

The role of science in SDGs

The Technology Mechanisms

LCS-Rnet 8th Meeting Wuppertal, 6-7 September 2016

Sergio La Motta

OUTLINE



- SOME Infos on ENEA;
- SDGs description and current data;
- The Technology Mechanisms as a mean to foster Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)
- Conclusions

About us











- ENEA is the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development.
- Organization) operating in the fields of energy, environment and new technologies to support Country's competitiveness and sustainable development.
- ENEA's mission is to search for new technological solutions to meet the societal challenges, fostering transition to the Green Economy.
- The institutional mandate of the Agency is to disseminate and transfer knowledge, innovation and technology to industry, institutions and civil society at large.

Research and Development





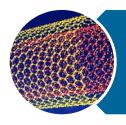
Energy Technologies

Renewable energy sources, Energy efficiency Sustainable fossil fuels, Energy policy, Nuclear Fusion



Environmental Technologies

Prevention and Recovery, Climate change, Eco-innovation of productive systems, Waste and water management, Air quality, Modelling



Enabling Technologies

Nanotechnologies and new materials, biotechnologies, photonics, sensors, ICT



Agri-food, Health and Safety Technologies

Innovation for the agro-industrial chain, Radiation biology and human health,
Radiation protection and metrology

Research facilities and staff





Research facilities

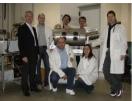
- •9 Research Centres
- •5 Research Laboratories
- •43 pilot plants and test facilities
- •11 local offices
- Brussels Liason Office
- •Headquarters in Rome

Human Resources

2775 permanent staff (31/12/13):

- •2033 in Technical Units
- •411 in Research Centres Directorates
- •306 in Central Unit
- •25 in other staff Units















An integrated vision of sustainable development



UN Global Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- •17 goals
- •169 targets
- •240+ indicators



The situation we want modify

wasted



800 M are are analphabet 1,400 M don't undernourished, have access to 800 M live in extreme poverty 11 MOCSE electricity Countries 700 M don't have 8% disappeared clean water species, 22% at risk 50% of people 600 W are 12 M hectars of don't have a overweight desert increase 200 M are unemployed secondary per year 0,5 M control education 1,5 M has 5% 80% untreated 90% Of world GDP resources used water Half of agriculture production is

THE TECHNOLOGY MECHANISM FOR SGDs



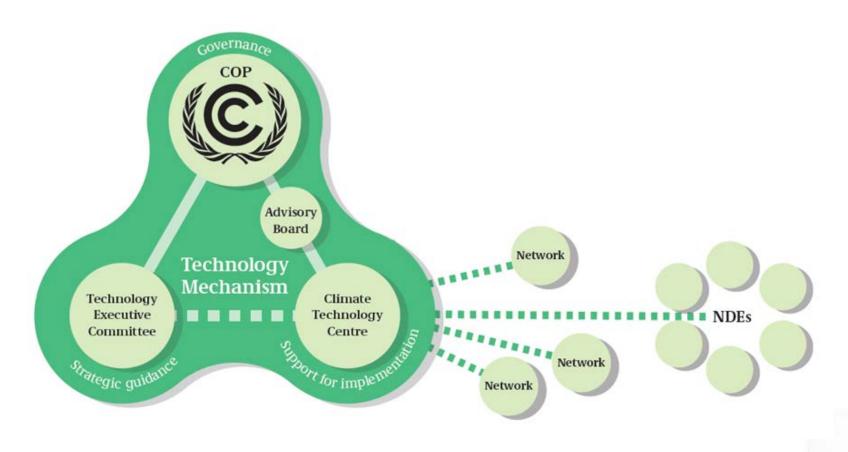
Paragraph 123 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and paragraph 70 of the Post 2015 Development Agenda Outcome Document called for establishing a Technology Facilitation Mechanism.

The mechanism will comprise:

- •a UN interagency task team on STI for SDGs;
- •a collaborative annual multi-stakeholder forum on STI for SDGs;
- •an online platform as a gateway for information on existing STI initiatives, mechanisms and programs.

