustainable-development-goals-2022-2024/>

## **Copenhagen Solutions Lab**

**PIL Question:** Yes, Copenhagen Solutions Lab is a policy innovation lab. It is the City of Copenhagen's incubator for smart city initiatives, and it works cross-departmentally with the City's administration to identify and coordinate smart city-needs in the municipality's departments and match them with existing knowledge and solutions on the market<sup>1,2,5</sup>. The lab develops and coordinates smart city initiatives across the City of Copenhagen, and it acts as a bridge between external partners and Copenhagen Municipality's initiatives concerning smart city<sup>2</sup>. The lab also engages in public-private innovation to identify solutions that can reduce CO2 emissions, cut operational costs, and improve public services<sup>4</sup>. Additionally, the lab has developed innovative approaches to test the readiness of the market to deliver new data-sharing solutions<sup>3</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** After reviewing the search results, it is unclear whether the Copenhagen Solutions Lab explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. While the City of Copenhagen already contributes significantly to the sustainability of the city and world, and the Copenhagen Solutions Lab supports the development of the city through testing and implementation of intelligent and data-driven solutions that support the needs of the city and its citizens, there is no explicit mention of the UN Sustainable Development Goals on their website<sup>[1][5]</sup>. However, it is worth noting that the Copenhagen Solutions Lab has partnerships with companies and knowledge institutions to combine the newest competences, knowledge, and technology with knowledge on the complex problems facing Copenhagen, thereby creating the best solutions to be implemented in the running and development of the city<sup>[1]</sup>. Additionally, the City of Copenhagen is striving to become one of the most sustainable cities in the world and has ambitious goals in relation to all 17 SDGs<sup>[5]</sup>.

Citations:

[1] <https://cphsolutionslab.dk/en>

[2] <https://cphsolutionslab.dk/en/projekter/themes/internationalt-samarbejde>

[3] <https://opendatawatch.com/past-events/unleash-sustainable-development-goals-innovation-lab/>

[4] <http://commoning.city/project/copenhagen-copenhagen-solutions-lab/>

[5] [https://international.kk.dk/sites/default/files/2022-01/Verdensma%CC%8A\\_UK\\_WEB\\_FIN.pdf](https://international.kk.dk/sites/default/files/2022-01/Verdensma%CC%8A_UK_WEB_FIN.pdf)

**SDG Question 4:** The Copenhagen Solutions Lab supports the development of the city through testing and implementation of intelligent and data-driven solutions that support the needs of the city and its citizens<sup>[5]</sup>. While there is no explicit mention of the UN Sustainable Development Goals on their website, the City of Copenhagen already contributes significantly to the sustainability of the city and world, and the Copenhagen Solutions Lab has partnerships with companies and knowledge institutions to combine the newest competences, knowledge, and technology with knowledge on the complex problems facing Copenhagen, thereby creating the best solutions to be implemented in the running and development of the city<sup>[1][5]</sup>. Additionally, Copenhagen is a frontrunner in sustainable urban development and aims to become the world's first carbon-neutral

capital by 2025, putting people at the center of everything it does and focusing on using urban development as a tool for creating a greener, more sustainable city[6]. The city's existing policies and strategies all contain ambitious goals in relation to all 17 SDGs, and the Copenhagen Solutions Lab wants to lead the implementation of innovation and smart city development in close collaboration with knowledge institutions and companies as well as citizens[1][4][5]. Therefore, it can be inferred that the Copenhagen Solutions Lab's projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, even though there is no explicit mention of them on their website.

Citations:

[1] [https://international.kk.dk/sites/default/files/2022-01/Verdensma%CC%8A1\\_UK\\_WEB\\_FIN.pdf](https://international.kk.dk/sites/default/files/2022-01/Verdensma%CC%8A1_UK_WEB_FIN.pdf)

[2] <https://opendatawatch.com/past-events/unleash-sustainable-development-goals-innovation-lab/>

[3] <https://stateofgreen.com/en/solution-providers/city-of-copenhagen/>

[4] <http://commoning.city/project/copenhagen-copenhagen-solutions-lab/>

[5] <https://cphsolutionslab.dk/en>

[6] <https://circularcitiesdeclaration.eu/cities/copenhagen>

***SDG Question 5:*** It is unclear which UN Sustainable Development Goals the Copenhagen Solutions Lab addresses, as there is no explicit mention of them on their website[1][2][5]. However, the City of Copenhagen already contributes significantly to the sustainability of the city and world, and the Copenhagen Solutions Lab supports the development of the city through testing and implementation of intelligent and data-driven solutions that support the needs of the city and its citizens[1][5]. Additionally, Copenhagen is a frontrunner in sustainable urban development and aims to become the world's first carbon-neutral capital by 2025, putting people at the center of everything it does and focusing on using urban development as a tool for creating a greener, more sustainable city[6]. The city's existing policies and strategies all contain ambitious goals in relation to all 17 SDGs, and the Copenhagen Solutions Lab wants to lead the implementation of innovation and smart city development in close collaboration with knowledge institutions and companies as well as citizens[1][4][5]. Therefore, it can be inferred that the Copenhagen Solutions Lab's projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, even though there is no explicit mention of them on their website.

Citations:

[1] <http://commoning.city/project/copenhagen-copenhagen-solutions-lab/>

[2] <https://cphsolutionslab.dk/en>

[3] <https://opendatawatch.com/past-events/unleash-sustainable-development-goals-innovation-lab/>

[4] [https://international.kk.dk/sites/default/files/2022-01/Verdensma%CC%8A1\\_UK\\_WEB\\_FIN.pdf](https://international.kk.dk/sites/default/files/2022-01/Verdensma%CC%8A1_UK_WEB_FIN.pdf)

[5] <https://stateofgreen.com/en/solution-providers/copenhagen-solutions-lab/>

[6] <https://circularcitiesdeclaration.eu/cities/copenhagen>

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### **MediaLab Prado**

**PIL Question:** Yes, Medialab Prado in Madrid is a citizen laboratory that functions as a hub for social innovation and a center for citizen innovation<sup>12356</sup>. It is a cultural space that provides an open space for collaboration and learning with local communities and international networks<sup>3</sup>. Medialab Prado follows a participatory approach, using collective intelligence methods and fast prototyping tools such as fab labs to use and co-create digital commons<sup>2</sup>. It is part of a city-wide initiative to increase citizen participation, create government transparency, and improve public-service delivery using information and communications technology<sup>3</sup>. Medialab Prado has also evolved into an international actor in the movement of citizen innovation labs, with a partnership with the Ibero-American General Secretariat and 23 different countries such as Spain, Portugal, and many others in Latin America<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, it can be considered a policy innovation lab that promotes social innovation and citizen participation.

**SDG Question 1:** Based on the search results, it is not clear whether MediaLab Prado explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, it is evident that the organization has organized several events and workshops that focus on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [2][4][5]. For instance, the Data Journalism Workshop 2018 on SDG was aimed at developing stories based on data focused on the SDGs related to the fight against climate change and other environmental issues in Madrid[2][4]. Similarly, the SDG LAB working group and research on 2030 Agenda and SDG sought to rethink cities from the needs of citizens themselves, taking the SDGs as a starting point[3]. Additionally, Medialab Matadero, which is an institutional platform for experimental research, creation, and production driven by the Commons dynamic, has a mission to launch projects in the intersection between art, design, science, and technology that contribute to creatively addressing the major contemporary challenges related to the city and global challenges within the framework of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals[6]. Therefore, while it is not explicitly stated that MediaLab Prado contributes to the SDGs, the organization has organized several events and workshops that focus on the SDGs, which suggests that it may be indirectly contributing to the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.medialab-prado.es/en>

[2] <https://www.medialab-matadero.es/en/announcements/data-journalism-workshop-2018-sdg-call-projects>

[3] <https://www.medialab-matadero.es/en/activities/sdg-lab-working-group-and-research-2030-agenda-and-sdg>

[4] <https://opportunitydesk.org/2018/04/27/medialab-prado-data-journalism-workshop-on-sdg-2018/>



[5] <https://datos.gob.es/en/eventos/vi-data-journalism-workshop-joins-open-data-day-celebration>

[6] <https://www.esmadrid.com/en/tourist-information/medialab-matadero>

**SDG Question 4:** Based on the search results, MediaLab Prado's projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The organization has organized several events and workshops that focus on the SDGs[1][4][5]. For instance, the Data Journalism Workshop 2018 on SDG aimed to develop stories based on data focused on the SDGs related to the fight against climate change and other environmental issues in Madrid[1][4]. Similarly, the SDG LAB working group and research on 2030 Agenda and SDG sought to rethink cities from the needs of citizens themselves, taking the SDGs as a starting point[5]. Additionally, Medialab Matadero, which is an institutional platform for experimental research, creation, and production driven by the Commons dynamic, has a mission to launch projects in the intersection between art, design, science, and technology that contribute to creatively addressing the major contemporary challenges related to the city and global challenges within the framework of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals[6]. Therefore, it is evident that MediaLab Prado's projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://opportunitydesk.org/2018/04/27/medialab-prado-data-journalism-workshop-on-sdg-2018/>

[2] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

[3] <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

[4] <https://www.medialab-matadero.es/en/announcements/data-journalism-workshop-2018-sdg-call-projects>

[5] <https://www.medialab-matadero.es/en/activities/sdg-lab-working-group-and-research-2030-agenda-and-sdg>

[6] <https://www.medialab-prado.es/en>

**SDG Question 5:** Based on the search results, MediaLab Prado addresses the following UN Sustainable Development Goals:

1. Goal 13: Climate Action - The Data Journalism Workshop 2018 on SDG focused on the Sustainable Development Goals related to the fight against climate change and other environmental issues[1][2].

2. Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities - The SDG LAB working group and research on 2030 Agenda and SDG sought to rethink cities from the needs of citizens themselves, taking the SDGs as a starting point[5]. Additionally, Medialab Matadero has a mission to launch projects in the intersection between art, design, science, and technology that contribute to creatively addressing the major contemporary challenges related to the city and global challenges within the framework of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals[6].

3. Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - The SDG LAB working group and research on 2030 Agenda and SDG aimed to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation[5].

4. Goal 4: Quality Education - The Data Journalism Workshop 2018 on SDG aimed to develop stories based on data focused on the Sustainable Development Goals[1][2].

Therefore, it is evident that MediaLab Prado addresses several UN Sustainable Development Goals, including Climate Action, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and Quality Education.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.medialab-matadero.es/en/announcements/data-journalism-workshop-2018-sdg-call-projects>

[2] <https://opportunitydesk.org/2018/04/27/medialab-prado-data-journalism-workshop-on-sdg-2018/>

[3] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

[4] <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

[5] <https://ijnet.org/en/opportunity/data-journalism-workshop-calls-project-proposals-spain-latin-america>

[6] <https://www.esmadrid.com/en/tourist-information/medialab-matadero>

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### **The Climate Policy Lab**

***PIL Question:*** Based on the information available on the website, the Climate Policy Lab at [climatepolicylab.org](http://climatepolicylab.org) is a policy innovation lab. The lab conducts independent, evidence-based research and policy analysis, providing objective insights that enhance effective climate-related choices for policy makers across the geographic and ideological spectrum<sup>4</sup>. The lab's work is focused on determining which climate policies work, which don't, and why<sup>1</sup>. The lab also provides evidence-based findings on the efficacy of different policy tools and instruments that have been used in advancing clean energy technology<sup>3</sup>. The lab establishes teams of experts, including both in-house experts and others from their international network of academics and practitioners, for each project<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Climate Policy Lab at [climatepolicylab.org](http://climatepolicylab.org) is a policy innovation lab.

***SDG Question 1:*** It is unclear from the search results whether the Climate Policy Lab at <http://climatepolicylab.org/> explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. While the lab's work is founded on the desire for sustainable and resilient development that will address climate change in a manner that will improve the quality of life for all people<sup>4</sup>, and they have published research on the synergies between climate policies and the Sustainable Development Goals in Haiti<sup>3</sup>, there is no explicit mention

of contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals on their website or in their publications.

Citations:

[1] <http://climatepolicylab.org>

[2] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org>

[3] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/publications>

[4] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/cop27-information-page>

[5] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/data-landing-page>

[6] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/climate-policy-performance>

***SDG Question 4:*** It is unclear from the search results whether the Climate Policy Lab's projects or initiatives explicitly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the lab's work is founded on the desire for sustainable and resilient development that will address climate change in a manner that will improve the quality of life for all people[2][4]. The lab has also published research on the synergies between climate policies and the Sustainable Development Goals in Haiti[3]. Additionally, the Climate Policy Lab provides analytical tools and government-engagement programs to assist policy makers to estimate the emissions reductions or avoided emissions for specific policies or a range of complementary policies within the context of national political, societal, cultural, and technical landscapes[1]. While there is no explicit mention of aligning with the UN Sustainable Development Goals on their website or in their publications, their work appears to be closely related to the goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/data-landing-page>

[2] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/cop27-information-page>

[3] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/climate-policy-performance>

[4] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org>

[5] <http://climatepolicylab.org>

[6] <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/the-programs/the-global-innovation-lab-for-climate-finance/>

***Question 5:*** It is unclear from the search results which UN Sustainable Development Goals the Climate Policy Lab addresses explicitly. However, the lab's work appears to be closely related to several of the goals. The lab's policy performance program aims to assist governments in evaluating new policy reforms or new sectoral policy initiatives that have been tried or should be tried to bend the emissions curve, with an eye to promoting greater ambition for nationally determined commitments (NDCs) and underlying implementation strategies[1]. This work is related to UN Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate Action. The lab's work is founded on the desire for sustainable and resilient development that will address climate change in a manner that will improve the quality of life for all people[2][4]. This work is related to UN

Sustainable Development Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. The lab has also published research on the synergies between climate policies and the Sustainable Development Goals in Haiti[3][6]. This work is related to several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, Goal 13: Climate Action, Goal 14: Life Below Water, and Goal 15: Life On Land. Additionally, the lab seeks to understand how to build more resilient food systems and farming practices to build a more sustainable ecosystem for farmers and their communities[5]. This work is related to UN Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/climate-policy-performance>

[2] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/cop27-information-page>

[3] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/data-landing-page>

[4] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org>

[5] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/sustainable-agriculture>

[6] <https://www.climatepolicylab.org/publications>

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### **Resilience Policy Modeling Lab**

***PIL Question:***Based on the information available on the website of the Resilience Lab at TU Delft, it is a lab that pioneers new resilience-based methods and tools that make use of the unique opportunities of novel technologies and data so that we can adapt to changing situations, and organize our societies for the future. They analyze and solve urgent challenges, such as making our cities climate-resilient, shaping resilient health care systems, organizing collective action initiatives, or improving disaster resilience. They design and develop innovative methods and tools for improving resilience, and strive to empower policy, practice, and communities with innovative tools and knowledge to make a case for policy change and action. Therefore, based on this information, it can be concluded that the Resilience Lab at TU Delft is a policy innovation lab.

