Sustainable Development Goals 2030

SDG-Video Handout

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01 SDGs Overview

Speaker: Professor Raymond Saner

Career/Experiment:

- Professor, Economic Science Department in Basel University
- Co-Chair, Academic Network of the OECD Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct
- Member of the UN Taskforce & Solidarity and Social Enterprises

Lecture Overview

1 Brief Description of the History of 2030 Agenda (SDGs)

2 Linkage to MDGs

3 Main characteristics and principles

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1   Brief Description of the History of 2030 Agenda (SDGs)

   1.1   Launch of the Movement

- **1987:** Sustainable development was first defined in the World Commission on Environment and Development's <u>Gro Harlem Brundtland</u> report "**Our Common Future**"
- report states: "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*"

   1.2   The long road to now: a diplomatic history

- **1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro:** the first international attempt to draw up action plans and strategies for moving towards a more sustainable pattern of Development
- **1992-2002 - slow, uneven progress:** rapid growth, then financial crash in Asia in 1997 to 1998
- **2002- World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg:** Declaration, Action Plan and Partnership Initiatives (Sustainable Cities Program, Water & Sanitation, Energy)
- **2000s:** acceleration of MDGs in first 2 years, then financial crash happened in 2008.

- **Rio+20 in 2012:** launched a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (**SDGs**), adopted guidelines on Green Economy Policies, established an intergovernmental process to prepare the High Level Political Forum.

2   Linkage to MDGs

2.1   History of Millennium Development Goals (MDGS)

2000, Millennium Summit: largest gathering of world leaders in history. It adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out targets, with a deadline of 2015

2.2   Eight Millennium Development Goals

MDG 1: To eradicate extreme poverty & hunger

MDG 2: To achieve universal primary education

MDG 3: To promote gender equality

MDG 4: To reduce child mortality

MDG 5: To improve maternal health

MDG 6: To combat HIVIAIDS, malaria +other diseases

MDG 7: To ensure environmental sustainability

MDG 8: To develop global partnership for development

2.3   From the MDGs to the SDGS

	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aka 2030 Agenda
Adoption time & place	September 2000 - Millennium Summit, UN Headquarters, New York[1]	• September 2015 - UN Sustainable Development Summit, New York • However, its developing process launched in 2012's United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)
Implementing Period	2000 to 2015	2015 to 2030
Number of Goals/Targets/Indicators	8/18/48	17/169/232

3   Main characteristics and principles

   3.1   Three pillars of sustainability
- Social,
- Environment
- economy

   3.2   Five spheres of Critical Importance
- People: SDGs 1 to 6
- Planet: SDG 11 to 15
- Prosperity: SDGs 7-10
- Peace: SDG 16
- Partnership: SDG 17

   3.3   What is different this time?
- Transformative: we have to figure out way to improve arrangement we have to strength sustainability we already have.
- Universal: not just rich countries help poor one, but all countries apply

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[1] In 5:14~5:18, speaker said Millennium Summit was held in Mexico, while UN official said it was held in New York

the same goals (an inter-dependent world + inclusiveness)

- Integrated: 3 Pillars of Sustainability

3.4 Rallying cry: **Leave no one behind**

3.5 SDG Goals are interlinked: Example

- **SDG7 affordable and clean energy**: Access to modern and sustainable energy is fundamental for eliminating poverty
- **SDG2 zero hunger**: Access to food for the poor, end malnutrition are important for poverty alleviation
- SDG6 clean water and sanitation: Having access to clean and safe water and sanitation is important for breaking poverty cycle

4   MONITORING & REVIEW

4.1 Website measuring progress towards the SDG

- SDG Tracker
- Official website of Unite Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- GSDR, Global Sustainable
- Development Report (very 5 five years)

4.2 Voluntary National Review (VNR

- Every country **has to** present a VNR once every four years to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF)
- Encourages all countries to conduct regular reviews, assessments and evaluations to accelerate implementation of the SDGs
- 158 VNRs have been conducted by 142 countries, with 15 countries having conducted more than one VNR.

