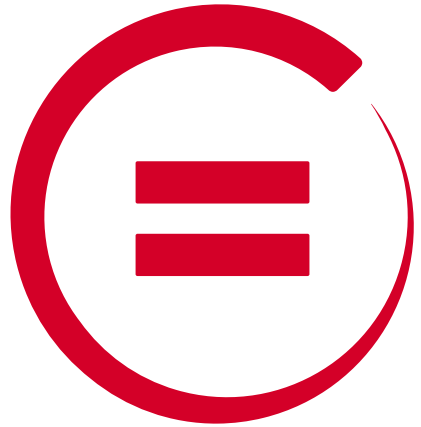
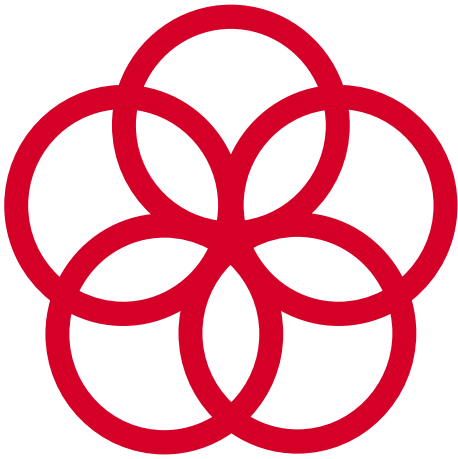


# Pathways to Trans- formation



FACTSHEETS




**Wednesday**  
**9 November 2016**  
SDC Headquarters Bern



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC**

sc | nat 

**Science and Policy**  
Platform of the Swiss Academy of Sciences

KFPE – Commission for Research Partnerships  
with Developing Countries

# Agenda 2030

## Multi-stakeholder partnerships



PATHWAYS TO TRANSFORMATION  
RESEARCH FAIR ON THE AGENDA 2030

### Projects

Blue communities: research in collective action

Seed systems and food security in Chad

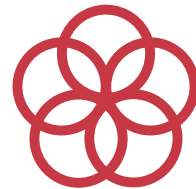
Transdisciplinary research under one roof

Towards an inclusive urban reconstruction process

Housing cooperative for rural health workers

Leaving unemployment self-employed

Language equity - a key to sustainable development?



## Blue Communities: Research in Collective Action



The University of Bern drinking bottles appeal for sustainability: They sensitize people to their use of water – a common good – and are reusable and fully recyclable.

Photo: Corina  
Lardelli, CDE

In 2010, the United Nations General Assembly officially declared access to clean water as a human right. Yet the trade of water is currently one of the most lucrative businesses worldwide. Water access rights are increasingly being privatized – often with considerable negative consequences. Blue Communities uphold the sustainable use of water and work to secure water as a right and a commonly held good, regulated by public institutions. Organizations or groups that declare themselves Blue Communities automatically become part of an international initiative (collective action). To the extent possible, they obtain their drinking water from public water supplies. Provisioning of drinking water from public systems uses a thousand times less energy than bottled, commercial alternatives. Sharing of local goods (common-pool resources) and similar use of global commons represent key approaches to sustainable development (pathways to transformation).

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# Improving crop production in Chad with a focus on seed systems

## Background and project objectives

In Chad, the level of production of the main staple crops (groundnuts, maize, sorghum and millet) is low. The causes are manifold: climate change, soil degradation, limited access to agricultural inputs as well as pests and diseases. To enhance agricultural production and the income of farm households, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation has launched a project for the improvement of seed systems in Chad in 2014. The project strategy is to operationalize the production of quality seeds of well adapted varieties, thus allowing the majority of Chadian farmers to use improved seeds. The challenge is to develop profitable and sustainable seed systems.



## Developing sustainable seed systems

In Chad, as in other African countries, seed stocks of staple crops are mainly constituted of farmers own seeds. On the other hand, for the crops that are at least partly marketed, farmers tend to buy part of their seeds on local markets. Therefore, two distinct systems could be developed, based on the type of crops:

### “Commercial” crops (groundnut, maize) : → certified seed system

- Seed production as chain of activities with NGOs, farmers’ organizations, and possibly also private stakeholders
- Broad dissemination

### Subsistence crops (sorghum, pearl millet) : → “better” seed system

- Seed production integrated in food production practices (improve seed quality with simple measures)
- Production for own seed needs and exchange with neighbours

## Costs and benefits of different seeds

To assess the relevance and the sustainability of the two suggested models, economic analyses are needed: production costs and costs of dissemination of the seeds on the one hand, contribution of improved seeds (and improved varieties) to the country’s welfare on the other hand. Comparing the two models, the costs of the certified seed are estimated to be more than double the costs of “better seed” (Table 1). The additional costs are mainly due to quality controls (in the field and in the lab) for certification, but also to the logistics to disseminate the seeds on a large scale.