***SDG Question 1:*** The search results do not provide a direct answer to whether the Resilience Policy Modeling Lab at TU Delft explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the lab's website states that they engage with policy and practice to empower communities with innovative tools and knowledge to make a case for policy change and action. They also aim to increase understanding of resilience and learn about their own understandings of resilience[1]. The UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies states that resilience is a common thread across the three United Nations pillars of development, human rights, and peace and security, and is reflected in many important global policy agendas and frameworks that acknowledge that risks and their manifestation can hinder the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development[5]. Additionally, a study on resilience and sustainable development goals based social-ecological indicators and assessment of coastal urban areas combines the merits of sustainability assessment by taking some SDGs into consideration[4]. Therefore, it is possible that the Resilience Policy Modeling Lab at TU Delft contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, but further research is needed to confirm this.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.tudelft.nl/en/tpm/resiliencelab>

[2] <https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/research-news/2016-06-14-the-sdgs-wedding-cake.html>

[3] <https://www.stockholmresilience.org/publications/publications/2017-09-25-policy-coherence-to-achieve-the-sdgs-using-integrated-simulation-models-to-assess-effective-policies.html>

[4] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2589471420300012>

[5] <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-common-guidance-helping-build-resilient-societies>

[6] <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Advance%20unedited%20GSDR%2014June2023.pdf>

***SDG Question 4:*** It is not explicitly stated on the Resilience Policy Modeling Lab's website whether their projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the lab's focus on improving resilience and empowering communities with innovative tools and knowledge to make a case for policy change and action suggests that their work may contribute to the UN's sustainable development objectives. Additionally, TU Delft's Sustainable Vision, Ambition and Action Plan for a Climate University aims to establish a circular economy, increase biodiversity, and take inclusive climate action, which aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goals[4]. Furthermore, the UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies states that resilience is a common thread across the three United Nations pillars of development, human rights, and peace and security, and is reflected in many important global policy agendas and frameworks that acknowledge that risks and their manifestation can hinder the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[2]. Therefore, it is possible that the Resilience Policy Modeling Lab's projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, but further research is needed to confirm this.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.tudelft.nl/en/tpm/resiliencelab>

[2] <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-common-guidance-helping-build-resilient-societies>

[3] <https://www.tudelft.nl/en/tpm/research>

[4] [https://filelist.tudelft.nl/TUDelft/Research%20sites/Sustainability/Sustainable%20TU%20Delft%20-%20Vision%20ambition%20and%20action%20plan%20v5.3\\_220927.pdf](https://filelist.tudelft.nl/TUDelft/Research%20sites/Sustainability/Sustainable%20TU%20Delft%20-%20Vision%20ambition%20and%20action%20plan%20v5.3_220927.pdf)

[5] [https://research.tudelft.nl/files/151524186/1\\_s2.0\\_S1618866723001061\\_main.pdf](https://research.tudelft.nl/files/151524186/1_s2.0_S1618866723001061_main.pdf)

[6] <https://www.tudelft.nl/en/tpm>

***SDG Question 5:*** It is not explicitly stated on the Resilience Policy Modeling Lab's website which UN Sustainable Development Goals they address. However, the lab's focus on improving resilience and empowering communities with innovative tools and knowledge to make a case for policy change and action suggests that their work may contribute to the UN's sustainable development objectives. The UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies states that resilience is a common thread across the three United Nations pillars of development, human rights, and peace and security, and is reflected in many important global policy agendas and frameworks that acknowledge that risks and their manifestation can hinder the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustaining Peace Agenda[1]. Additionally, TU Delft's Sustainable Vision, Ambition and Action Plan for a Climate University aims to establish a circular economy, increase biodiversity, and take inclusive climate action, which aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goals[4]. A study on resilience and sustainable development goals based social-ecological indicators and assessment of coastal urban areas combines the merits of sustainability assessment by taking some SDGs into consideration[4]. Therefore, it is possible that the Resilience Policy Modeling Lab's projects or initiatives align with several UN Sustainable Development Goals, but further research is needed to confirm this.

Citations:

[1] <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-common-guidance-helping-build-resilient-societies>

[2] <https://www.tudelft.nl/en/tpm/resiliencelab>

[3] <https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/risk-and-resilience/our-insights/seizing-the-momentum-to-build-resilience-for-a-future-of-sustainable-inclusive-growth>

[4] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2589471420300012>

[5] <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/Resilience-Policy-Revision-Jan-2023.pdf>

[6] <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Advance%20unedited%20GSDR%2014June2023.pdf>

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### **Campus as a Living Lab – Princeton**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, the Campus as Lab (CAL) initiative at Princeton University is a policy innovation lab that facilitates opportunities for students to engage in applied research and course-related projects that utilize Princeton University's campus as a test bed for sustainability problem-solving<sup>3</sup>. The CAL program encourages students to develop new ideas and pilot innovative solutions that advance the University's Sustainability Action Plan<sup>3</sup>. The program works actively with student and faculty researchers in using Princeton's campus for sustainability research and experiential learning<sup>12</sup>. The use of the "campus as a laboratory" has gained popularity at Princeton and institutions worldwide<sup>4</sup>. The approach can be used to study a range of topics, from energy conservation to natural resource management, to the human relationship with the

environment<sup>4</sup>. The campus-as-a-lab approach represents a way to broaden the applications of the University's dual missions of education and research<sup>4</sup>.

***SDG Question 1:*** Based on the search results, it is not explicitly stated whether the Campus as a Living Lab at Princeton University contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the Campus as Lab (CAL) program works actively with student and faculty researchers in using Princeton's campus for sustainability research and experiential learning[2]. The program encourages students to become involved by developing new ideas and piloting innovative solutions that advance the University's Sustainability Action Plan[3]. The Sustainability Action Plan builds on the 2008 Sustainability Plan, Princeton's first formal commitment to sustainability, engaging academics, operations and the campus community[5]. The plan established 2020 operational improvement targets and annual performance reporting. It also included piloting the now well-established campus-as-living-lab approach, and cultivating campus engagement through outreach and communications initiatives[6]. The plan aims to advance evidence-based solutions that reduce water use by encouraging students, faculty, and staff to use the campus as a living lab[5]. Therefore, while it is not explicitly stated whether the Campus as a Living Lab at Princeton University contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, it is clear that the program is focused on advancing sustainability on campus and in the broader community.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.tudelft.nl/en/tpm/resiliencelab>

[2] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/campus-lab>

[3] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/campus-lab/cal-students>

[4] <https://facilities.princeton.edu/sustainable-campus>

[5] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/sites/g/files/toruqf176/files/2020-01/Sustainability%20Action%20Plan%20-%20Accessible%20Version.pdf>

[6] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/sustainability-action-plan/overview>

***SDG Question 4:*** Based on the search results, it is clear that the Campus as a Living Lab (CAL) program at Princeton University is focused on advancing sustainability on campus and in the broader community. While it is not explicitly stated whether the program aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the research projects and initiatives undertaken by the program are aimed at addressing global sustainability challenges. The CAL program encourages students to become involved by developing new ideas and piloting innovative solutions that advance the University's Sustainability Action Plan goals[1][4]. The Sustainability Action Plan aims to advance evidence-based solutions that reduce water use by encouraging students, faculty, and staff to use the campus as a living lab[3]. The plan also includes piloting the campus-as-living-lab approach, and cultivating campus engagement through outreach and communications initiatives[6]. The CAL program works actively with student and faculty researchers in using Princeton's campus for sustainability research and experiential learning[4]. Explorations into the physical, operational, behavioral, and cultural dimensions of Princeton can generate new knowledge to advance sustainability on campus, in the broader community, and around

the world[4]. Therefore, while it is not explicitly stated whether the Campus as a Living Lab at Princeton University projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the program is focused on advancing sustainability and addressing global sustainability challenges.

Citations:

[1] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/campus-lab/cal-research-projects>

[2] <https://www.princeton.edu/news/2014/11/10/research-site-princeton-campus-living-lab>

[3] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/sites/g/files/toruqf176/files/2020-01/Sustainability%20Action%20Plan%20-%20Accessible%20Version.pdf>

[4] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/campus-lab>

[5] <https://facilities.princeton.edu/sustainable-campus>

[6] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/campus-lab/cal-students>

***SDG Question 5:*** Based on the search results, it is not explicitly stated which UN Sustainable Development Goals the Campus as a Living Lab (CAL) program at Princeton University addresses. However, the program is focused on advancing sustainability on campus and in the broader community, and the research projects and initiatives undertaken by the program are aimed at addressing global sustainability challenges. The CAL program encourages students to become involved by developing new ideas and piloting innovative solutions that advance the University's Sustainability Action Plan goals[2][6]. The Sustainability Action Plan aims to advance evidence-based solutions that reduce water use by encouraging students, faculty, and staff to use the campus as a living lab[2][3]. The plan also includes piloting the campus-as-living-lab approach, and cultivating campus engagement through outreach and communications initiatives[2][6]. The CAL program works actively with student and faculty researchers in using Princeton's campus for sustainability research and experiential learning[1][5]. Explorations into the physical, operational, behavioral, and cultural dimensions of Princeton can generate new knowledge to advance sustainability on campus, in the broader community, and around the world[5]. Therefore, while it is not explicitly stated which UN Sustainable Development Goals the Campus as a Living Lab at Princeton University addresses, the program is focused on advancing sustainability and addressing global sustainability challenges. Based on the program's focus, it is likely that the research projects and initiatives undertaken by the program align with several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, such as Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, and Goal 13: Climate Action.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.princeton.edu/news/2014/11/10/research-site-princeton-campus-living-lab>

[2] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/sites/g/files/toruqf176/files/2020-01/Sustainability%20Action%20Plan%20-%20Accessible%20Version.pdf>



[3] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/campus-lab/cal-research-projects>

[4] <https://facilities.princeton.edu/sustainable-campus>

[5] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/campus-lab>

[6] <https://sustain.princeton.edu/campus-lab/cal-students>

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### **Living Lab – Harvard**

***PIL Question:*** The Living Lab at Harvard is a project-based course that combines pedagogy and applied research to advance the climate change goals of Harvard and other institutions, governments, and companies<sup>123</sup>. It is a sustainability accelerator that incubates, pilots, and accelerates transformative new ideas on campus and with partners to test and validate innovative solutions<sup>1</sup>. The Living Lab is part of Harvard's "campus as a living laboratory" initiative, which supports projects that use the campus as a test site for developing solutions that enhance well-being and mitigate climate impact, or help neighboring communities tackle these problems<sup>2</sup>.

The Living Lab is not specifically referred to as a policy innovation lab in the search results. However, it is a project-based course that combines pedagogy and applied research to advance climate change goals, and it incubates, pilots, and accelerates transformative new ideas on campus and with partners to test and validate innovative solutions<sup>1</sup>. These features are similar to those of a policy innovation lab, which is a type of organization that uses design thinking and experimentation to develop and test new policies and programs<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, it is possible to view the Living Lab as a type of policy innovation lab that focuses on sustainability and climate change.

***SDG Question 1:*** Yes, the Harvard Living Lab explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Living Lab is a project-based course that combines pedagogy and applied research to advance the climate change goals of Harvard and other institutions, governments, and companies<sup>[2][5]</sup>. The Living Lab is part of Harvard's Sustainability Action Plan, which offers a holistic approach to addressing climate change and the environment, equity, and health in an integrated, interconnected way, rather than as separate issues<sup>[4]</sup>. The Living Lab is also aligned with Harvard's Sustainability Plan, which outlines the University's goals, standards, and commitments to sustainability<sup>[2]</sup>. While the Living Lab is not explicitly mentioned in the UN SDGs, it is part of a broader movement of "living labs" that focus on sustainability and can lead to the creation of innovation and experimentation towards sustainable development<sup>[6]</sup>.