THE TECHNOLOGY MECHANISM UNDER UNFCCC





CTCN Mandate, Services and Structure





Mandate

CTCN mission is "Stimulating technology cooperation and enhance the <u>development and transfer of technologies</u> to developing country Parties at their request"

Services:

- 1. Technical assistance to developing countries
- Knowledge sharing and training
- 3. Fostering collaboration on climate technologies (including linking climate technology projects with financing opportunity")

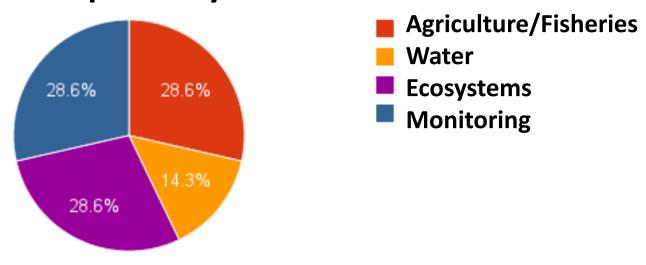
Structure:

CTCN hosted by UNEP in collaboration with UNIDO and supported by 11 partner institutions with expertise in climate technologies

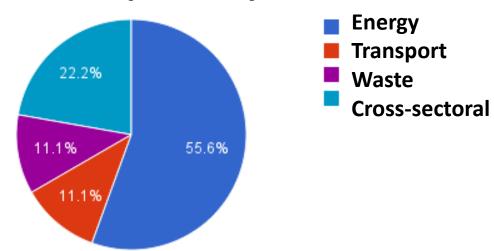
CTCN Technical Assistance



Adaptation Requests by Sector

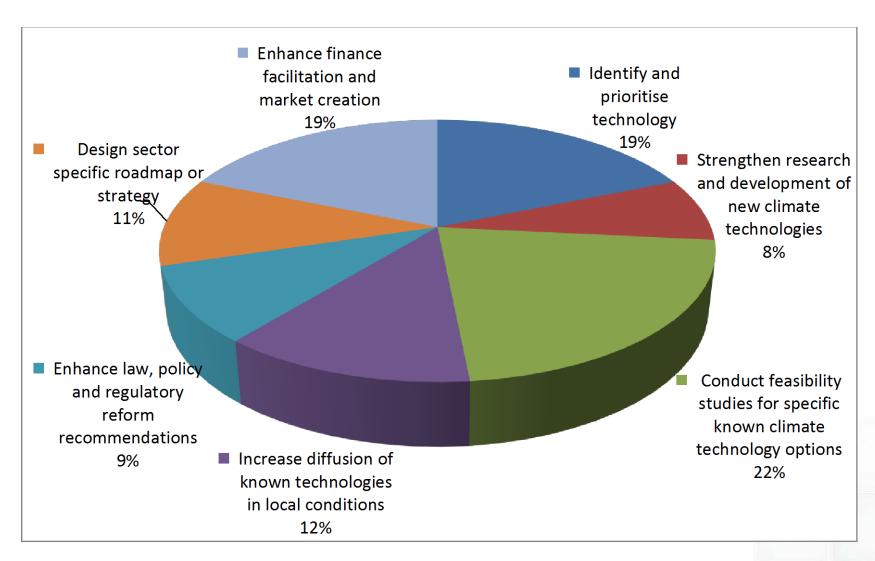


Mitigation Requests by Sector



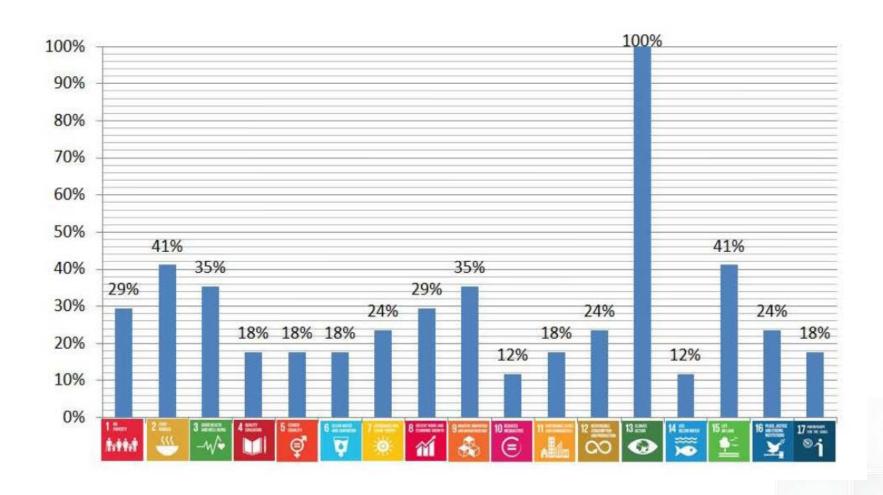
WHAT PVS ARE ASKING FOR



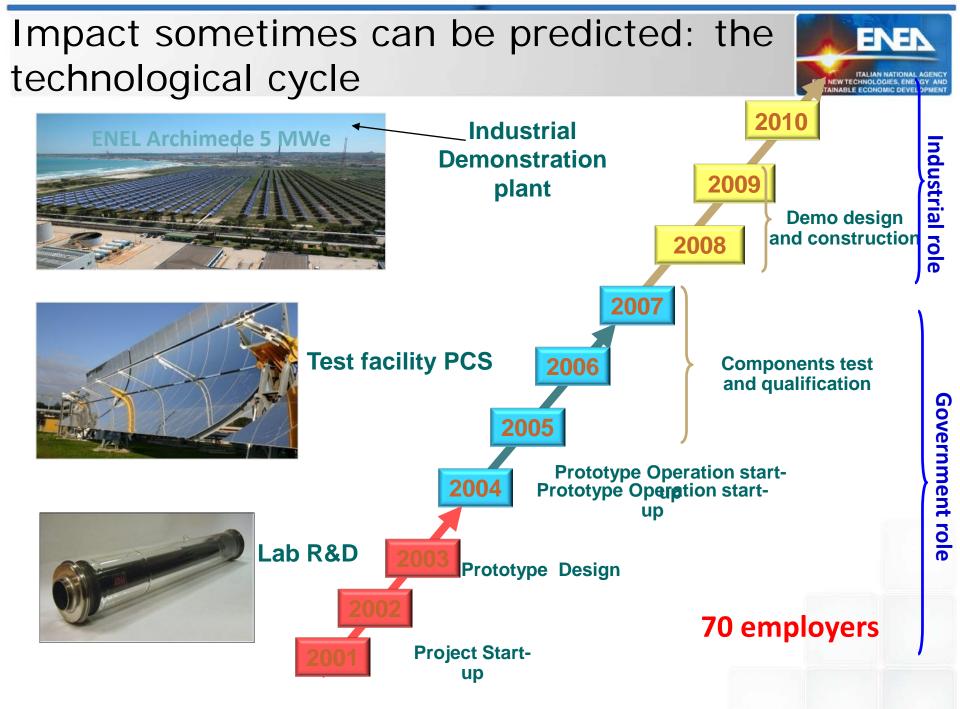


IMPACT ON SDGs



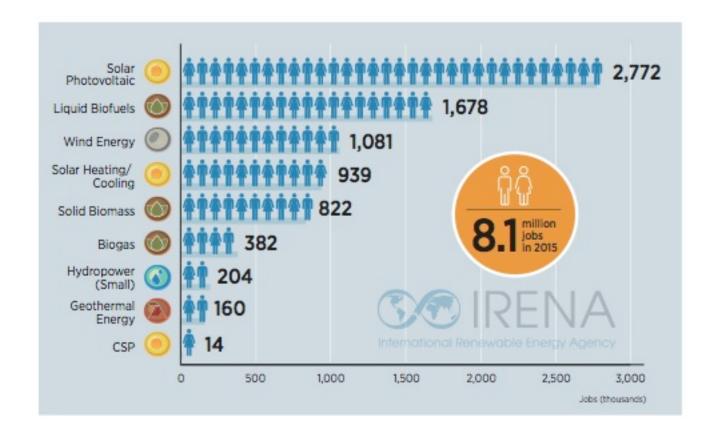


SOURCE: CTCN, 8° AB Meeting



Sometimes some astonishing results of research can be observed over time: Renewable Energy Employment by Technology





Conclusions and considerations for the roundtable



- Paris Accord has been deeply a Science based set of decisions. Needless to restate the role of science in SGDs attainement; a world without science, technologies and innovation would be a boring repetition of always the same dynamics (the contrary of what the SDGs process is asking for);
- Technology Mechanism could be a mean to foster STI but is not the silver bullet, research needs more focused financing (labs, human resources, need for a adequate and predictable level of financing);
- the STI we are looking for involves a multitude of disciplines and their integration (physics, chemistry, biology, medicine and pharmaceutics, economy, statistics, social and political science) and also some transdisciplinary science – transitional science;
- A worldwide action plan on STI, adequately financed and evaluated, should be set;
- The UN interagency task team on STI for SDGs could help in drafting a program trying to match demand and offer of research

Main issues to be treated during the round table



Why are science, technology and innovation essential for the achievement of SDGs

Main opportunities and challenges for maximizing the contribution of science to SDGs