Henceforth, will certified seeds be available to a majority of smallholder farmers in Chad? Besides the seed price, the farmer’s decision to use improved seed or not will also depend on the superiority of the new seed compared to farmers’ own seed, and the temporal and spatial availability of seeds.

**Table 1: Additional costs for producing and distributing certified seed, better seed and farmer’s seed, compared to production for consumption**

Additional costs for ...	Certified seed (formal)	“Better seed” (informal)	Farmer’s seed (informal)
Planting material	+++	++	0
Pesticides and fertilizers	++	0	0
Special measures (roughing)	+	0	0
Plant selection for seed	0	+	+
Field inspection	+++	0	0
Post-harvest test	+++	0	0
Cleaning	++	+	+
Packaging	++	0	0
Storage	++	+	0
Distribution to retailers	++	0	0
<b>Typical price</b> (relative to consumption produce, set 100)	<b>300</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>115</b>

Finally, the impact of the seed project on food security in Chad will also depend on the performance of the improved seeds (varieties and seed quality) in terms of yield (productivity).

Many other factors also influence the production of food in Chad (climate change, crop management, access to inputs, etc.) .



BFH Cooperation and Development

## Transdisciplinary research under one roof



Cocoboards are put into place in the Philippines

Photo: J. Galarde

Bern University of Applied Sciences (BFH) and their partners in the global South are acting at the interface between research and practice. Its applied research responds to current, development relevant questions and includes instruments and approaches to transform research results into action (combination of research and education).

BFH Cooperation and Development is the result of an increasing complexity in international research and education, requiring stronger orientation to multi-stakeholder partnerships and transdisciplinary projects. With thematic focuses on vocational education systems, production and ecosystems, sustainable economies, health and inclusive communities BFH Development Cooperation is tackling relevant topics of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

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## Supporting inclusive urban reconstruction through applied research and advocacy



Community Based Reconstruction in Pilachhen, Nepal 2016

J. Duyne Barenstein

### Supporting Community Based Reconstruction Committees for sustainable urban development

Following disasters reconstruction policies are often defined by central government agencies with the support of international organisations. This was the case in Nepal after the 2015 earthquake, where the needs and capacities of municipal authorities and Community Based Organisations were generally overseen by external agencies. Through our action research we demonstrated that in many severely damaged historic settlements in Kathmandu Valley, without any external support, communities have established their own Reconstruction Committees and developed their own reconstruction visions and plans. Through the organisation of meetings and workshops we supported community-based reconstruction committees to gain visibility and facilitated their access to the National Reconstruction Authority and external agencies with the aim of advocating for an empowering, bottom-up, and culturally appropriate urban reconstruction.

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# Leaving unemployment self-employed

Entrepreneurial Training of marginalized youth for sustainable development

## Research Objective

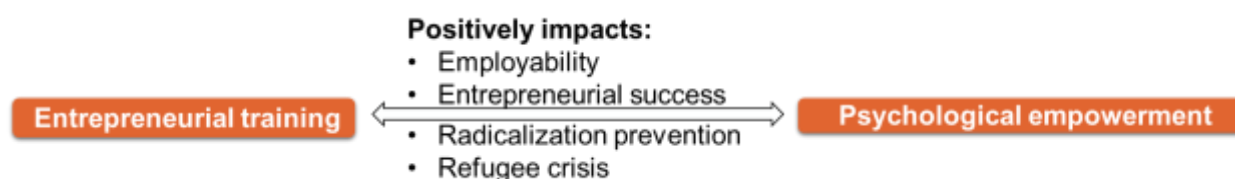
*The proposed research offers a unique opportunity to scientifically determine the potential of entrepreneurial interventions in impoverished settings (particularly Egypt), and ensures practical relevance for marginalized youth. It aims at exploring entrepreneurial interventions as a way to foster outcomes such as youth employability, entrepreneurial success, reduced radicalization and the conditions under which they can be scaled up.*