5   INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS

- Follow **THE LAZY PERSON'S GUIDE TO SAVING THE WORLD** on UN official website
- Take Action!
  LEVEL1: SOFA SUPERSTAR
  LEVEL 2 HOUSEHOLD HERO
  LEVEL 3 NEIGHBOURHOOD NICE GUY
  LEVEL4 EXCEPTIONAL EMPLOYEE

6 Addenda: 17 SDG list

- SDG1: No poverty
- SDG2: Zero hunger
- SDG3: Good health and well-being
- SDG4: Quality education
- SDG5: Gender equality
- SDG6: Water and sanitation
- SDG7: Affordable and clean energy
- SDG8: Decent work and economic growth
- SDG9: Industries, innovation, and infrastructure
- SDG10: Reduce inequalities
- SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities
- SDG12: Responsible consumption and production
- SDG13: Climate action
- SDG14: Life Below water
- SDG15: Life on land
- SDG16: Peace, Justice, and strong institutions
- SDG17: Partnerships for the goals

02 Stakeholder Approach

Speaker: Jan-Gustav Strandenaes

Career/Experiment: Senior Adviser on Governance, Stakeholder Forum

Introduction of the speaker
- Jan-Gustav began working with the UN on environment and governance in the 1970s, and has taught about the UN for more than five decades, worked with the UN Commission for Sustainable Development for 15 years
- As NGO liaison officer at the UN HQ
- As a diplomat for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, at embassies in Botswana and Uganda, was for 15 years director of an aid/environment-NGO with projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, has worked 6 years in Africa
- has extensive stakeholder experience through 50 years of work on all continents
- Speaks several languages, is a seasoned university lecturer, guest-lectured all over the world on UN issues
- Evaluated projects and organisations advised governments, chaired and facilitated UN meetings, translated and authored books, numerous articles on governance, the environment, and sustainable development

Stakeholder Forum
- A not-for-profit international organisation working to advance sustainable development, the environment and good governance at all levels.
- Aims to enhance <u>open, accountable and participatory</u> decision-making on issues related to the UN system in general and to sustainable development and environment in particular.
- Work through enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders in multilateral contexts and focus particularly on the effective engagement of stakeholders with international policy processes.

Q1: Who are the stakeholders in the context of the 2030 Agenda? Why is it important to emphasize the role of non-state actors?
- In 2019 at the Sustainable Development Summit, UN member states decided to call 2020-2030 a Decade of Action and mandated the SG of the UN Antonio Guterres to act accordingly
  - Implementing the 2030 Agenda is about integrating all SDGs in all plans at all levels.
  - All implementation must be based on principles of universality, on being

planet and human sensitive, create transformative change and on partnerships between civil society, the authorities and the private sector.

- Involving civil society and non-state actors provides contact with grass roots, thus identifying emerging issues, can change and set the agenda and bring legitimacy and key levels of governance to decision making processes

Q1-1: Is there a typology for civil society? between market, state and society

- Volunteerism, charity, sports, music whose interests are neoliberal,
- Activist and advocacy organizations
- Professional NGOs exist somewhere between advocacy and research/think tanks
- Postmodern, and fundamentalist in politics and religion
    - Grassroots (emerging issues identified to make government decisions legitimate), non-state actors (academics… etc.)
- Humanistic. With a focus on rights-based approaches (inspired by Mary Kalder)
    - The humanistic basis of most of the Civil Society organizations with a very strong focus on rights-based approaches
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1996-31, the correct definition of a non-governmental organization that pertains to the U.N
    - A government NGO are not really a Civil Society then we have the phenomenon of the NGI, where you have one person dealing with this for some reason. NGI stands for the non-governmental individual and related to that are the mongos (abbreviation of my own NGO) organizations that are not really that Democratic and participatory.
    - Gongo is also kind of the abbreviation of governments organized non-governmental organizations
    - NGO definition - a product of modernity, moral integrity, right-based

Q1-2: What are NGOs - non state stakeholders

- Civil society rest on humanistic values, - rediscovered during the Renaissance, the enlightenment
- The organized part of civil society is a product of modernity
- It is an integrated part of the social contract
- It exists within ideas from the modernity, has a civil ethos, moral values and integrity
- Implicitly expected to advance good and sound values such as justice, equality, equity, rights-based approaches, a value based social policy - «<fighting for the well-being of humanity»

Q1-3: Article 71 from the UN Charter - Agenda 21

- NGO is a legal entity, formal recognition
- Stakeholder is a person or organisation with a stake in something
- Stakeholder is context dependent, can be government, can be civil society
- Stakeholder has no legal or formal position
- Civil society suffers from the same as stakeholder, BUT:
  - ✿ **All Civil Society organizations are NGOS (at the UN) but not all NGOs are Civil Society**
- What are Major Groups?
  - ◆ Back in 1992 at the first three year conference to make the issue of the NGO a bit more explicit and perhaps easier to understand, they grouped different constituency into the nine major groups
  1. Women
  2. Children/Youth
  3. Farmers
  4. NGOS
  5. Indigenous Peoples
  6. Trade Unions
  7. Local Authorities
  8. Science/Technology
  9. Business/Industry

Q2: How much progress have we made in stakeholder participation since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015?