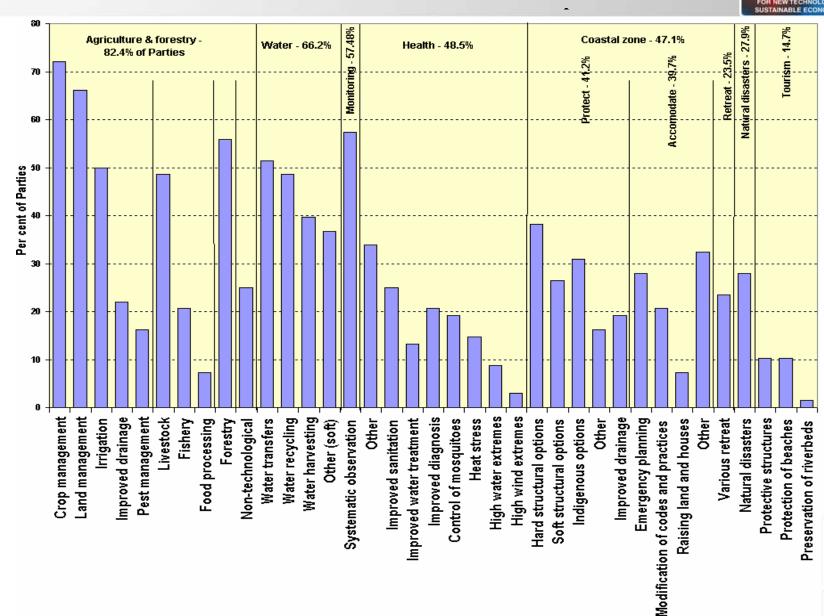
Main elements for action plans and roadmaps for science for SDGs

Deployment of existing and new solutions

What LCS-Rnet can do to help the process

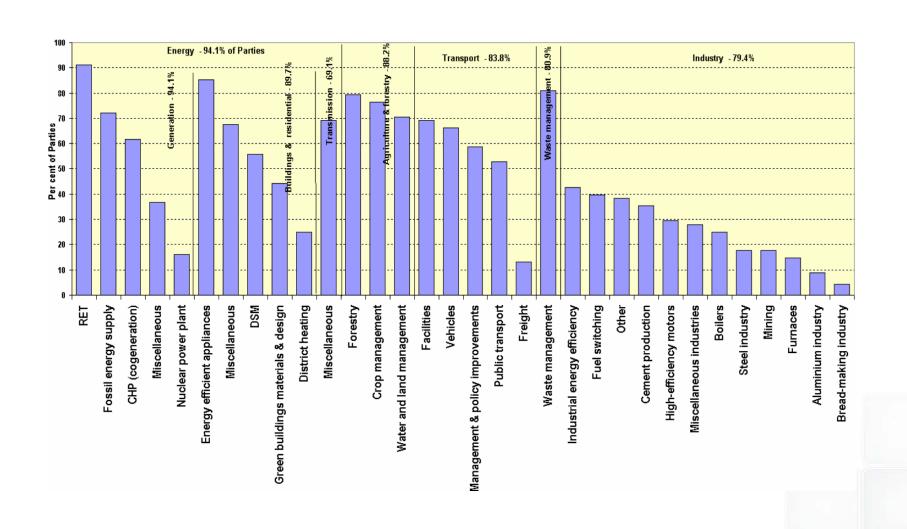
Technologies considered in TNAs in relation to adaptation





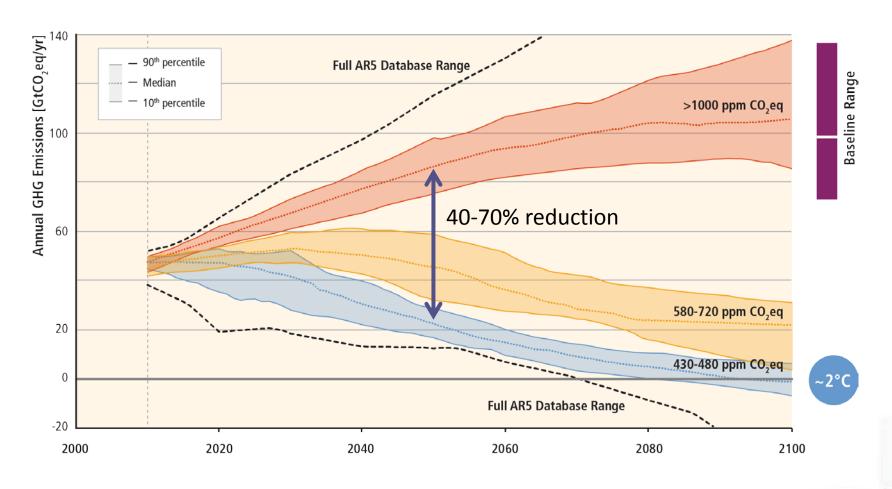
Technologies considered in TNAs in relation to mitigation





Research Community as a MAP MAKER





Ex-ante impact of research almost unpredictable





Charles Townes