## State of Knowledge

According to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, promoting “[...] decent work creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation [...]” is a global priority. According to studies, the poverty of more than a billion people could be alleviated if entrepreneurship were promoted. The International Labour Organization (ILO) reports that “entrepreneurship-promotion interventions activate the highest return on productive work for young people, especially when combined with access to finances”. *Nevertheless, empirical studies exploring the value of entrepreneurship interventions for poverty alleviation are scarce. It is also unclear under which conditions such interventions are most successful.*

## Impact

With goal 8 of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals “Full and productive employment and decent work for all”, solid evidence on what interventions works is required. Entrepreneurship is the viable option for many people left out by formal employment. Therefore, it is necessary to gain a better understanding of the conditions under which entrepreneurship training is successful, if relevant actors are to fund, design and implement projects that work. *The outlined research project will enable them to make more informed decisions when planning projects.* Entrepreneurial training interventions will be improved because organizations will learn from the results. *Therefore, unemployed young people in developing countries as well as their families will benefit from projects which are based on sound evidence.*



## Methodology

The project aims to test the hypotheses with field experiments using a randomized control group pre-post-test design.

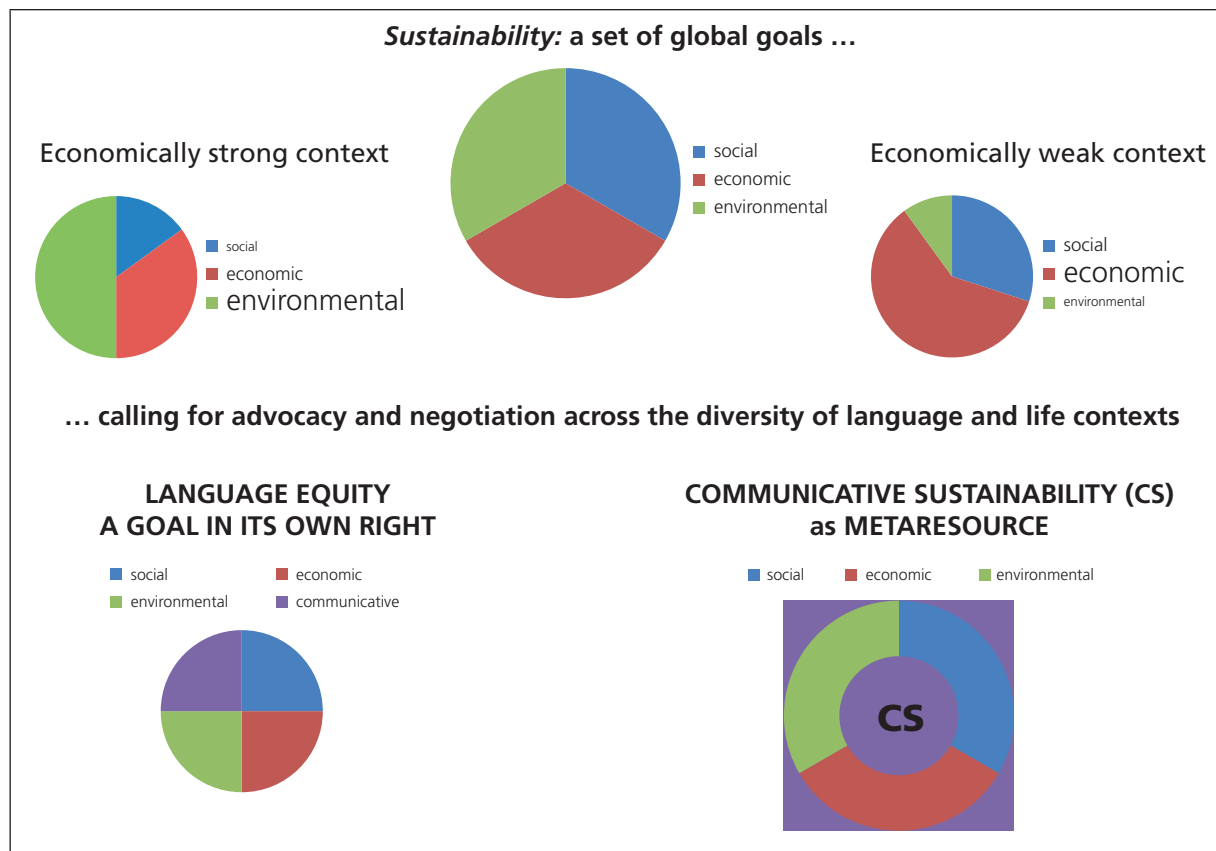
## Partners and time frame

The project is led by a consortium including: the Swiss Academy for Development (SAD), University of Neuchâtel / Pädagogische Hochschule Bern, German University in Cairo and Alashanek ya balady. The project will focus on a) literature review and conceptualisation of research model (6 months), b) testing assumptions using laboratory experiments (internal validity, up 1.5 years), c) testing findings in the field/implementing interventions with randomized control trials (external validity, 3.5 years), d) report on impact to inform policy (6 months).

## Contact

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# Language Equity – a Key to Sustainable Development



## Communicative sustainability (CS): a goal in its own right

«Switzerland advocates for the rigorous integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) at the level of the overall agenda and the individual goals.»