- Stakeholder positions to the 2030 Agenda (government, business, civil society & NGOs)
  - ■ Government has reached the grassroots with inconsistency
  - ■ Priority of the State on sustainability not ensured
  1. Influence

	Local	National	Regional	Global
Government	High	High	High	High
Business	High	High	High	High
Civil Society and NGOs	High	High/ Lessening	Less	Little (7) (context dependent)

2. Interest

	Local	National	Regional	Global
Government	High to inconsistent	High to inconsistent	Inconsistent to High	Varies to High
Business	Less	High	Growing	Growing
Civil Society and NGOs	Varies to High	Varies to High	Less (Context dependent)	Even less (Context dependent)

3. Ability to implement

	Local	National	Regional	Global
Government	High	High	High	High
Business	High	High	High	High
Civil Society and NGOs	High / Varies	High / Varies	Less	Even less

4. Preparedness

	Local	National	Regional	Global
Government	Few	Varies to High	More	Varies
Business	Few	Growing	Growing	A few
Civil Society and NGOs	Growing	Growing	Few	Not really

- Progress-conceptual or practical?
  - Change/progress: (the UN World Public Services Reports, 2018&19)
    - "Sustainable Development has by 2018/2019 finally reached political legitimacy"
  - But there is still a tendency to develop strategies along traditional development thinking, which leads to one of two things:
    - Efforts are made to adapt development thinking to sustainable development, and tick the boxes for sustainability categories
    - Or develop two strategies, one based on traditional development thinking and one on sustainability - the SDGs.
    - In both cases sustainable development is given lower priority

Q3: Why are partnerships between authorities and non-state actors important?

- Governance challenges in the context of implementation
  - Unless governments own intergovernmental processes, policies will never be taken seriously
  - Unless people feel ownership with development, little – if anything will be implemented
  - The 2030 agenda and the SDGs will have to be implemented at all levels local, national, regional and global, in partnerships
- Implementing SDGs, key elements must be considered in developing partnerships. Good governance must be inserted everywhere.
  - Elements
    - A "learning culture" in our approach to partnerships
    - Promoting integrated (cross- sectoral or nexus) approaches
    - Strong and effective leadership
    - Process management - including conflict mediation, access
    - An independent and well staffed secretariat
    - Adequate funding and resource management
    - Good capacity-building for partners, efficiency and continuity
  - We need…
    - Principles
    - Guidelines
    - Accountability, transparency and due diligence
    - Quality participation
    - Roles of intergovernmental bodies, the UN system, EU and others
    - Monitoring and Mapping
    - Reporting
    - Reviews
- Mainstreaming everything: leave no one behind
- Relevance of governance (governments, experts, people)

Q3-1: How can non-state stakeholders respond constructively and with relevance to the challenges posed by the complexity of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda and be actively involved in partnerships…

- … If all they care about is the generic role of being a watch-dog?
  - Civil Society and NGOs in Partnerships are faced with their revolution which they are not fully embraced they need, to understand the complex itself, not business will take over.
- … To what level is expert knowledge needed?
  - Look at the 17 STDs the 169 targets you need to understand the basics