Citations:

[1] <http://green.harvard.edu/series/living-lab>

[2] <https://sustainable.harvard.edu/our-plan/how-we-lead/harvard-living-lab/>

[3] <https://sustainable.harvard.edu>

[4] <https://sustainable.harvard.edu/our-plan/>

[5] <https://clinics.law.harvard.edu/environment/climate-solutions-living-lab/>

[6] <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11625-022-01240-w>

**SDG Question 4:** Yes, the Harvard Living Lab projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Living Lab is part of Harvard's Sustainability Action Plan, which offers a holistic approach to addressing climate change and the environment, equity, and health in an integrated, interconnected way, rather than as separate issues[1][4]. The Living Lab is also aligned with Harvard's Sustainability Plan, which outlines the University's goals, standards, and commitments to sustainability[2]. While the Living Lab is not explicitly mentioned in the UN SDGs, it is part of a broader movement of "living labs" that focus on sustainability and can lead to the creation of innovation and experimentation towards sustainable development[3]. The Living Lab's Climate Solutions Living Lab course combines pedagogy and applied research to advance the climate change goals of Harvard and other institutions, governments, and companies[2][4]. The Living Lab also has a Campus Sustainability Innovation Fund (CSIF) that encourages teams of students, faculty, and staff to test new technologies and ideas on campus to solve global sustainability challenges[1][2]. The Living Lab's projects and initiatives are specifically aligned with the goals, standards, and commitments in Harvard's Sustainability Plan[2][5]. Overall, the Living Lab's projects and initiatives are aimed at advancing sustainable development and mitigating climate impact, which aligns with the UN SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://report.green.harvard.edu>

[2] <https://sustainable.harvard.edu/our-plan/how-we-lead/harvard-living-lab/>

[3] <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11625-022-01240-w>

[4] <https://clinics.law.harvard.edu/environment/climate-solutions-living-lab/>

[5] <https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2016/10/harvard-strengthens-living-laboratory-to-help-mitigate-climate-impact/>

[6] <https://sustainable.harvard.edu>

**SDG Question 5:** The Harvard Living Lab projects and initiatives align with several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Living Lab is part of Harvard's Sustainability Action Plan, which offers a holistic approach to addressing climate change and the environment, equity, and health in an integrated, interconnected way, rather than as separate issues[1][4]. The Living Lab's Climate Solutions Living Lab course combines pedagogy and applied research to advance the climate change goals of Harvard and other institutions, governments, and companies[3][6]. The Living Lab also has a Campus Sustainability Innovation Fund (CSIF) that encourages teams of students, faculty, and staff to test new technologies and ideas on campus to solve global sustainability challenges[2]. The Living Lab's projects and initiatives are specifically aligned with the goals, standards, and commitments in Harvard's Sustainability Plan[2][4]. Based on the search results, the UN Sustainable Development Goals that the Harvard Living Lab addresses are:

1. Goal 4: Quality Education - The Climate Solutions Living Lab course combines pedagogy and applied research to advance the climate change goals of Harvard and other institutions, governments, and companies[3][6].
2. Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy - The Living Lab is working to reduce energy use in labs across campus[1].
3. Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - The Living Lab's Campus Sustainability Innovation Fund (CSIF) encourages teams of students, faculty, and staff to test new technologies and ideas on campus to solve global sustainability challenges[2].
4. Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities - The Living Lab is using the campus as a test site for developing solutions that enhance well-being and mitigate climate impact, or help neighboring communities tackle these problems[2].
5. Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production - Harvard aims to sustainably manage all waste streams, including plastics, recyclables, and organics[4].
6. Goal 13: Climate Action - The Living Lab's Climate Solutions Living Lab course combines pedagogy and applied research to advance the climate change goals of Harvard and other institutions, governments, and companies[3][6].
7. Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals - The Living Lab is working to strengthen a “One Harvard” culture across Harvard's Schools and departments that embraces sustainability as an integral part of academic work, institutional practices, and daily lives[1]. The Living Lab's projects and initiatives are specifically aligned with the goals, standards, and commitments in Harvard's Sustainability Plan[2][4].

Citations:

[1] <https://report.green.harvard.edu>

[2] <https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2016/10/harvard-strengthens-living-laboratory-to-help-mitigate-climate-impact/>

[3] <https://sustainable.harvard.edu/our-plan/how-we-lead/harvard-living-lab/>

[4] <https://sustainable.harvard.edu>

[5] <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11625-022-01240-w>

[6] <https://clinics.law.harvard.edu/environment/climate-solutions-living-lab/>

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## **Collaboratio Helvetica**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, Collaboratio Helvetica is a policy innovation lab that focuses on social innovation and change processes<sup>45</sup>. They use Social Innovation Labs as a process to address complex challenges that cannot be solved by linear strategic planning. They bring together stakeholders from all sectors to represent a diversity of perspectives, work with prototyping and sustained efforts with the right to fail and try again, and tackle the root causes of a challenge to have a systemic impact<sup>4</sup>. Collaboratio Helvetica also acquires, develops, and shares knowledge, tools, and methods for systems change, builds the needed infrastructure and resources for systems change initiatives towards the SDGs,

and co-initiates, supports, and holds spaces for transformation, collaboration, and co-creation across sectors<sup>1</sup>.

***SDG Question 1:*** Yes, Collaboratio Helvetica explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [2][3][4]. The organization was founded with the goal of catalyzing systems change towards the SDGs in Switzerland[6]. Collaboratio Helvetica has set itself the goal of supporting individuals and their initiatives in Switzerland who are committed to the 2030 Agenda and want to promote systemic change[2]. The organization empowers committed people and organizations to shift deeply ingrained attitudes and mindsets, conduct dialogues more effectively, implement new forms of collaboration, and thus collectively imagine and shape the Switzerland of tomorrow[3]. Collaboratio Helvetica has explored selected SDGs in thematic Social Labs, built bridges between important players and unlikely allies, and jointly deliberated on specific challenges, as well as developed real solutions and projects[4]. The results of the work, projects, and prototypes of the Collaboratio Helvetica community can be found on their website, sorted by SDGs[3].

Citations:

[1] <https://collaboratiohelvetica.ch>

[2] <https://collaboratiohelvetica.ch/en/sdgs-in-switzerland>

[3] <https://collaboratiohelvetica.ch/en/our-contribution-sdgs>

[4] <https://engagement.migros.ch/en/news-projects/community/collaboratio-helvetica>

[5] [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/625d95e12141460c1475d762/t/64760726c795e26f9aa143f1/1685456684643/Impact+Report+2022+-+cohe+website\\_compressed.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/625d95e12141460c1475d762/t/64760726c795e26f9aa143f1/1685456684643/Impact+Report+2022+-+cohe+website_compressed.pdf)

[6] <https://www.norawilhelm.org/blog/collaboratio-helvetica>

***SDG Question 2:*** Collaboratio Helvetica contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by empowering committed people and organizations to shift deeply ingrained attitudes and mindsets, conduct dialogues more effectively, implement new forms of collaboration, and thus collectively imagine and shape the Switzerland of tomorrow[1][3][6]. The organization creates spaces for dialogue, cooperation, and the testing of holistic solutions, and explores selected SDGs in thematic Social Labs[2][3]. Collaboratio Helvetica builds bridges between important players and unlikely allies, jointly deliberates on specific challenges, and develops real solutions and projects[2]. The organization's work, projects, and prototypes can be found on their website, sorted by SDGs[1][3]. Collaboratio Helvetica believes in Switzerland's unique potential and participatory approach to contribute to a change towards more ecological responsibility, humanity, and the common good[1][3]. Together, Collaboratio Helvetica and its community make an important contribution towards reaching the SDGs in Switzerland[1].

Citations:

[1] <https://collaboratiohelvetica.ch/en/our-contribution-sdgs>

[2] <https://engagement.migros.ch/en/news-projects/community/collaboratio-helvetica>

[3] <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/625d95e12141460c1475d762/t/62a1b2594ae5054502791906/1654764150706/collaboratio-ImpactReport-2019.pdf>

[4] <https://www.norawilhelm.org/blog/collaboratio-helvetica>

[5] <https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/fdfa/fdfa/aktuell/newsuebersicht/2022/05/nachhaltigkeitsziele-agenda-2030.html>

[6] [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/625d95e12141460c1475d762/t/64760726c795e26f9aa143f1/1685456684643/Impact+Report+2022+-+cohe+website\\_compressed.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/625d95e12141460c1475d762/t/64760726c795e26f9aa143f1/1685456684643/Impact+Report+2022+-+cohe+website_compressed.pdf)

***SDG Question 3:*** Collaboratio Helvetica contributes to several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1][2][3][4][5][6]. The organization empowers committed people and organizations to shift deeply ingrained attitudes and mindsets, conduct dialogues more effectively, implement new forms of collaboration, and thus collectively imagine and shape the Switzerland of tomorrow[1][3][6]. The results of the work, projects, and prototypes of the Collaboratio Helvetica community can be found on their website, sorted by SDGs[1][3]. Here are some of the specific SDGs that Collaboratio Helvetica contributes to:

- SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being: Collaboratio Helvetica explores citizens-led solutions to empower democratic decision-making for complex problem-solving[1].

- SDG 4: Quality Education: Collaboratio Helvetica has developed new schools and innovative campaigns[4][5].

- SDG 5: Gender Equality: Collaboratio Helvetica has built bridges between important players and unlikely allies to jointly deliberate on specific challenges[2].

- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth: Collaboratio Helvetica has developed citizen-led policy proposals[4].

- SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities: Collaboratio Helvetica engages both decision-makers and marginalized voices in co-creating a different future[3].

- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: Collaboratio Helvetica explores how to solve complex problems that require political efficiency by implementing alternative forms of society-led democracy[1].

- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production: Collaboratio Helvetica cultivates talking about potential and inspiring alternatives[4].

- SDG 13: Climate Action: Collaboratio Helvetica tackles the climate and ecological crisis[1].

- SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Collaboratio Helvetica aims to find out how to solve complex problems that require political efficiency by implementing alternative forms of society-led democracy[1].

- SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals: Collaboratio Helvetica builds bridges between important players and unlikely allies[2].

Together, Collaboratio Helvetica and its community make an important contribution towards reaching the SDGs in Switzerland[1].

Citations:

[1] <https://collaboratiohelvetica.ch/en/our-contribution-sdgs>

[2] <https://engagement.migros.ch/en/news-projects/community/collaboratio-helvetica>

[3] <https://www.norawilhelm.org/blog/collaboratio-helvetica>

[4]<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/625d95e12141460c1475d762/t/62a1b2594ae5054502791906/1654764150706/collaboratio-ImpactReport-2019.pdf>

[5][https://static1.squarespace.com/static/625d95e12141460c1475d762/t/64760726c795e26f9aa143f1/1685456684643/Impact+Report+2022+-+cohe+website\\_compressed.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/625d95e12141460c1475d762/t/64760726c795e26f9aa143f1/1685456684643/Impact+Report+2022+-+cohe+website_compressed.pdf)

[6]<https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/fdfa/fdfa/aktuell/newsuebersicht/2022/05/nachhaltigkeitsziele-agenda-2030.html>

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## GrünStattGrau

**PIL Question:** Based on the search results, GrünStattGrau is an innovation lab that focuses on promoting and facilitating the implementation of green building practices in Austria<sup>345</sup>. It is the first Austrian network point for greening projects in the public and private sector, with over 300 network partners from the economy, science, and administration sectors<sup>5</sup>. GrünStattGrau was launched as the first innovation laboratory within the framework of the bmvit program "City of Tomorrow" to promote collaboration and synergies in the research sector "Green City" and support implementing cutting-edge projects<sup>4</sup>. The innovation laboratory emphasizes shared, interdisciplinary learning and development, employing open-access methods, the mutual exchange of best-practice examples, and active participation by residents<sup>4</sup>. The aim is to identify new topics and strategies for green cities and to develop these further in co-creation processes together with citizens, the administration, and policymakers<sup>4</sup>. GrünStattGrau provides customized service facilities, including project-related services for demonstration and R&D projects, initial guidance, an exhibitor-, experts- and technology platform, certification procedures, project development, advanced training, and the development of business models<sup>4</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** It is unclear from the search results whether GrünStattGrau explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. While the organization is focused on building greening and promoting sustainable development, there is no explicit mention of the UN SDGs on their website or in the search results. However, it is possible that they contribute to the SDGs indirectly through their work on building greening and promoting sustainable development.

Citations:

[1] <https://gruenstattgrau.at/en>

[2] <https://buildaction.org/abstracts/grunstattgrau/>

[3] <https://nachhaltigwirtschaften.at/en/sdz/projects/gruenstattgrau.php>

[4] <https://gruenstattgrau.at/en/about-us/>

[5] <https://www.garteln-in-wien.at/en/gruenstattgrau/>

[6] <https://gruenstattgrau.at/experten/initiative2030-live-the-goals/>

***SDG Question 4:*** It is unclear from the given search results whether GrünStattGrau projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the UN Sustainable Development Goals provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, and they are to be pursued locally and globally by every country, with the aim of eradicating poverty by 2030[6]. The 17 goals include:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life On Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Without more information about GrünStattGrau projects or initiatives, it is impossible to determine whether they align with any of these goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

[2] <https://www.un.org/en/our-work/support-sustainable-development-and-climate-action>

[3] <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

[4] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>

[5] <https://www.sjsu.edu/sustainable-cities/docs/sci-reports-sanjose-final.pdf>

[6] <https://sdg.umn.edu/news/global-local-impact-un-sustainable-development-goals>

***SDG Question 5:*** It is unclear from the given search results which UN Sustainable Development Goals GrünStattGrau addresses. However, GrünStattGrau is involved in promoting green urban development and greening buildings, which could potentially align with several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Here are some of the goals that could be relevant:

1. Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy - GrünStattGrau promotes the use of green technology and infrastructure, which could contribute to the goal of ensuring access to clean and affordable energy[5].
2. Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - GrünStattGrau is involved in promoting innovation and transformation in green urban development, which could align with this goal[3][4].
3. Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities - GrünStattGrau's focus on green urban development and greening buildings could contribute to this goal[1][4].
4. Goal 13: Climate Action - GrünStattGrau's work in promoting green technology and infrastructure could contribute to this goal[2][4].