*Swiss Position on a Framework for Sustainable Development Post-2015, p. 24*

Alignment of local communicative needs and preferences with integration at national and global levels may count as a goal of sustainability of its own. For Switzerland, often quoted as a model of multilingual integration and currently engaged in a collective learning process, it offers a working hypothesis mirroring our own experience and priorities.

In most of Africa, integration of sustainability goals is hindered by a staggering degree of linguistic fragmentation and by marginalization of local languages – and of majorities who speak them. For the SDG agenda, inclusion of Africa's language diversity in its scope is a matter of equity of access to resources; for Swiss engagement it opens the prospect of a «Sprachenaussenpolitik» in the service of inclusivity and participation.

TO LEARN MORE: visit the E-Poster **Language Equity ...**

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# Agenda 2030 Trade-offs



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RESEARCH FAIR ON THE AGENDA 2030

## Projects

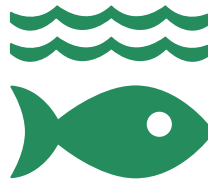
Innovation platforms at local level to manage sustainability

Towards policy coherence for sustainable development

iSDG Model - Integrated Development Planning Tool

Building resilience

I-Dev an e-journal bridging research and policy



Negotiating sustainable agriculture with Innovation Platforms to address societal goals at local level

## Address food, climate and social-unrest security



Innovation platform meeting in southern Ghana (ORM4Soil project)

credit: G. Nicolay

### Explore Innovation Platforms at local level to manage sustainability

The main idea is to make better use of ongoing agriculture projects for SDGs- particularly addressing hunger, land use, soil fertility and climate change adaptation- through Innovation Platforms and systematic social sciences involvement. The focus shall shift from production to sustainability and so contribute to both sustainable forms of farming as well to more inclusive and stable societies. The central role of farming and food systems as well as the complexity of globalized socio-environmental phenomena require a good mix of sciences and practice. Economics and sociology together with the more technical agronomic and biophysical sciences shall inform and support Innovation Platforms at local level and assist in informing the national level. We expect a significant contribution to more stable societies as a side effect. FiBL works currently with more than 20 Innovation Platforms in six African countries, centered on sustainable agriculture and food systems.

