

This project is innovative and if implemented properly has the potential of addressing long standing challenges of sanitation, waste and sewage management in the city. Based on this premise the paper will attempt to critically analyze the implication of such initiative and will elaborate on ways in which the projects can be more responsive to the needs of the urban dwellers and on mechanism in which the initiative can be well positioned to navigate the political sphere. It will highlight some of the considerations that require government's attention particularly around challenges that may occur in terms of addressing the practical and immediate needs of the residents or the adverse effects it may have on economically disadvantaged section of the urban population. Another potential threat is also around the exacerbation of inequality between Addis Ababa and major towns and cities in the country. By shedding light on the potential risks the paper concludes with policy recommendations that are aimed at mitigating risks and creating an inclusive, sustainable and people-centered urban project.

The Role of National and Transnational Knowledge Cooperation in the Implementation of the SDGs

SDGs Embrapa's Network: contributions to Agenda 2030

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Abstract:

Research, innovation and leadership will be essential in helping society to transform into pathways of sustainable development. Due to its intrinsic characteristics of creation and dissemination of knowledge, research institutions can contribute to the implementation of the SDGs by providing know-how and best-practice examples to support implementation and by integrating issues of sustainability into their operations, research, and science-society interactions. As such, research institutes have a critical role in the achievement of the SDGs and will also greatly benefit from engaging with them. From this reason, research institutes, such as the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), have been encouraged to implement sustainability in their core operations, contributing to the achievement of SDGs. Embrapa is a governmental technological innovation enterprise focused on generating knowledge and technology for Brazilian agriculture, with 2,444 researchers distributed in 46

research centers spread throughout the country. In Brazil, the importance of agriculture to achieve the SDGs is even greater, considering the extension of the areas occupied with crops, forests and pastures, the expressive contingent of agribusiness producers, workers and family farmers involved in agriculture and the relevance of the sector for economic development and improvement welfare of the population. The most obvious linkages between agriculture and SDGs goals consider food production and nutrition, health and poverty, and among agriculture, natural resources, clean energy and climate change. However, the links and contributions of agriculture to the reach of other SDGs are also undeniable. In this way, reflecting and acting in the development of Agenda 2030 is an obligation and an opportunity for Embrapa. The Corporation has used some strategies in the structuring of its contributions to reach the SDGs and its goals, through agricultural innovation. Using a set of qualitative methodologies, such as learning network, the organization of the work went by means of the establishment of criteria for the organization of Embrapa's contributions to reach the SDGs, the constitution of an internal contributors network and the structuring of a virtual community. As a result, 17 e-books containing examples of the Corporation's technological solutions have been published, which can contribute to the achievement of 76 goals distributed in the 17 SDGs. Beyond that, an e-book representing a synthesis of Embrapa's strategic positioning in the face of the challenge of internalizing within the Corporation these contributions and communicate, to Brazilian and global societies, how it has been done.

The Potential and Role of National Science Platforms in the Implementation of the SDGs: Reflections on the German Science Platform Sustainability 2030

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Abstract:

Science-platforms that support drafting and implementing policy agendas are not a new phenomenon. The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs postulate under SDG 17 effective collaboration between multiple stakeholders and their coordination platforms at international and national levels as a key means of implementation. While there is no stand-alone SDG on science, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) are recognized as one of the main drivers behind sustainable development and effectively engaging the scientific community in the implementation of the agenda is seen as essential to its success. Science-platforms that attempt to do so are not only seen as levers for technological innovation but to promote an integrated scientific approach that addresses the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, respects the diversity of knowledge systems and disciplines, reflects on structural systemic deficits, and advances a universal yet inclusive and accountable implementation of the agenda.

These aspirations thus beg the question of how previous and current experiences may inform science-platforms to strengthen these qualities. This paper will present the case of the Science