Without more information about specific GrünStattGrau projects or initiatives, it is impossible to determine which goals they address. However, it is clear that GrünStattGrau's work in promoting green urban development and greening buildings has the potential to contribute to several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://gruenstattgrau.at/experten/initiative2030-live-the-goals/>

[2] <https://gruenstattgrau.at/en/about-us/>

[3] <https://buildaction.org/abstracts/grunstattgrau/>

[4] <https://www.garteln-in-wien.at/en/gruenstattgrau/>

[5] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>

[6] <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

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## **CityStudio Vancouver, BC**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, CityStudio Vancouver is a policy innovation lab<sup>5</sup>. It is an innovation hub that brings together city staff, students, faculty, and community to co-create experimental projects that make Vancouver more sustainable, equitable, joyful, and inclusive<sup>2</sup>. CityStudio Vancouver aims to shift the way students, city staff, faculty, and community members work together to co-create solutions for the city, and its mission is to innovate and experiment with the ways cities are co-created while teaching students the skills needed to succeed in today's economy and inspire action in the community and government<sup>2</sup>. CityStudio Vancouver is a collaboration between the City of Vancouver



and the city's public postsecondary institutions, and it was founded by representatives from Simon Fraser University and UBC5.

***SDG Question 1:*** Yes, CityStudio Vancouver, BC explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). According to their website, CityStudio Vancouver is an innovation hub that brings together city staff, students, faculty, and community to co-create experimental projects that make Vancouver more sustainable, equitable, joyful, and inclusive[4]. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to achieve a sustainable future for all. CityStudio Vancouver's mission is to innovate and experiment with the ways cities are co-created, while teaching students the skills needed to succeed in today's economy and inspire action in the community and government[4]. Although their website does not explicitly mention the SDGs, their work aligns with several of the goals, such as SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, which is about making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable[5]. Additionally, the City of Vancouver has adopted the 17 SDGs and aligned its work with the UN's 2030 Agenda[2]. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that CityStudio Vancouver's work also contributes to the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://citystudiovancouver.com>

[2] <https://council.vancouver.ca/20200121/documents/motionb6.pdf>

[3] <https://unacvancouver.org/sustainable-development-goals/>

[4] <https://citystudiovancouver.com/what-we-do/>

[5] <https://www.bcit.ca/sustainability/sdgs-at-bcit/sdg-11-sustainable-cities-and-communities/>

[6] <https://open.library.ubc.ca/media/stream/pdf/42591/1.0394174/4>

***SDG Question 4:*** Yes, CityStudio Vancouver, BC projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The City of Vancouver has adopted the 17 SDGs and aligned its work with the UN's 2030 Agenda[2]. CityStudio Vancouver is an innovation hub that brings together city staff, students, faculty, and community to co-create experimental projects that make Vancouver more sustainable, equitable, joyful, and inclusive[3]. Their mission is to innovate and experiment with the ways cities are co-created, while teaching students the skills needed to succeed in today's economy and inspire action in the community and government[3]. Although their website does not explicitly mention the SDGs, their work aligns with several of the goals, such as SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, which is about making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable[5]. Additionally, the City of Vancouver has adopted the Greenest City Action Plan, which sets ambitious goals to reduce air pollution and waste, foster energy-efficient construction, and improve the city's natural environment[4]. The plan aligns with several SDGs, such as SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production[5]. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that CityStudio Vancouver's projects and initiatives align with the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://open.library.ubc.ca/media/stream/pdf/42591/1.0394174/4>

[2] <https://council.vancouver.ca/20200121/documents/motionb6.pdf>

[3] <https://citystudiovancouver.com/what-we-do/>

[4] <https://greenmunicipalfund.ca/case-studies/case-study-vancouver-becoming-worlds-greenest-city>

[5] [https://www.investec.com/en\\_zs/focus/beyond-wealth/sdgs-in-action-vancouver-a-leading-sustainable-city.html](https://www.investec.com/en_zs/focus/beyond-wealth/sdgs-in-action-vancouver-a-leading-sustainable-city.html)

[6] <https://citystudioglobal.com/about/>

***SDG Question 5:*** CityStudio Vancouver, BC projects and initiatives align with several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The City of Vancouver has adopted the 17 SDGs and aligned its work with the UN's 2030 Agenda[2]. CityStudio Vancouver is an innovation hub that brings together city staff, students, faculty, and community to co-create experimental projects that make Vancouver more sustainable, equitable, joyful, and inclusive[3]. Although their website does not explicitly mention the SDGs, their work aligns with several of the goals, such as SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, which is about making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable[5]. Additionally, the City of Vancouver has adopted the Greenest City Action Plan, which sets ambitious goals to reduce air pollution and waste, foster energy-efficient construction, and improve the city's natural environment[6]. The plan aligns with several SDGs, such as SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production[5]. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that CityStudio Vancouver's projects and initiatives align with the following SDGs:

- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

CityStudio Vancouver's projects and initiatives may also align with other SDGs, depending on the specific goals and outcomes of each project.

Citations:

[1] <https://open.library.ubc.ca/media/stream/pdf/42591/1.0394174/4>

[2] <https://council.vancouver.ca/20200121/documents/motionb6.pdf>

[3] <https://citystudiovancouver.com/what-we-do/>

[4] <https://citystudioglobal.com/about/>

[5] [https://www.investec.com/en\\_zs/focus/beyond-wealth/sdgs-in-action-vancouver-a-leading-sustainable-city.html](https://www.investec.com/en_zs/focus/beyond-wealth/sdgs-in-action-vancouver-a-leading-sustainable-city.html)

[6] <https://greenmunicipalfund.ca/case-studies/case-study-vancouver-becoming-worlds-greenest-city>

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## Waag Society

**PIL Question:** Yes, the Waag Society is a policy innovation lab. According to their website, Waag Society is a Future Lab for technology and society, consisting of twelve research labs that conduct research on various themes related to technology and society<sup>2</sup>. They use research methods to empower as many people as possible and offer courses for young people and professionals to develop students' skills in new technologies and manufacturing methods<sup>2</sup>. Waag Society has been assigned the role of Futurelab by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science<sup>2</sup>. They execute many projects funded by public institutions and organizations, such as the European Commission, CLICKNL, and Grant for the Web<sup>2</sup>. They are also involved in several EU programs, such as Express to Connect, meSch, Smart City SDK, Open Cities, Commons 4 Europe, and APPS4EUROPE<sup>5</sup>. Waag Society performs user research, is involved in co-creation practice, and develops personal (location-based) technologies<sup>5</sup>. They have the capability to host events that go beyond the scope of a research project, providing opportunities for generating impact from the project results to businesses and society at large<sup>5</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** Yes, Waag Society explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals<sup>2</sup>[<sup>4</sup>]. In fact, Waag Society's impact goals are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the principles of Raworth's Doughnut Economics<sup>2</sup>. In 2019, Waag started integrating the Sustainable Development Goals as key performance indicators for the organization, emphasizing gender equality, innovation, inequality, sustainable cities, climate action, and strong institutions, with selected additional goals addressed by specific research groups<sup>4</sup>. Waag Society's mission is to contribute to the research, design, and development of a sustainable, just society<sup>6</sup>.

Citations:

[1] <http://waag.org>

[2] <https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/2018-06/Research-Agenda-Waag-2018.pdf>

[3] [https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/media/publicaties/publication\\_electis\\_bd.pdf](https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/media/publicaties/publication_electis_bd.pdf)

[4] <https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/2019-04/Public-Research-agenda-2019.pdf>

[5] [https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/Publicaties/Users\\_as\\_Designers.pdf](https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/Publicaties/Users_as_Designers.pdf)

[6] <https://waag.org/en/>

**SDG Question 2:** Waag Society contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by aligning its impact goals with the SDGs and the principles of Raworth's Doughnut Economics<sup>1</sup>[<sup>2</sup>]. In 2019, Waag Society started integrating the SDGs as key performance indicators for the organization, emphasizing gender equality, innovation, inequality, sustainable cities, climate action, and strong institutions, with selected additional goals addressed by specific research groups<sup>2</sup>. Waag Society's mission is to

contribute to the research, design, and development of a sustainable, just society[6]. Waag Society contributes to the SDGs through various projects and initiatives, including:

- Critical ChangeLabs: Waag Society is working with nine European partners to revive the relationship between young people and democracy[4].
- Responsible Business Models: Waag Society and HvA investigate the conditions for digital public spaces and the fundamental aspects of a responsible business model[4].
- Masterclass Net Politics: Waag Society organizes an annual Masterclass Net Politics where people working on digital society learn about topics such as digital transparency, public values on the internet, and decision-making regarding large tech platforms[4].
- Platform Co-op Accelerator: Waag Society is working with the Commons Network on a Platform Co-op Accelerator program that will connect and advance start-up initiatives that work with the commons[4].
- Public Stack for home energy management systems: Waag Society is developing a Public Stack for home energy management systems to encourage a circular, local, and fair economy[4].
- Smart Citizens Lab: Waag Society investigates new knowledge and process models that support sustainable development[4].

Waag Society also subscribes to the Dutch Code Cultural Diversity, seeking to enhance inclusivity and equity in its workforce and activities[2].

Citations:

[1] <https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/2018-06/Research-Agenda-Waag-2018.pdf>

[2] <https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/2019-04/Public-Research-agenda-2019.pdf>

[3] [https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/media/publicaties/publication\\_electis\\_bd.pdf](https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/media/publicaties/publication_electis_bd.pdf)

[4] <https://waag.org/en/project>

[5] [https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/Publicaties/Users\\_as\\_Designers.pdf](https://waag.org/sites/waag/files/Publicaties/Users_as_Designers.pdf)

[6] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/>

***SDG Question 3:*** The Waag Society contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by conducting research on various themes related to technology and society through its twelve research labs[1][3]. While it is not explicitly stated which specific SDGs the Waag Society contributes to, it is clear that their mission is to contribute to the research, design, and development of a sustainable, just society[1]. The SDGs are a comprehensive policy agenda consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets that aim to end poverty, reduce inequalities, and tackle climate change globally by 2030[2][3]. Goal 6, which is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, is one of the most interconnected goals and is linked to other goals such as quality education, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, climate action, and partnerships for the goals[3]. While it is not clear which specific SDGs the Waag Society contributes to, their research on technology and society likely

has implications for several of the SDGs, including those related to education, economic growth, and climate action.

Citations:

[1] <https://waag.org/en/about-waag>

[2] <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/2030agenda-sdgs.html>

[3] <https://washmatters.wateraid.org/sustainable-development-goals>

[4] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048733322001123>

[5] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16109Netherlands.pdf>

[6] <https://www.oecd.org/gov/cob-sdg-survey-overview-of-results.pdf>

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### **China – U.S. ZEV Policy Lab**

**PIL Question:** Yes, the China-U.S. ZEV Policy Lab is a policy innovation lab<sup>1</sup>. It was established through a five-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in China in September 2014, and it represents a global milestone in international collaboration on clean vehicle adoption<sup>3</sup>. The lab's mission is to strengthen the exchanges and cooperation in the new energy vehicle policy area between the U.S. and China through joint research and scholastic exchanges and training<sup>5</sup>. The lab is pursuing four specific activities in collaboration, including conducting joint policy research, sharing best practices, exploring potential ZEV policy collaboration and implementation, and conducting consumer behavior studies<sup>1</sup>. The lab focuses on policy exchange between the three governments and policy research and publications<sup>2</sup>. The lab's goal is to accelerate the large-scale rollout of electric vehicles and to expand the global market for zero-emission vehicles<sup>2</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** The search results do not provide a clear answer to whether the China-US ZEV Policy Lab explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The China-US ZEV Policy Lab was established to strengthen the exchanges and cooperation in the new energy vehicle policy area between the US and China through joint research and scholastic exchanges and training<sup>[2]</sup>. The collaboration aims to expand the global market for zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) by providing intellectual support for the design of ZEV policies and analysis of consumer markets, including demand for charging stations, different types of ZEV technologies, and effectiveness of incentives<sup>[1]</sup>. The policy lab focuses on two activities: policy exchange between the three governments and policy research and publications<sup>[3]</sup>. However, the search results do not mention any explicit contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://chinacenter.ucdavis.edu/initiatives/china-us-zev-policy-lab>

[2] [https://cdn2.webdamdb.com/md\\_skqTRoW0JPxS.jpg.pdf](https://cdn2.webdamdb.com/md_skqTRoW0JPxS.jpg.pdf)

[3] <https://rwsenvironment.eu/subjects/sustainable-mobility/vehicle-alternative-fuel-technology/zev-china-policy-lab/>

[4][https://rwsenvironment.eu/publish/pages/158930/20180905\\_trilateralzevpolicylab\\_mu\\_final\\_signed.pdf](https://rwsenvironment.eu/publish/pages/158930/20180905_trilateralzevpolicylab_mu_final_signed.pdf)

[5] <https://news.mit.edu/2021/chinas-transition-electric-vehicles-0429>

***SDG Question 4:*** The China-US ZEV Policy Lab projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in several ways. The policy lab aims to expand the global market for zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) by providing intellectual support for the design of ZEV policies and analysis of consumer markets, including demand for charging stations, different types of ZEV technologies, and effectiveness of incentives[2]. This aligns with SDG 7, which aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. The policy lab also focuses on policy research and publications, including topics such as credit trading policy, fiscal subsidies policy, tax incentive policy, transportation incentive policy, low-speed electric vehicle policy, vehicle environmental policy, and continuous evaluation of policy execution[1]. These research areas align with SDG 11, which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. Additionally, the China-US ZEV Policy Lab is a partnership between UC Davis and CATARC, the administrative body that oversees China's automotive research[3]. This partnership aligns with SDG 17, which aims to strengthen global partnerships for sustainable development. Overall, the China-US ZEV Policy Lab projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] [https://cdn2.webdamdb.com/md\\_skqTRoW0JPxS.jpg.pdf](https://cdn2.webdamdb.com/md_skqTRoW0JPxS.jpg.pdf)

[2] <https://chinacenter.ucdavis.edu/initiatives/china-us-zev-policy-lab>

[3] <https://chinacenter.ucdavis.edu/news/china-us-zev-policy-lab-uc-davis-and-china-forge-landmark-accord-speed-development-clean>

[4][https://rwsenvironment.eu/publish/pages/158930/20180905\\_trilateralzevpolicylab\\_mu\\_final\\_signed.pdf](https://rwsenvironment.eu/publish/pages/158930/20180905_trilateralzevpolicylab_mu_final_signed.pdf)

[5] <https://rwsenvironment.eu/subjects/sustainable-mobility/vehicle-alternative-fuel-technology/zev-china-policy-lab/>

[6] <https://www.yahoo.com/news/california-china-plan-push-millions-zero-emission-vehicles-141500894.html>

***SDG Question 5:*** The China-US ZEV Policy Lab projects and initiatives align with several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Here are the SDGs that the policy lab addresses:

1. SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy - The policy lab aims to expand the global market for zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) by providing intellectual support for the design of ZEV policies and analysis of consumer markets, including demand for charging stations, different types of ZEV technologies, and effectiveness of incentives.

2. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities - The policy lab focuses on policy research and publications, including topics such as credit trading policy, fiscal subsidies policy, tax incentive policy, transportation incentive policy, low-speed electric vehicle policy, vehicle environmental policy, and continuous evaluation of policy execution.

3. SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals - The China-US ZEV Policy Lab is a partnership between UC Davis and CATARC, the administrative body that oversees China's automotive research. The partnership aims to strengthen global partnerships for sustainable development.

Overall, the China-US ZEV Policy Lab projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] [https://rwsenvironment.eu/publish/pages/158930/20180905\\_trilateralzevpolicylab\\_mou\\_final\\_signed.pdf](https://rwsenvironment.eu/publish/pages/158930/20180905_trilateralzevpolicylab_mou_final_signed.pdf)

[2] <https://chinacenter.ucdavis.edu/initiatives/china-us-zev-policy-lab>

[3] <https://chinacenter.ucdavis.edu/news/china-us-zev-policy-lab-uc-davis-and-china-forge-landmark-agreement-speed-development-clean>

[4] <https://rwsenvironment.eu/subjects/sustainable-mobility/vehicle-alternative-fuel-technology/zev-china-policy-lab/>

[5] [https://cdn2.webdamdb.com/md\\_skqTRoW0JPxS.jpg.pdf](https://cdn2.webdamdb.com/md_skqTRoW0JPxS.jpg.pdf)

[6] [https://ccci.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/09\\_Accelerating%20the%20ZEV%20Market%20in%20the%20U.S.%20and%20China\\_English.pdf](https://ccci.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/09_Accelerating%20the%20ZEV%20Market%20in%20the%20U.S.%20and%20China_English.pdf)

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## The Lab Brazil

***PIL Question:*** Yes, the Lab Brazil at <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/network/brazil/> is a policy innovation lab. The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance is an investor-led, public-private initiative that accelerates innovative, well-designed, early-stage climate finance solutions and instruments<sup>1</sup>. The Lab Brazil program helps public and private investors and leaders identify, develop, and launch innovative investment solutions to drive funds for the country's national climate priorities<sup>2</sup>. The Lab's structure fosters cross-sector cooperation and enables solutions to overcome investment barriers<sup>3</sup>. The Lab seeks transformative investment solutions that can drive funds for Brazil's national climate priorities<sup>4</sup>.

***SDG Question 1:*** The search results do not provide a clear answer to whether the Lab Brazil at <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/> explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Climate Finance Lab is a global initiative that supports the development of innovative climate finance instruments<sup>[4]</sup>. The Lab provides an open call for innovative sustainable investment solutions, selects the most promising ideas, and provides analysis, stress-testing, and guidance from experts and investors<sup>[4]</sup>. The Lab Members then vote to endorse and launch the ideas for piloting<sup>[4]</sup>. However, the search

results do not mention any explicit contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals by the Lab Brazil.

Citations:

[1] [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15806Brazil\\_English.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15806Brazil_English.pdf)

[2] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/brazil>

[3] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9897821/>

[4] <https://www.climatefinancelab.org>

[5] <https://crf.iadb.org/en/sdgs>

[6] <https://www.scielo.br/j/asoc/a/B7KbScTVPWTXXn5WTZz7jr/abstract/?lang=en>

**SDG Question 4:** The Lab Brazil at <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/> projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in several ways. Although the search results do not mention any explicit contribution to the SDGs, Brazil has taken steps towards a stronger and more comprehensive approach to sustainable development[1]. Here are some of the ways that the Lab Brazil projects and initiatives align with the SDGs:

1. **SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy** - The Lab Brazil focuses on innovative climate finance instruments that support the development of sustainable investment solutions. These solutions can help to increase access to affordable and clean energy, which is a key component of SDG 7.
2. **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities** - The Lab Brazil's focus on innovative climate finance instruments can help to reduce inequalities by increasing access to sustainable investment solutions for marginalized communities.
3. **SDG 13: Climate Action** - The Lab Brazil's focus on innovative climate finance instruments can help to support climate action by providing funding for sustainable investment solutions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable development.

Overall, the Lab Brazil projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/brazil>

[2] [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15806Brazil\\_English.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15806Brazil_English.pdf)

[3] [https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/odssp\\_en.pdf](https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/odssp_en.pdf)

[4] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9897821/>

[5] [https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/vlrs/2022-08/3rd\\_vlr\\_state\\_government\\_of\\_para\\_2022.pdf](https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/vlrs/2022-08/3rd_vlr_state_government_of_para_2022.pdf)

[6] <https://crf.iadb.org/en/sdgs>



**SDG Question 5:** The Lab Brazil at <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/> projects and initiatives align with several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Although the search results do not mention any explicit contribution to the SDGs, Brazil has taken steps towards a stronger and more comprehensive approach to sustainable development [1][2][5][6]. Here are some of the ways that the Lab Brazil projects and initiatives align with the SDGs:

1. SDG 1: No Poverty - The Lab Brazil's focus on innovative climate finance instruments can help to reduce poverty by increasing access to sustainable investment solutions for marginalized communities.
2. SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy - The Lab Brazil focuses on innovative climate finance instruments that support the development of sustainable investment solutions. These solutions can help to increase access to affordable and clean energy, which is a key component of SDG 7.
3. SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities - The Lab Brazil's focus on innovative climate finance instruments can help to reduce inequalities by increasing access to sustainable investment solutions for marginalized communities.
4. SDG 13: Climate Action - The Lab Brazil's focus on innovative climate finance instruments can help to support climate action by providing funding for sustainable investment solutions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable development.

Overall, the Lab Brazil projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15806Brazil\\_English.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15806Brazil_English.pdf)

[2] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/brazil>

[3] <https://sdgs.un.org/events>

[4] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9897821/>

[5] [https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/vlrs/2022-08/3rd\\_vlr\\_state\\_government\\_of\\_para\\_2022.pdf](https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/vlrs/2022-08/3rd_vlr_state_government_of_para_2022.pdf)

[6] [https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/odssp\\_en.pdf](https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/odssp_en.pdf)

**Human Review:** The lab categorizes each project based on a Sustainable Development Goal showcasing how that project or publication contributes to the SDGs [1]. Therefore, the lab explicitly contributes to the UN SDGs by aligning each project with an SDG and explicitly mentioning that the lab supports all of the SDGs [2].

[1] <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/ideas/>

[2] <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/impact/>

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**Green Energy Lab**

**PIL Question:** Yes, the Green Energy Lab at <https://www.greenenergylab.at/en/> is an innovation lab for a sustainable energy system<sup>123</sup>. It is part of the Austrian innovation offensive “... Vorzeigeregion Energie” of the Climate and Energy Fund, and it develops and tests solutions for a sustainable energy future on the market<sup>3</sup>. The lab is a research initiative for sustainable energy solutions and has a test market with around five million end consumers, making it Austria’s largest “innovation lab” for a sustainable energy future<sup>3</sup>. The Green Energy Lab has a portfolio of 48 projects, which are funded by the showcase region of energy and other funding models and have a total volume of €150 million<sup>2</sup>. The lab has a Steering Group, which is a panel of 16 members that encompasses representatives from R&D institutions, energy supply companies, energy agencies, administrative representatives, and technology companies. This body has substantial influence on the selection of new projects and the strategic focus of Green Energy Lab<sup>4</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** The Green Energy Lab is an innovation laboratory for a sustainable energy system that is a contact point for all companies and institutions that contribute to the energy transition with innovative ideas<sup>[1][2]</sup>. However, it is not explicitly stated on their website whether they contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are a set of global goals to address the world's most pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation<sup>[6]</sup>. Goal 7 of the SDGs is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy, which is key to the development of agriculture, business, communications, education, healthcare, and transportation<sup>[5]</sup>. While the Green Energy Lab's focus on sustainable energy aligns with Goal 7, it is unclear whether they have made a specific commitment to contribute to the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.greenenergylab.at/en/>

[2] <https://greenenergylab.at/en/>

[3] <https://ourworldindata.org/sdgs/affordable-clean-energy>

[4] <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-02686-3>

[5] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>

[6] <https://sustainability.umbc.edu/home/what-you-can-do/greenlabs/>

**SDG Question 4:** While the Green Energy Lab does not explicitly state whether they contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), their projects and initiatives align with the goals of the SDGs, particularly Goal 7, which is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy<sup>[3][4][5][6]</sup>. The Green Energy Lab is Austria's largest innovation laboratory for a sustainable energy future, and they work with partners to create a greener future<sup>[1][2]</sup>. They are a contact point for all companies and institutions that contribute to the energy transition with innovative ideas, and they demonstrate how a sustainable energy system works using the solutions developed in their showcase region<sup>[1][2]</sup>. They drive novel solutions forward, be it in the exchange of ideas, the development of new technologies, or the testing of innovative business models<sup>[1][2]</sup>. They also integrate diverse approaches from companies, research institutes,

start-ups, the public sector, and customers and enable quick access to knowledge and technology[1][2].

Renewable energy is a linchpin in the pursuit of the SDGs, and its potential to provide clean and affordable energy, mitigate climate change, drive economic growth, create jobs, and enhance the quality of life for urban and rural communities alike makes it an indispensable tool for achieving the global vision of sustainable development[4]. The transition to renewable energy sources is a key driver of sustainable development[4]. The Green Energy Lab's focus on sustainable energy aligns with the SDGs, and their projects and initiatives contribute to the achievement of Goal 7, which is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy[3][4][5][6]

Citations:

[1] <https://greenenergylab.at/en/>

[2] <https://www.greenenergylab.at/en/>

[3] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>

[4] <https://www.wionews.com/opinions-blogs/the-role-of-renewable-energy-in-achieving-sustainable-development-goals-633794>

[5] <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals/affordable-and-clean-energy>

[6] <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/sustainable-development-goals/why-do-sustainable-development-goals-matter/goal-7>

***SDG Question 5:*** The Green Energy Lab's projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 7, which is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy[3][4][5][6]. The SDGs are a set of global goals to address the world's most pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation[6]. The Green Energy Lab is Austria's largest innovation laboratory for a sustainable energy future, and they work with partners to create a greener future[1][2]. They are a contact point for all companies and institutions that contribute to the energy transition with innovative ideas, and they demonstrate how a sustainable energy system works using the solutions developed in their showcase region[1][2]. With their network of over 300 partners, they drive novel solutions forward, be it in the exchange of ideas, the development of new technologies, or the testing of innovative business models[2].

The Green Energy Lab's focus on sustainable energy aligns with the SDGs, and their projects and initiatives contribute to the achievement of Goal 7, which is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy[3][4][5][6]. The transition to renewable energy sources is a key driver of sustainable development[4]. The Green Energy Lab's projects and initiatives that align with the SDGs include:

- Integration of absorption technologies in district heating and cooling systems[2]
- Development of new technologies for a sustainable energy future[2]
- Testing of innovative business models[2]

- Open innovation processes that integrate diverse approaches from companies, research institutes, start-ups, the public sector, and customers and enable quick access to knowledge and technology[2]
- Foresight services that enable early reaction to trends in the energy industry and address the right topics in work[4]

While the Green Energy Lab does not explicitly state whether they contribute to the SDGs, their projects and initiatives align with the goals of the SDGs, particularly Goal 7, which is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy[3][4][5][6].

Citations:

[1] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>

[2] <https://greenenergylab.at/en/>

[3] <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals/affordable-and-clean-energy>

[4] <https://www.greenenergylab.at/en/>

[5] <https://ourworldindata.org/sdgs/affordable-clean-energy>

[6] <https://sustainability.umbc.edu/home/what-you-can-do/greenlabs/>

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### **Drive Sweden Policy Lab**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, Drive Sweden Policy Lab at <https://www.drivesweden.net/en/project/drive-sweden-policy-lab-20212022> is a policy innovation lab. The purpose of the lab is to explore how technology and service development relate to the existing laws and regulations for new mobility services that are being developed within Drive Sweden's project portfolio, and also to identify and overcome bottlenecks. The lab targets specific cases from Drive Sweden projects and aims to assist some of the other ongoing projects within Drive Sweden's area of interest with policy and regulatory innovation. The lab also contributes with benchmarking of ongoing projects identified as above regarding the introduction of new technology and services within Drive Sweden's area of interest. The external monitoring is linked to the specific cases that are investigated in the policy lab<sup>2</sup>. In the Drive Sweden Policy Lab, innovation and regulatory development are linked closer together, which facilitates cooperation between different stakeholders<sup>6</sup>.