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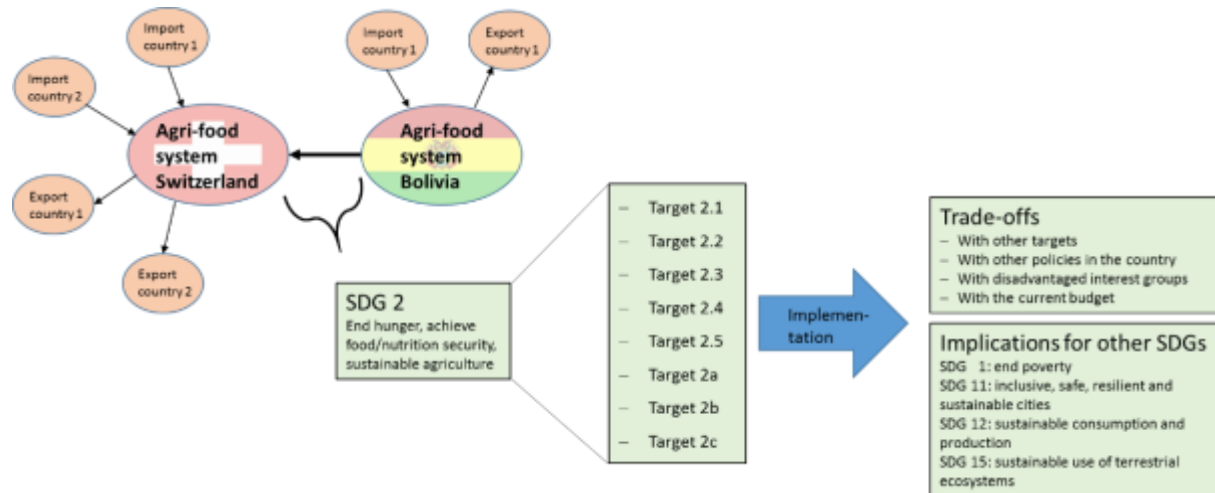
[www.fibl.org](http://www.fibl.org)





# Policy coherence for sustainable development

## Navigating trade-offs related to SDGs – the case of ending hunger



### Frame of reference for policy coherence

In order to illustrate typical trade-offs related to policy options that address the goals of SDG 2 – *end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture* – we use the examples of Switzerland and Bolivia. We show how the implementation of adequate policy options not only leads to synergies in sustainable development, but also involves trade-offs between different political goals.

Interested visitors may explore the impacts of certain policy options in Switzerland and Bolivia interactively. We consider how changing trade relations favour different actors and necessitate trade-offs. Further, we discuss related implications for other SDGs such as ending poverty; making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns; or protecting, restoring, and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. Our contribution shows how policy coherence in this context could be approached.

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# iSDG Model - Integrated Development Planning Tool

*With the interactive User Interface of our iSDG-Model, the user can ...*



1) Define policies,

2) Assess the anticipated progress towards achieving the SDG by 2030 under 'business as usual' conditions (■) and user-defined policy interventions (■),

3) Improve the understanding of the interconnections of the goals and targets.

**... in order to develop synergetic strategies to achieve the SDGs**

The iSDG model enables stakeholders involved in policy making and planning at all levels of governance to understand the interconnectedness of policies designed to achieve the SDGs and test their likely impacts before adopting them.

By bringing together the three dimensions of sustainable development into one framework, the iSDG model enables broad, cross-sector and long-term analyses of the impacts of alternative policies.

The iSDG model is especially useful both in the early stages of policy design, to support scenario exploration, and in its advanced stage, when specific interventions designed for various sectors can be jointly simulated to assess their combined effect.

The iSDG model helps to develop successful strategies by assessing performance and needs, analyzing alternative policy options, and facilitating stakeholders involvement.

The iSDG Model is highly beneficial to governments and other stakeholders involved in policy making and planning, such as international development organizations or research institutions.

In our projects, we offer a wide range of services, such as the adjustment of the model to the country specific contexts, capacity building for the use of the model and its user interface, support with SDG data collection, SDG reporting, SDG strategy analysis and development including stakeholder involvement.

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# Building Resilience



*Earthquake in Nepal*

© Asian Development Bank

**Research context:** Natural disasters such as drought, landslides and floods will increase in the future. Interventions to increase resilience are complex. We do not yet have a clear picture of what works, where, under what conditions, and how the trade-offs that need to be made, can be determined. There is a need for systematic analysis to create baselines for the design and implementation of sustainable interventions and technologies aimed at increasing resilience.

**Research questions:** What are the positive and negative, intended and unintended, direct and indirect impacts that resilience measures can have on vulnerable communities? What are the key trade-offs to be made in order to increase resilience and render livelihoods more sustainable?

**Contribution to SDGs:** 1 No poverty, 9 Industry, innovation, infrastructure, 15 Life on land.

**Research location:** Nepal and Colombia (tbc)

**Research partners:** Norlha (NGO in Nepal), University of Lausanne (geography/ecology), EPFL (environmental science/socio-economic assessments, development evaluation)

**Keywords:** Resilience, disaster risk reduction, sustainability, Global South, evaluation

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# ***International Development Policy (I-Dev)***

An e-journal bridging research and policy



Photo credit: I-Dev

***International Development Policy (I-Dev)*** is a peer-reviewed, open-access e-journal that publishes original, interdisciplinary, policy-relevant papers in the field of international cooperation and development. It is the only Swiss-based journal of its kind.

Anchored in Geneva at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, the journal publishes peer-reviewed articles and policy debates from scholars and reflective practitioners worldwide. Annual thematic issues explore a topic in-depth:

- 2015 – Large-Scale Land Acquisitions: Focus on South-East Asia
- 2014 – Education, Learning, Training: Critical Issues for Development
- 2013 – Religion and Development
- 2012 – Aid, Emerging Economies and Global Policies
- 2011 – Energy and Development
- 2010 – Africa: 50 years of independence

In 2015, our journal website received approximately 350'000 hits, with PDF articles downloaded over 34'000 times. Readers span all continents. I-Dev further engages scholars and development professionals via live events and policy debates, also available online.

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# Agenda 2030 Monitoring & Reporting



PATHWAYS TO TRANSFORMATION  
RESEARCH FAIR ON THE AGENDA 2030

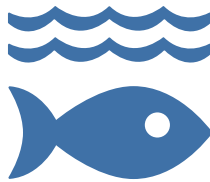
## Projects

Lives behind SDG indicator

WASH research for the SDG water goal

Transcending the silos to prevent crises

We see what we measure



## SDG Implementations vs. Lived Realities? A Global Comparison



*Water pump in Northern Burkina Faso, funded and built by Saudi-Arabia (2015).*

*Image:*

Kompreno 2015

The 17 SDGs require well-coordinated and supported monitoring between administrative entities and across national and local scales with regards to the compilation, analysis, and sharing of data. The complex constellation of 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators are often faced by limited institutional capacities and resources of the involved governments and civil society organizations. How can complex socio-environmental relationships be adequately translated into policy elements and targets?

The research project "SDG Implementations vs. Lived Realities? A Global Comparison" (2016-2030) aims at unearthing the trade-offs between SDG goals and priorities on different levels. Case study-based research is carried out on three continents and six countries in the three most important water regions of the world (Amazonas, Kongo, Indus).

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## Eawag - Sandec

Sandec is the Department of Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development at the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag). Sandec makes use of Eawag's scientific and technological know-how and follows a multidisciplinary approach in its work, combining expertise in engineering and the natural and social sciences. Research is based on social needs, which are the basis for the development of innovative concepts and technologies in the fields of water management and sanitation.

### Our five strategic research themes are:



#### Strategic Environmental Sanitation Planning

As the world becomes progressively more urban, the challenge to provide safe and effective sanitary infrastructure is ever greater. Sandec's research on Strategic Environmental Sanitation Planning aims to systematically address the complexity of urban sanitation. Our research combines aspects of engineering with state-of-the-art planning methods and the social sciences.



#### Municipal Solid Waste Management

Municipal solid waste management is one of the major environmental challenges in the world. Together with local partners, Sandec's Municipal Solid Waste Management research focuses on developing innovative concepts and appropriate solid waste management solutions, placing strong emphasis on recycling methods.



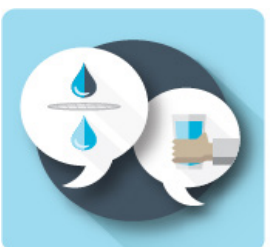
#### Excreta and Wastewater Management

40% of the world's population utilizes onsite sanitation technologies, yet safe and effective management strategies for the faecal sludge that accumulates in them are lacking. To protect human and environmental health, Sandec's Excreta and Wastewater Management research is developing solutions for the collection, transport, treatment and resource recovery of faecal sludge.



#### Water Supply and Treatment

Providing sustainable access to safe drinking water sources is one of the greatest global public health challenges. Sandec's Water Supply and Treatment research focuses on decentralized treatment technologies and innovative monitoring strategies to improve access to safe and reliable water services in low- and middle-income countries.



#### Safe Water Promotion

Sandec's Safe Water Promotion research is developing and evaluating appropriate solutions to strengthen access to and enhance the consumption of safe drinking water in vulnerable households in low-income countries.