***SDG Question 1:*** The Drive Sweden Policy Lab aims to explore how technology and service development relates to the existing policies for future mobility services, and how to take advantage of the rapid technological development to create a more sustainable world[2][3][4]. The Policy Lab drives various cases identified as important by its partners, and through the workshop format, the various actors are given the opportunity to meet in a neutral place to exchange experiences and perspectives[4]. Although the Drive Sweden website does not explicitly mention the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Sweden is often seen as a trailblazer on sustainable development, and the Swedish government has committed to work for sustainable development in all three of

its dimensions[5]. Therefore, it is possible that the Drive Sweden Policy Lab contributes to the SDGs indirectly through its focus on sustainable mobility solutions.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.drivesweden.net/om-drive-sweden>

[2] <https://www.drivesweden.net/en/project/drive-sweden-policy-lab-20212022>

[3] <https://www.ri.se/en/what-we-do/projects/drive-sweden-policy-lab>

[4] <https://www.drivesweden.net/en/project/drive-sweden-policy-lab-20192020>

[5] [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279582021\\_VNR\\_Report\\_Sweden.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279582021_VNR_Report_Sweden.pdf)

[6] <https://www.sciencespo.fr/ecole-affaires-publiques/en/policy-lab/sustainable-development-goals-sdg-initiative>

***SDG Question 4:*** The Drive Sweden Policy Lab aims to explore how technology and service development relates to the existing policies for future mobility services, and how to take advantage of the rapid technological development to create a more sustainable world[1][3][4]. Although the Drive Sweden website does not explicitly mention the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the lab's work is linked to the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals[2]. Sweden is often seen as a trailblazer on sustainable development, and the Swedish government has committed to work for sustainable development in all three of its dimensions[5]. Therefore, it is possible that the Drive Sweden Policy Lab projects or initiatives align with the SDGs indirectly through its focus on sustainable mobility solutions. The lab's work on policy and regulatory innovation, benchmarking of ongoing projects, and identifying and overcoming bottlenecks in new mobility services could contribute to several SDGs, such as SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). For instance, the lab's case on modernized car rental regulations for increased car sharing could contribute to SDG 11 by promoting sustainable and affordable transport systems, while its work on collaborative data in logistic flows could contribute to SDG 9 by promoting innovation and technological development.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.drivesweden.net/en/project/drive-sweden-policy-lab-20192020>

[2] <https://govinsider.asia/intl-en/article/sweden-vinnova-darja-isaksson-climate-change-policy-lab>

[3] <https://www.ri.se/en/what-we-do/projects/drive-sweden-policy-lab>

[4] <https://www.drivesweden.net/en/project/drive-sweden-policy-lab-20212022>

[5] [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279582021\\_VNR\\_Report\\_Sweden.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279582021_VNR_Report_Sweden.pdf)

[6] <https://apolitical.co/solution-articles/en/vinnova-smart-policy-sustainable-development>

**SDG Question 5:** The Drive Sweden Policy Lab aims to explore how technology and service development relates to the existing policies for future mobility services, and how to take advantage of the rapid technological development to create a more sustainable world[1][3][4]. Although the Drive Sweden website does not explicitly mention the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the lab's work is linked to the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals[2]. The lab's work on policy and regulatory innovation, benchmarking of ongoing projects, and identifying and overcoming bottlenecks in new mobility services could contribute to several SDGs, such as SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). For instance, the lab's case on modernized car rental regulations for increased car sharing could contribute to SDG 11 by promoting sustainable and affordable transport systems, while its work on collaborative data in logistic flows could contribute to SDG 9 by promoting innovation and technological development. Therefore, the Drive Sweden Policy Lab projects or initiatives could align with several SDGs indirectly through its focus on sustainable mobility solutions.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.drivesweden.net/en/project/drive-sweden-policy-lab-20192020>

[2] <https://www.drivesweden.net/en/project/drive-sweden-policy-lab-20212022>

[3] <https://www.ri.se/en/what-we-do/projects/drive-sweden-policy-lab>

[4] <https://govinsider.asia/intl-en/article/sweden-vinnova-darja-isaksson-climate-change-policy-lab>

[5] <https://sweden.se/climate/sustainability/sweden-and-sustainability>

[6] [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279582021\\_VNR\\_Report\\_Sweden.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279582021_VNR_Report_Sweden.pdf)

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## 6Aika

**PIL Question:** Yes, 6Aika is a policy innovation lab. It was a joint urban development program of the six largest cities in Finland: Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Tampere, Turku, and Oulu, and it aimed to tackle the challenges of urbanization and evolve towards ever smarter and inherently human-centric cities<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup><sup>6</sup>. The strategy funded concrete measures and adopted a 'development by piloting' approach, which turned cities into testing environments and more agile co-creators<sup>2</sup>. The projects under 6Aika helped companies to test and develop new, smarter services and operating models, making operations more efficient and developing new innovations<sup>3</sup>. The strategy was the first joint urban development strategy in Europe involving multiple, geographically separate cities, and it was one of the most expansive urban development strategies in the EU in terms of population<sup>6</sup>. The total budget of the Six City Strategy was approximately €95 million, and funding was allocated through 13 open calls for project proposals<sup>6</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** The search results do not provide a clear answer to whether 6Aika explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the 6Aika strategy is described as a strategy for sustainable urban development[1], and the projects

under the strategy support the climate goals of the cities[1][2]. The UN Sustainable Development Goals include a goal related to water and sanitation, which is Goal 6[4]. While there is no direct mention of 6Aika contributing to Goal 6 or any other specific SDG, the strategy's focus on sustainable urban development and climate goals suggests that it aligns with the broader objectives of the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://6aika.fi/en/frontpage/>

[2] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

[3] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/news/communications-material/>

[4] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal6>

[5] <https://www.usaid.gov/sdgs>

[6] <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/IMF-Sustainable-development-goals-SDGs>

**SDG Question 4:** Based on the search results, it is not clear whether 6Aika's projects or initiatives explicitly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the 6Aika strategy is described as a strategy for sustainable urban development[1], and the projects under the strategy support the climate goals of the cities[1][2]. The SDGs are a set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to achieve a sustainable future for all[4]. While there is no direct mention of 6Aika contributing to any specific SDG, the strategy's focus on sustainable urban development and climate goals suggests that it aligns with the broader objectives of the SDGs. Additionally, Espoo, one of the six cities involved in 6Aika, has stated that the UN's SDGs are shown in all program work, and projects and actions particularly implement objectives related to the SDGs[3]. Therefore, it is possible that some of the projects and initiatives under 6Aika align with one or more of the SDGs, but this is not explicitly stated in the search results.

Citations:

[1] <https://6aika.fi/en/frontpage/>

[2] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal6>

[3] <https://www.local2030.org/pdf/vlr/EspooVLR2020Web.pdf>

[4] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

[5] <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/IMF-Sustainable-development-goals-SDGs>

[6] <https://www.usaid.gov/sdgs>

**SDG Question 5:** Based on the search results, it is not clear which specific UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6Aika addresses. However, the 6Aika strategy is described as a strategy for sustainable urban development[1], and the projects under the strategy support the climate goals of the cities[1][3]. The SDGs are a set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to achieve a sustainable future for all[4]. In

particular, SDG 6 aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all[2]. While there is no direct mention of 6Aika contributing to any specific SDG, the strategy's focus on sustainable urban development and climate goals suggests that it aligns with the broader objectives of the SDGs. Additionally, the Six City Strategy, of which 6Aika is a part, has interwoven SDGs 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13 with the objectives of the sustainable urban development strategy of the six cities[6]. These SDGs relate to quality education, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, and climate action, respectively[2]. Therefore, it is possible that some of the projects and initiatives under 6Aika align with one or more of these SDGs, but this is not explicitly stated in the search results.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.iges.or.jp/sites/default/files/inline-files/2019%20-%20Helsinki.pdf>

[2] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal6>

[3] <https://6aika.fi/en/frontpage/>

[4] <https://6aika.fi/en/the-six-city-strategy-received-an-award-from-the-international-board-of-entrepreneurs-business-people/>

[5] <https://research.aalto.fi/en/projects/akai-palkat-eakr>

[6] <https://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/s3-for-sdgs-in-the-six-cities-strategy-projects>

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## Gov Lab PHL

**PIL Question:** Yes, GovLabPHL, which is part of the Philadelphia Behavioral Science Initiative (PBSI), is an initiative focused on elevating the practical use of data and evidence in local government<sup>3</sup>. PBSI aims to help the City of Philadelphia harness the best ideas and methods from economics, psychology, political science, and sociology, among other fields, to address the needs of Philadelphia's residents and businesses in creative and effective ways<sup>5</sup>. GovLabPHL advocates for opportunities to embed evidence-based and data-driven practices into City services through cross-agency collaboration<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, it can be considered a policy innovation lab, which is a space for government employees to use innovative and creative work to solve challenges in new ways<sup>6</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** There is no information in the search results that explicitly states whether the Gov Lab PHL at <http://phillybsi.org/> contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Philadelphia Behavioral Science Initiative, of which the Gov Lab PHL is a part, aims to impact as many City agencies and communities as possible through the use of data and evidence, with several ongoing projects across policy areas[1]. The UN is a staunch partner of the Philippine Government for achieving national development goals and the 2030 Agenda, including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [2]. The Philippines has integrated the SDGs in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), 2017-2022 as well as in the various sectoral



development plans in the country[5]. However, there is no mention of the Gov Lab PHL's contribution to the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <http://phillybsi.org>

[2] <https://philippines.un.org/en/sdgs>

[3] <https://www.undp.org/philippines/sustainable-development-goals>

[4] <https://sdg.neda.gov.ph/about-sustainable-development-goals/>

[5] <https://sdg.neda.gov.ph>

[6] <https://ourworldindata.org/sdgs>

***SDG Question 4:*** There is no explicit information in the search results that states whether the Gov Lab PHL projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the Gov Lab PHL is part of the Philadelphia Behavioral Science Initiative, which aims to impact as many City agencies and communities as possible through the use of data and evidence, with several ongoing projects across policy areas[1]. The UN is a staunch partner of the Philippine Government for achieving national development goals and the 2030 Agenda, including the 17 SDGs[2]. The Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) supports the national long-term vision and maps directly and indirectly into Philippine Development Plan (PDP) priorities, organizing its strategic contributions through a 2030 Agenda lens into three pillars: "People," "Prosperity and Planet," and "Peace"[2]. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls[4]. The SDGs are a comprehensive set of goals recognizing the connections between the people and the planet, comprised of 169 targets, integrated and indivisible to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social, and environmental[6]. While there is no direct information on the alignment of Gov Lab PHL projects or initiatives with the SDGs, the use of data and evidence in policy areas may contribute to the achievement of some of the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.usaid.gov/sdgs/sdg17>

[2] <https://philippines.un.org/en/sdgs>

[3] <https://www.local2030.org/library/126/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-are-coming-to-Life-Stories-of-country-implementation-and-UN-support.pdf>

[4] <https://www.undp.org/philippines/sustainable-development-goals>

[5] <https://www.state.gov/artificial-intelligence-for-accelerating-progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-addressing-societys-greatest-challenges/>

[6] <https://sdg.neda.gov.ph/about-sustainable-development-goals/>

***SDG Question 5:*** There is no explicit information in the search results that states which UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the Gov Lab PHL addresses. However, the Gov Lab PHL is part of the Philadelphia Behavioral Science Initiative, which aims to

impact as many City agencies and communities as possible through the use of data and evidence, with several ongoing projects across policy areas[1]. The UN is a staunch partner of the Philippine Government for achieving national development goals and the 2030 Agenda, including the 17 SDGs[2]. The Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) supports the national long-term vision and maps directly and indirectly into Philippine Development Plan (PDP) priorities, organizing its strategic contributions through a 2030 Agenda lens into three pillars: "People," "Prosperity and Planet," and "Peace"[2]. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls[3]. The SDGs are a comprehensive set of goals recognizing the connections between the people and the planet, comprised of 169 targets, integrated and indivisible to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social, and environmental[6]. While there is no direct information on which SDGs the Gov Lab PHL addresses, the use of data and evidence in policy areas may contribute to the achievement of some of the SDGs.

Citations:

[1] <https://www.local2030.org/library/126/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-are-coming-to-Life-Stories-of-country-implementation-and-UN-support.pdf>

[2] <https://philippines.un.org/en/sdgs>

[3] <https://www.undp.org/philippines/sustainable-development-goals>

[4] <https://www.usaid.gov/sdgs/sdg17>

[5] <https://www.state.gov/artificial-intelligence-for-accelerating-progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-addressing-societys-greatest-challenges/>

[6] <https://ourworldindata.org/sdgs>

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## **Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo)**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, the Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) Policy Lab is a policy innovation lab<sup>134</sup>. The Policy Lab is a platform through which officials from the respective governments can share experience and expertise, and it provides a forum for officials to engage in practical exchange on specific policy areas of shared interest, in pursuit of enhanced wellbeing for current and future generations<sup>3</sup>. The Policy Lab draws on policy expertise and stimulates political debate, analyses policy progress, develops and tests ideas for innovative policy solutions<sup>2</sup>. The WEGo partnership is a collaboration of national and regional governments interested in sharing expertise and transferrable policy practices to advance their shared ambition of building Wellbeing Economies<sup>4</sup>.

***SDG Question 1:*** Yes, the Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) explicitly contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [2][3]. As members of WEGo, governments have committed to progress towards the SDGs, in line with Goal 17, fostering partnership and cooperation to identify approaches to delivering wellbeing[2][3]. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to achieve a sustainable future for all, covering areas such as poverty, health, education, gender equality, and climate action. The WEGo partnership aims to collaborate in pursuit

of innovative policy approaches to create wellbeing economies, sharing what works and what does not, to inform policymaking for change[2].