## Five Sandec project examples:



### Small-Scale Sanitation Scaling-Up (4S)

Eawag/Sandec is partnering with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, and BORDA, Germany to carry out the 4S project, the first systematic assessment of small-scale sanitation systems in South Asia. 4S is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and its main goal is to develop evidence-based policy recommendations for improved sanitation system design, implementation, and operation and maintenance.



### From Organic Waste to Recycling for Development (FORWARD)

FORWARD is an applied research project developing integrated strategies and technologies for the management of municipal organic solid waste in medium-sized cities of Indonesia. Its goal is to strengthen organic waste 3R activities (Reduce, Re-use, Recycle) by researching innovative technological and managerial approaches to organic waste processing, while taking into account the socio-economic characteristics of the pilot project city of Sidoarjo in East Java.



### Optimized Faecal Sludge Dewatering

Faecal sludge dewatering is poorly understood and current faecal sludge dewatering technologies are inefficient, land-intensive and/or expensive. To improve faecal sludge transportation, treatment, and resource recovery, Eawag/Sandec is combining fundamental research at the NEST WaterHub ([www.empa.ch/nest](http://www.empa.ch/nest)) in Dübendorf, Switzerland, with pilot-scale research with partners in Kampala, Uganda, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.



### Improving Piped Water Quality in Mid-Western Nepal (iPWS)

Eawag/Sandec's Water Supply and Treatment and Safe Water Promotion Groups are partnering with Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation to improve access to potable water in remote rural areas of Mid-Western Nepal. The collaboration focuses on developing solutions for water quality treatment and safe handling, and on implementing a sustainable monitoring system within Helvetas' Water Resources Management Programme (WARM-P).



### Developing Solutions for Water Quality Treatment and Safe Handling at Household Level

Sandec's Safe Water Promotion Group is assessing specific interventions and tools to trigger effective water treatment and safe handling practices and evaluate their impact on stored drinking water quality in households of Mid-Western Nepal. The results of these studies will reveal the extent to which water quality test demonstrations may complement WASH informational interventions.

September 2016

## Excreta Flow Diagrams (SFDs)

The fate of excreta produced by urban populations across the globe is often poorly understood. Particularly in low- and middle-income countries with rapidly expanding cities, excreta management represents a growing challenge, generating significant negative public health and environmental risks.

### What is an SFD?

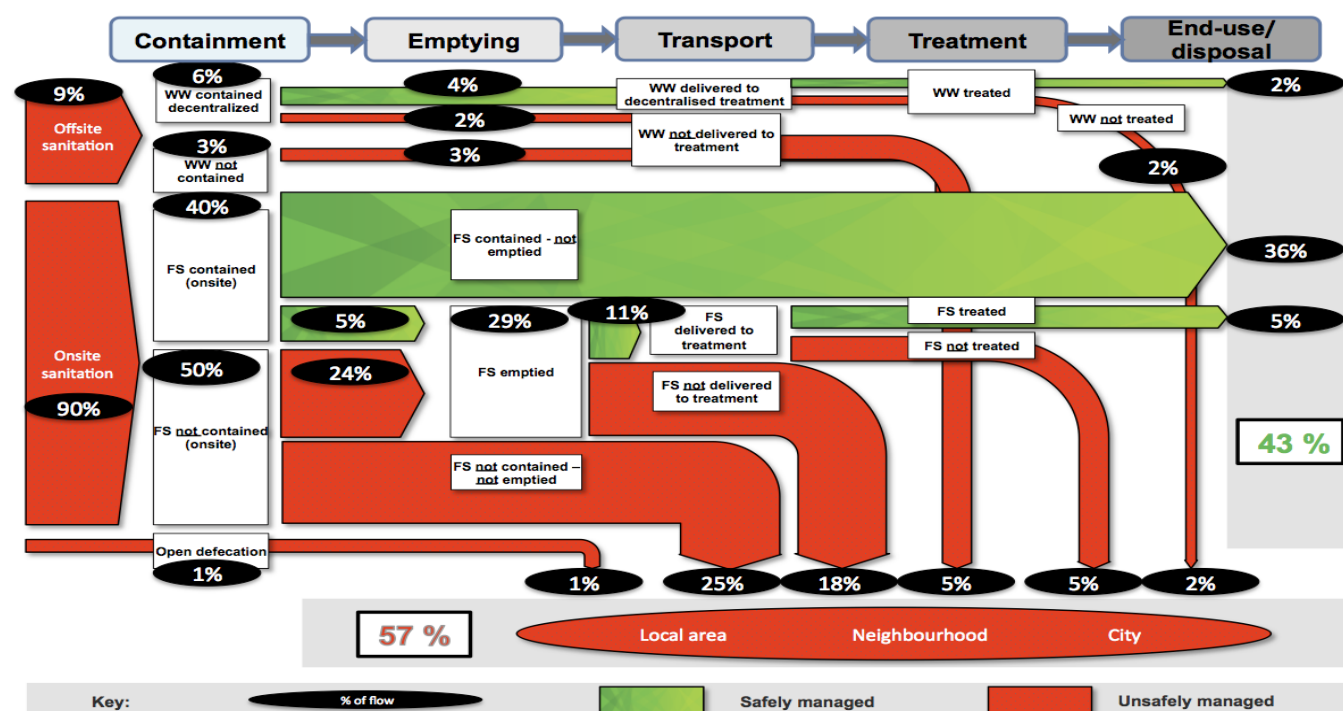
An excreta flow diagram (also often described as a shit flow diagram, SFD) is a visual tool produced to readily understand and communicate how excreta physically flows through a city or town. It shows how excreta is or is not contained as it moves from defecation to disposal or end-use, and the fate of all the excreta that is generated. An accompanying report describes the service delivery context of the city or town.

### Purpose of an SFD?

SFDs are a useful tool to inform urban sanitation programming. They offer an innovative way to engage city stakeholders, such as political leaders, sanitation experts and civil society organizations, in a coordinated dialogue about excreta management. They can also be used for advocacy.

### Example of an SFD

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 03.09.2015  
 Field based assessment



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SFD Promotion Initiative  
[sfd.susana.org](http://sfd.susana.org)  
 September 2016

### Partners of the SFD Promotion Initiative

SFD Promotion Initiative

sustainable  
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 Water

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 aquatic research ooo  
 Sandec  
 Sanitation, Water and  
 Solid Waste for Development

On behalf of



Federal Ministry  
 for Economic Cooperation  
 and Development

wsp  
 water and  
 sanitation program

BILL & MELINDA  
 GATES foundation



Effective action to prevent conflict and to strengthen peace

## Transcending the silos to prevent conflict



*Transcend silos and cooperate interdisciplinary.*

© Chatsworth Consulting Group

In view of the human and economic costs of ongoing and longstanding conflicts such as the one in Syria, early warning and prevention have regained importance in the field of peacebuilding. SDG 16 stands for peaceful and inclusive societies and therefore implicitly claims for more conflict prevention.

We assume that we do know more about conflict contexts and their developments than ever due to multiple means and ways of data collection.

In turn, we know relatively little about how to select the relevant data that leads to effective decision making on preventive action. Political interests, data overload, as well as a lack of resources are some of the plausible causes. Better knowledge on what information and knowledge type we need in order to prompt a decision and how to get from early warning to early action will improve conflict prevention.

We want to generate our findings in close interaction with the sectors of health and environment in order to learn from different models and to be able to act early on multidimensional crises. This fits the SDG's demand to link different objectives in order to respond to the complexity of challenges faced by sustainable development.

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Monetary and multidimensional poverty analyses and the question of subjective well-being

## We see what we measure



Household preparing charcoal for sale, Champasak Province, Laos

Stephanie Jaquet, CDE

Poverty is clearly a multifaceted problem, and the link between income and living standards is increasingly being debated and problematized in development economics. Nevertheless, standard poverty measures still do not reflect these efforts towards differentiation.

For example, it excludes virtually all dimensions of human well-being that cannot be purchased on the market. Indeed, it takes little or no account of people's freedom or opportunities to live a life that they have reason to value – a core criterion of assessing development according to Amartya Sen's capability approach. Our proposed project aims to better account for the multiple facets of poverty by constructing a multidimensional poverty index (MPI) that is nevertheless carefully anchored in its particular regional context. The MPI provides timely information on critical societal processes thus enabling appropriate policy interventions.

The project is a relevant and timely initiative since multidimensional poverty indices are expected to complement standard poverty measures within the Agenda 2030 (SDG 1).

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