Citations:

[1] <https://wellbeingeconomy.org/here-we-go-first-wellbeing-economy-governments-policy-lab-underway-katherine-trebeck>

[2] <https://weall.org/wego>

[3] <https://www.gov.scot/groups/wellbeing-economy-governments-wego/>

[4] <https://weall.org>

[5] <https://weall.org/designing-public-policy>

[6] <https://www.corporateknights.com/leadership/wellbeing-economy/>

***SDG Question 2:*** The Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by collaborating in pursuit of innovative policy approaches aimed at enhancing wellbeing through a broader understanding of the role of economics, sharing what works and what does not, to inform policymaking for change[1][3]. As members of WEGo, governments have committed to progress towards the SDGs, in line with Goal 17, fostering partnership and cooperation to identify approaches to delivering wellbeing[1][3]. The WEGo partnership aims to address the pressing economic, social, and environmental challenges of our time[3]. The WEGo governments are at different stages of the journey, but as members of WEGo, they have committed to assessing and co-creating Wellbeing Economy policies to build a coherent and innovative policy mix, successfully implementing Wellbeing Economy policies by empowering local stakeholders and communities, and evaluating policy impacts on wellbeing for learning, adaptation, and success[6]. The Wellbeing Economy Governments partnership (WEGo) is a collaboration of national and regional governments interested in sharing expertise and transferrable policy practices to advance their shared ambition of building Wellbeing Economies[3].

Citations:

[1] <https://www.gov.scot/groups/wellbeing-economy-governments-wego/>

[2] <https://www.datocms-assets.com/30586/1605079003-wellbeingeconomyallianceresetsubmission.pdf>

[3] <https://weall.org/wego>

[4] <https://wellbeingeconomy.org/here-we-go-first-wellbeing-economy-governments-policy-lab-underway-katherine-trebeck>

[5] <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15487733.2023.2222624>

[6] <https://weall.org/designing-public-policy>

***SDG Question 3:*** The Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with Goal 17, fostering partnership and cooperation to identify approaches to delivering wellbeing[1][2][4]. The SDGs are a set

of 17 goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to achieve a sustainable future for all, covering areas such as poverty, health, education, gender equality, and climate action. The WEGo partnership aims to address the pressing economic, social, and environmental challenges of our time[3][4]. The specific UN Sustainable Development Goals that the WEGo contributes to are not explicitly mentioned in the search results. However, as members of WEGo, governments have committed to progress towards the SDGs, and the partnership aims to collaborate in pursuit of innovative policy approaches to create wellbeing economies, sharing what works and what does not, to inform policymaking for change[1][3][4].

Citations:

[1] <https://www.gov.scot/groups/wellbeing-economy-governments-wego/>

[2] <https://www.datocms-assets.com/30586/1605079003-wellbeingeconomyallianceresetsubmission.pdf>

[3] <https://asvb.com.au/2020/11/11/governments-transitioning-to-wellbeing-economies/>

[4] <https://weall.org/wego>

[5] <https://wellbeingeconomy.org/here-we-go-first-wellbeing-economy-governments-policy-lab-underway-katherine-trebeck>

[6] <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15487733.2023.2222624>

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## Impact Hub Network

**PIL Question:** Yes, the Impact Hub network at <https://impacthub.net/> has a policy innovation lab. According to their website, Impact Hub is committed to accelerating global impact through collaboration, innovation, and inclusivity. They aim to build locally rooted and globally connected communities that drive positive change. Impact Hub operates on two primary fronts: nurturing impact enterprises that innovate and scale solutions while generating inclusive employment, and convening large-scale cross-sector collaborations aimed at mainstreaming these solutions. These complementary pillars leverage Impact Hub’s extensive network of over 100 communities across the globe to accelerate learning across diverse realities. At the heart of Impact Hub’s approach in enabling supportive policy frameworks for the creation and growth of such impact enterprises is the engagement of various ecosystem players – including policymakers, municipalities, corporate entities, civil society, philanthropic organizations, financial institutions, and intermediaries<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the Impact Hub network can be considered a policy innovation lab.

**SDG Question 1:** Based on the search results, it is not explicitly stated whether the Impact Hub Network at <https://impacthub.net/> contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, there are indications that the network is committed to building a more just and sustainable society[1], and that some of its programming is focused on addressing historic challenges through the lens of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals[3]. Additionally, the Impact Hub Network has collaborated with WWF on 40 programs worldwide, emphasizing environmental impact and sustainable

entrepreneurship across its global networks[4]. While it is not explicitly stated that the Impact Hub Network contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, it appears that the network is committed to promoting social and environmental impact for a more equitable future.

Citations:

[1] <https://impacthub.net>

[2] <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/sdg-hub-global-sdgs-network-innovation-and-impact>

[3] <https://ottawa.impacthub.net/initiatives-and-services/sdg-programming/>

[4] <https://impacthub.net/works/wwf-climate-action/>

[5] <https://ottawa.impacthub.net/story/the-sdgs-what-are-they-good-for/>

**SDG Question 4:** Based on the search results, it appears that the Impact Hub Network projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Over 90% of the entrepreneurs in the network actively address the SDGs[1]. The network is committed to building a more just and sustainable society[1], and its ecosystem nurtures the growth of impact ideas and enterprises that drive systemic change[4]. Impact Hub operates on two primary fronts: nurturing impact enterprises that innovate and scale solutions while generating inclusive employment, and convening large-scale cross-sector collaborations aimed at mainstreaming these solutions[2]. The network also offers SDG programming to address historic challenges through the lens of the SDGs[3]. Additionally, the Impact Hub Network has collaborated with WWF on 40 programs worldwide, emphasizing environmental impact and sustainable entrepreneurship across its global networks[4][6]. The SDG Hub, which includes 175 WWF staff spanning 55 countries, promotes the integrated and inclusive implementation of all 17 SDGs through knowledge sharing, collaboration, and innovation on SDGs implementation[5]. Overall, the Impact Hub Network projects and initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://impacthub.net>

[2] <https://impacthub.net/impact-hub-policy-approach/>

[3] <https://ottawa.impacthub.net/initiatives-and-services/sdg-programming/>

[4] <https://impacthub.net/our-services/>

[5] <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/sdg-hub-global-sdgs-network-innovation-and-impact>

[6] <https://impacthub.net/works/wwf-climate-action/>

**SDG Question 5:** Based on the search results, the Impact Hub Network addresses several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Here are the SDGs that the network addresses:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger

3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life On Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Over 90% of the entrepreneurs in the network actively address the SDGs[6]. The network is committed to building a more just and sustainable society[1], and its ecosystem nurtures the growth of impact ideas and enterprises that drive systemic change[4]. Impact Hub operates on two primary fronts: nurturing impact enterprises that innovate and scale solutions while generating inclusive employment, and convening large-scale cross-sector collaborations aimed at mainstreaming these solutions[2]. The network also offers SDG programming to address historic challenges through the lens of the SDGs[3]. Additionally, the Impact Hub Network has collaborated with WWF on 40 programs worldwide, emphasizing environmental impact and sustainable entrepreneurship across its global networks[4][5]. Overall, the Impact Hub Network addresses several UN Sustainable Development Goals through its initiatives and programs.

Citations:

[1] <https://impacthub.net/impact-report-2023/>

[2] <https://impacthub.net/impact-hub-policy-approach/>

[3] <https://minneapolis.impacthub.net>

[4] <https://ottawa.impacthub.net/initiatives-and-services/sdg-programming/>

[5] <https://impacthub.net/works/wwf-climate-action/>

[6] <https://impacthub.net>

**PIL Question:** Yes, RiConfigure at <http://riconfigure.eu/> is a policy innovation lab<sup>134</sup>. The project aims to make cross-sectoral collaborations thrive and overcome the challenges that the actors might face. It adopts the ‘quadruple helix’ model of open innovation as a general framework for understanding new constellations in which institutions and actors from all sectors of society cooperate on the creation of innovations with the potential to help address grand societal challenges<sup>13</sup>. The project involves innovation practitioners from all sectors of society who meet to share their experiences and inspirations for navigating big partnerships<sup>1</sup>. The ultimate outcomes of the project include handbooks, training materials, and a forum for ongoing learning between innovators experimenting with these new forms of collaboration<sup>12</sup>.

**SDG Question 1:** The RiConfigure project website does not explicitly mention the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1]. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[3]. The goals aim to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all. While the RiConfigure project does not mention the SDGs, it does focus on cross-sectoral collaborations to address grand societal challenges, which is in line with the SDGs' aim of promoting sustainable development[1][3].

Citations:

[1] <http://riconfigure.eu>

[2] <https://doc.arcgis.com/en/arcgis-solutions/latest/reference/configure-sustainable-development-goals.htm>

[3] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

[4] <https://www.ifac.org/knowledge-gateway/supporting-international-standards/discussion/united-nations-raises-ambitions-sustainable-development-goals>

[5] <https://journals.sagepub.com/sustainability>

[6] <https://www.esri.com/en-us/industries/global-development/goals>

**SDG Question 4:** The RiConfigure project website does not explicitly mention the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1]. However, the project's focus on cross-sectoral collaborations to address grand societal challenges is in line with the SDGs' aim of promoting sustainable development[1][3]. While there is no explicit mention of the SDGs, it is possible that some of the RiConfigure projects or initiatives align with the SDGs. Without specific information on the projects or initiatives, it is difficult to determine which SDGs they align with. However, it is worth noting that there are many projects and initiatives organized by the UN that are aligned with the SDGs[5][6].

Citations:

[1] <http://riconfigure.eu>

[2] <https://www.fundacionmapfre.org/en/gettoknowus/sustainable-development-goals/>

[3] <https://www.ifac.org/knowledge-gateway/supporting-international-standards/discussion/united-nations-raises-ambitions-sustainable-development-goals>

[4] <https://journals.sagepub.com/sustainability>

[5] <https://asiasociety.org/education/projects-organized-un-sustainable-development-goal>

[6] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/project/>

***SDG Question 5:*** The RiConfigure project website does not explicitly mention which UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) it addresses[1]. However, the project's focus on cross-sectoral collaborations to address grand societal challenges is in line with the SDGs' aim of promoting sustainable development[1][3]. Without specific information on the projects or initiatives, it is difficult to determine which SDGs they align with. However, it is worth noting that there are many projects and initiatives organized by the UN that are aligned with the SDGs[5][6].

Citations:

[1] <http://riconfigure.eu>

[2] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

[3] <https://www.fundacionmapfre.org/en/gettoknowus/sustainable-development-goals/>

[4] <https://www.ifac.org/knowledge-gateway/supporting-international-standards/discussion/united-nations-raises-ambitions-sustainable-development-goals>

[5] <https://journals.sagepub.com/sustainability>

[6] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

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## **The Northern Ireland Public Sector Innovation Lab**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, the Northern Ireland Public Sector Innovation Lab at <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/public-sector-reform-division/innovation-lab> is a policy innovation lab<sup>3</sup>. The Innovation Lab was established in 2014 by the then Minister for Finance, and it aims to improve public policy and services by creating a safe space to research, design, and test new ideas<sup>4</sup>. The Lab supports policy-making and service delivery through research, design, behavioral insights, and people-centered approaches<sup>2</sup>. It works with public sector leaders and their teams who want to explore new ways to solve their challenges, and it takes on challenges from across the public sector where the business area wants to deploy innovative and creative approaches to help them identify, design, and implement strategies and solutions to solve difficult problems<sup>4</sup>. The Lab engages various stakeholders in an innovative co-creation of policies, bringing together policymakers, scientists, community representatives, and whoever is at least tangentially related to the particular context of the problem<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, the Northern Ireland Public Sector Innovation Lab is a policy innovation lab that uses co-design to inform policymaking regarding the provision of public goods in a bottom-up approach<sup>3</sup>.

***SDG Question 1:*** The search results do not provide a clear answer to whether the Northern Ireland Public Sector Innovation Lab explicitly contributes to the UN



Sustainable Development Goals. The Innovation Lab aims to improve public services and public policies by creating new and ground-breaking innovations through design, experimentation, and creativity[2][5][6]. The Lab also has a mandate to promote innovation in the public sector, with particular emphasis on building capacity and capability to innovate within the Northern Ireland Civil Service[3]. However, there is no explicit mention of the UN Sustainable Development Goals on the Innovation Lab's website or in the reports related to the Lab[1][2][3][5][6].

Citations:

[1] <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/public-sector-reform-division/innovation-lab>

[2] <https://niopa.qub.ac.uk/bitstream/NIOPA/12902/1/beyond-ideas-ilab-ces-report-sept-2019.pdf>

[3] <https://d1j85byv4fcann.cloudfront.net/cesdownloads/iLab-Report-Final-Version-14.11.19-Web-Version.pdf?focal=none&mtime=20210210184333>

[4] [https://www.project-contracts20.eu/policy\\_innovation\\_labs/](https://www.project-contracts20.eu/policy_innovation_labs/)

[5] <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09540962.2019.1592920>

[6] <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/landing-pages/innovation-lab>

***SDG Question 4:*** There is no clear evidence that the Northern Ireland Public Sector Innovation Lab's projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the Innovation Lab aims to improve public services and public policies by creating new and ground-breaking innovations through design, experimentation, and creativity[2][5][6]. The Lab also has a mandate to promote innovation in the public sector, with particular emphasis on building capacity and capability to innovate within the Northern Ireland Civil Service[3]. The Innovation Lab's work focuses on understanding people, context, and behaviors, bringing new ideas to life, and testing and refining them[4]. While there is no explicit mention of the UN Sustainable Development Goals on the Innovation Lab's website or in the reports related to the Lab, the Lab's work may contribute to the achievement of some of the SDGs, such as Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)[5].

Citations:

[1] <https://www.sustainableni.org/our-board>

[2] <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09540962.2019.1592920>

[3] <https://d1j85byv4fcann.cloudfront.net/cesdownloads/iLab-Report-Final-Version-14.11.19-Web-Version.pdf?focal=none&mtime=20210210184333>

[4] <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/landing-pages/innovation-lab>

[5] <https://innovationlabschools.com/irish-participation-global-sdg-projects>

[6] <https://www.nicva.org/article/delivering-the-un-sustainable-development-goals-what-role-for-the-ni-voluntary-and-community>

***SDG Question 5:*** There is no clear evidence that the Northern Ireland Public Sector Innovation Lab explicitly addresses any of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

However, the Innovation Lab aims to improve public services and public policies by creating new and ground-breaking innovations through design, experimentation, and creativity[2][5][6]. The Lab also has a mandate to promote innovation in the public sector, with particular emphasis on building capacity and capability to innovate within the Northern Ireland Civil Service[3]. While there is no explicit mention of the UN Sustainable Development Goals on the Innovation Lab's website or in the reports related to the Lab, the Lab's work may contribute to the achievement of some of the SDGs, such as Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)[5].

Citations:

[1] <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09540962.2019.1592920>

[2] <https://d1j85byv4fcann.cloudfront.net/cesdownloads/iLab-Report-Final-Version-14.11.19-Web-Version.pdf?focal=none&mtime=20210210184333>

[3] <https://www.undp.org/publications/innovation-sustainable-development-goals>

[4] <https://www.sustainableni.org/our-board>

[5] <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/landing-pages/innovation-lab>

[6] <https://niopa.qub.ac.uk/bitstream/NIOPA/12902/1/beyond-ideas-ilab-ces-report-sept-2019.pdf>

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## **Environmental Law and Policy Lab**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, the Environmental Policy Lab at Loyola University New Orleans is a policy innovation lab<sup>2</sup>. The lab is a unique course in which students, individually or in teams, work under the supervision of skilled attorneys with years of city, state, and federal policy experience to develop innovative policy solutions to environmental problems<sup>2</sup>. The lab aims to develop professional, capable, and ethical lawyers who will have a holistic understanding of and be able to effectively engage in environmental policy matters worldwide<sup>1</sup>. Through experiential opportunities, policy lab work, and independent research study, students gain a deep understanding of environmental law as it applies to policy development and implementation<sup>3</sup>. The lab is part of Loyola's Center on Environment, Land, and Law (CELL), which brings together dedicated students, inspiring professors, expert lawyers, and active members of the community to study and respond to the Gulf Coast's most challenging environmental problems<sup>2</sup>.

***SDG Question 1:*** There is no information in the search results that explicitly states whether the Environmental Law and Policy Lab at Loyola University New Orleans contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://law.loyno.edu/centers/center-environmental-law/environmental-policy-lab>

[2] <https://epl.ethz.ch>

[3] <https://en.unesco.org/inclusivepolicylab/users/laura-cavalli>

[4] <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Advance%20unedited%20GSDR%2014June2023.pdf>

[5] <https://unsdg.un.org/download/1565/11286>

***SDG Question 2:*** There is no explicit information in the search results that states whether the Environmental Law and Policy Lab at Loyola University New Orleans contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the lab's focus on promoting sustainable use of natural resources and protecting the environment[4] aligns with several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, Goal 13: Climate Action, Goal 14: Life Below Water, and Goal 15: Life on Land. Additionally, the lab's research on understanding the causes of global environmental change and identifying policies and practices that can contribute to reducing global environmental harms while promoting sustainable development[3] is in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. While there is no specific information on the lab's projects or initiatives aligning with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the lab's focus on environmental policy and advocacy suggests that their work likely contributes to the broader goals of sustainable development.

Citations:

[1] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal16>

[2] <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Advance%20unedited%20GSDR%2014June2023.pdf>

[3] <https://epl.ethz.ch>

[4] <https://law.loyno.edu/centers/center-environmental-law/environmental-policy-lab>

[5] <https://unsdg.un.org/download/1565/11286>

[6] <https://dusp.mit.edu/environmental-policy-and-planning>

***SDG Question 3:*** While there is no explicit information on the Environmental Law and Policy Lab at Loyola University New Orleans contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, their focus on promoting sustainable use of natural resources and protecting the environment aligns with several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Based on the information available, the following UN Sustainable Development Goals are likely to be addressed by the lab's projects and initiatives:

- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 14: Life Below Water
- Goal 15: Life on Land

These goals relate to sustainable use of natural resources, reducing environmental harm, and promoting sustainable development. While there is no specific information on the lab's projects or initiatives aligning with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, their focus on environmental policy and advocacy suggests that their work likely contributes to the broader goals of sustainable development.

Citations:

[1] <https://epl.ethz.ch>

[2] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

[3] [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2919246](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2919246)

[4] <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/environmental-law-capacity-building-programme-sustainable-development>

[5] <https://uncitral.un.org/en/about/sdg>

[6] <https://www.eli.org/eli-press-books/governing-sustainability>

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### **UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation is a policy innovation lab<sup>2</sup>. The center's mission is to equitably solve environmental challenges through actionable research with impacted communities and policymakers. They identify problems, inform solutions, and uplift best practices that should be scaled for transformative benefits<sup>2</sup>. The center uses a holistic approach to solve environmental challenges by uniting UCLA scholars with civic partners, conducting rigorous research, and ensuring that research shapes and scales equitable, effective, and innovative solutions<sup>2</sup>. The center's work has influenced dozens of local, state, and national policies<sup>2</sup>. The Luskin Center for Innovation has a dozen full-time employees who serve in executive leadership, research, and administrative roles, and they collaborate with affiliated faculty and part-time consultants and graduate student researchers<sup>4</sup>.

***SDG Question 1:*** Yes, the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The center's mission is to equitably solve environmental challenges through actionable research with impacted communities and policymakers<sup>[2]</sup>. The center uses a holistic approach to solve environmental challenges, including uniting UCLA scholars with civic partners, conducting rigorous research, and advancing environmental equity and improving everyday lives<sup>[2]</sup>. The center's work has influenced dozens of local, state, and national policies, including policies related to climate change, water, and transportation<sup>[2][6]</sup>. The center also evaluates and informs climate investments to help California meet its goals and identify lessons for the rest of the nation<sup>[5]</sup>. The center is working with government and civic partners to help achieve the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 6, which pledges to ensure sustainable water and sanitation for all<sup>[6]</sup>.

Citations:

[1] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/giving-opportunities/>

[2] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/what-we-do/>

[3] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu>

[4] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/resources-for-students/>

[5] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/climate/climate-investments/>

[6] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/water/right-to-water-community-solutions/>

***SDG Question 2:*** The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals by using a holistic approach to solve environmental challenges, including uniting UCLA scholars with civic partners, conducting rigorous research, and advancing environmental equity and improving everyday lives[2]. The center's work has influenced dozens of local, state, and national policies, including policies related to climate change, water, and transportation[2][6]. The center evaluates and informs climate investments to help California meet its goals and identify lessons for the rest of the nation[6]. The center is working with government and civic partners to help achieve the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 6, which pledges to ensure sustainable water and sanitation for all[6]. Additionally, the center employs and supports dozens of students to conduct environmental policy research, further their professional development, and add capacity to community organizations and other civic partners advancing environmental sustainability and justice[4]. The Luskin Conference Center, which is affiliated with the Luskin Center for Innovation, has taken ambitious steps toward integrating sustainability into all aspects of its facility and operations, including adopting sustainability commitments and goals in areas such as green hospitality, green building design, clean energy and climate protection, sustainable water systems, recycling and waste management, and sustainable food service[5].

Citations:

[1] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/giving-opportunities/>

[2] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/what-we-do/>

[3] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu>

[4] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/resources-for-students/>

[5] <https://luskinconferencecenter.ucla.edu/sustainability/>

[6] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/climate/climate-investments/>

***SDG Question 3:*** The UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation contributes to several UN Sustainable Development Goals. The center's mission is to equitably solve environmental challenges through actionable research with impacted communities and policymakers[2]. The center's work has influenced dozens of local, state, and national policies, including policies related to climate change, water, and transportation[2][6]. The center evaluates and informs climate investments to help California meet its goals and identify lessons for the rest of the nation[5]. The center is working with government and civic partners to help achieve the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 6, which pledges to ensure sustainable water and sanitation for all[6]. Based on this information, the specific UN Sustainable Development Goals that the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation contributes to are:

1. Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
2. Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
3. Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

4. Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

5. Goal 13: Climate Action

6. Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

The center's work on environmental policy research, advancing environmental equity, and improving everyday lives contributes to these goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu>

[2] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/what-we-do/>

[3] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/resources-for-students/>

[4] <https://luskinconferencecenter.ucla.edu/sustainability/>

[5] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/climate/climate-investments/>

[6] <https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/giving-opportunities/>

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### **Energy and Environment Lab**

***PIL Question:*** Yes, the Energy and Environment Lab at the University of Chicago Urban Labs is a policy innovation lab<sup>123</sup>. The lab partners with government agencies and the private sector to identify, rigorously evaluate, and scale programs and policies that reduce pollution, conserve limited natural resources, improve environmental outcomes, and ensure access to reliable and affordable energy<sup>123</sup>. The lab leverages state-of-the-art advances in data analysis, monitoring, and experimental methods to dramatically improve the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental policy<sup>1</sup>. The lab's methodological toolkit includes rigorous impact evaluation methods, advanced monitoring technologies, predictive analytics, and other sophisticated data analysis techniques<sup>3</sup>. The lab's work is fundamentally altering the form and conduct of environmental enforcement by helping ground environmental services, incentive programs, and enforcement tactics in rigorous evidence<sup>3</sup>.

***SDG Question 1:*** The search results do not provide a clear answer to whether the Energy and Environment Lab at <https://urbanlabs.uchicago.edu/labs/energy-environment> explicitly contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the lab partners with government agencies and the private sector to identify, rigorously evaluate, and scale programs and policies that reduce pollution, conserve limited natural resources, and improve environmental outcomes<sup>[1]</sup>. The lab leverages state-of-the-art advances in data analysis, monitoring, and experimental methods to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental policy<sup>[1]</sup>. The lab's work is fundamentally altering the form and conduct of environmental policy<sup>[1]</sup>. While the lab's work is not explicitly linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, it is focused on improving environmental outcomes and reducing pollution, which aligns with several of the goals.

Citations:

[1] <https://urbanlabs.uchicago.edu/labs/energy-environment>

- [2] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2210670721008258>
- [3] [https://sustainability.uchicago.edu/energy/news/environmental\\_frontiers\\_ef\\_campus\\_1\\_aboratory\\_energy\\_conservation/](https://sustainability.uchicago.edu/energy/news/environmental_frontiers_ef_campus_1_aboratory_energy_conservation/)
- [4] <https://www.acs.org/sustainability/chemistry-sustainable-development-goals.html>
- [5] [https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/2021-POLICY%20BRIEFS\\_3.pdf](https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/2021-POLICY%20BRIEFS_3.pdf)

***SDG Question 4:*** The Energy and Environment Lab at <https://urbanlabs.uchicago.edu/labs/energy-environment> does not explicitly state that its projects or initiatives align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. However, the lab's work focuses on identifying, evaluating, and scaling programs and policies that reduce pollution, conserve natural resources, and improve environmental outcomes[1]. The lab partners with government agencies and the private sector to transform environmental protection by leveraging state-of-the-art advances in data analysis, monitoring, and experimental methods[1][6]. The lab's methodological toolkit includes rigorous impact evaluation methods, advanced monitoring technologies, predictive analytics, and other sophisticated data analysis techniques[6]. While the lab's work is not explicitly linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, it aligns with several of the goals, particularly Goal 7, which is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy, and Goal 13, which is about taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[1][2]. The lab's work is fundamentally altering the form and conduct of environmental policy, presenting an opportunity for new programs and regulatory changes to simultaneously improve environmental quality and reduce government expenditures[6].

Citations:

- [1] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>
- [2] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal7>
- [3] <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/energy>
- [4] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2210670721008258>
- [5] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- [6] <https://urbanlabs.uchicago.edu/labs/energy-environment>

***SDG Question 5:*** The Energy and Environment Lab at <https://urbanlabs.uchicago.edu/labs/energy-environment> does not explicitly state which UN Sustainable Development Goals it addresses. However, the lab's work aligns with several of the goals, particularly Goal 7, which is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy, and Goal 13, which is about taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[1][2][4][6]. The lab's work focuses on identifying, evaluating, and scaling programs and policies that reduce pollution, conserve natural resources, and improve environmental outcomes[1]. The lab partners with government agencies and the private sector to transform environmental protection by leveraging state-of-the-art advances in data analysis, monitoring, and experimental methods[1][6]. The lab's methodological toolkit includes rigorous impact evaluation methods, advanced

monitoring technologies, predictive analytics, and other sophisticated data analysis techniques[6]. While the lab's work is not explicitly linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, it presents an opportunity for new programs and regulatory changes to simultaneously improve environmental quality and reduce government expenditures[6].

Citations:

- [1] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2210670721008258>
- [2] [https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/2021-POLICY%20BRIEFS\\_3.pdf](https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/2021-POLICY%20BRIEFS_3.pdf)
- [3] <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/energy>
- [4] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>
- [5] [https://sustainability.uchicago.edu/energy/news/environmental\\_frontiers\\_ef\\_campus\\_1\\_aboratory\\_energy\\_conservation/](https://sustainability.uchicago.edu/energy/news/environmental_frontiers_ef_campus_1_aboratory_energy_conservation/)
- [6] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>