- Will the need for technical solutions eventually override the value basis of the 2030 Agenda?
  - NGOs got the expertise. they have the money, they have the blessing from authorities and then they will go ahead without integrating Civil Society that's why we need to really work hard and in smart with developing the implementation in Partnerships because Civil Society brings with the value basis of the2030 agenda.
- Civil Society can be actively challenging business and authorities to remember:
  - 17 Sustainable Development Goals
  - 169 targets
  - 232 indicators
  - They SDGs and targets are:
    - integrated, interlinked and indivisible;
    - people-centred and planet- sensitive;
    - universal
    - applying to all countries while recognizing different realities and capabilities.
  - Now only 8 years to finalise this!
- A question of scale - a serious and often ignored governance question (Georg Henrik von Wright)
  - Scaling up- everything becomes too large, details are lost
  - Complexity and diversity difficult to see and understand
  - Getting decisions at the right level is difficult
  - Standardization can be problematic
  - Mainstreaming can ruin
  - Implementation can be muddled
  - Collaboration becomes strained
  - Governance suffers or is non-existent, and key values undermined (the 5 Ps. LNOB)
- Governance, relevance and effective partnerships - do we really understand the challenges? (leave the questions for the audience to discuss later)
  - Are the 230+ indicators relevant?
  - Whose interests do they reflect?
    The government/authorities?   Private sector?   The people?
  - Who developed the indicators?
    Governments?   Experts?   The people?
  - On which values are the indicators based?
  - Collective goods?

- The collective interest of all society?
- Monetary values such as profitability and the market?
- Environmental and social concerns?
- A rights-based system?
- Do the governance systems today reflect the politics of our times, or should some governance principles be set in

Q4: Are there good examples in CSO/NGO involvement with the SDGs?

- Why do we participate in Intergovernmental Processes? Functions below:
  - Setting agendas
  - Negotiating outcomes
  - Conferring legitimacy
  - Implementing
  - Solutions
- Good example in negotiating outcomes: Chemicals - Providing Content and Influencing)
  - By always being present, and always providing substantive and relevant input, the network of NGOs working on chemical issues, IPEN, helped create the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), which is a policy framework to promote chemical safety around the world, a part of UNEP.
  - IPEN also helped develop the Minamata Convention on mercury.
  - After providing substantive and relevant input in refugee matters and health, UNOCHA and UNAIDS now have representatives of NGOs at the highest level.
  - Greenpeace provided substantive input on the ocean's chapter in the Rio+20 Outcome document.
  - The Plastics resolution 2022 at UNEA 5

Q5: Where do you think young people can be active and what can they do to help the global community in safeguarding the rights for all to participate?

- Combine expert knowledge + intergovernmental process = civil society coming into negotiation
- 2030 agenda, it's transformative action and young people with commitment are good at rights based approaches, justice, human rights, equity and equality Good governance, access, participation intergenerational issues.

- Chances
  - Council of HR decision on the right to a clean environment
  - Inclusion of civil society in all decision-making processes
  - The right to self selection by civil society
- Pick something where your passionate is at + knowledge -) interdisciplinary work (academics + practitioners + NGOs +inter-generational)

TRANSFORMATIVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- ✿ INTEGRATED INTERLINKED INDIVISBLE
- ✿ SOCIAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT
- ✿ UNIVERSAL PEOPLE-CENTERED PLANET-SENSITIVE

03 SDG1 No Poverty (End Poverty)

Speaker: Professor Cecile Molinier

Career/Experiment:

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

- Deputy in Tunisia
- Resident Coordinator in Sao Tome and Principe Togo and Mauritania
- Director of UNDP office in Geneva

After retired:

- Lecturer on multilateral Affairs and development issues
- Member of the board of several associations focused on sustainable development

➢ Overview

Q1: Why is it that poverty reduction was considered as the first SDG Goal?

Q2: What does SDG 1 consist of in terms of targets and indicators?

Q3:

a. How much progress have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

b. What are the challenges?

Q4: Please give us an example where young people have been active contributing to this SDG Goal.

➢ Q1

Why is it that poverty reduction was considered as the first SDG Goal?

1   The importance of SDG 1

- Ending poverty everywhere has been identified since the 1992 Rio Conference as the greatest global development challenge
- It co-relates with all other SDGs, underpinning other SDG 5, contingent on SDGs 8,9,11; SDGs 13-15
- Above are reasons that End Poverty is listed as Goal 1
- Significant progress has been achieved, but deeply-entrenched structural inequalities remain.

2   Linkages with other SDGs

- SDG 1interacts with and impacts on all other SDGs, it is at the core of sustainable development, and intrinsically linked to SDG 10 (reduce inequalities within and among countries).
- progress in SDG 1 correlates directly with progress in the other "social SDGs", SDGs 2 to 7 (hunger, health, education, gender, water and sanitation, and energy) progress in SDG 1 is explicitly correlated with progress in SDG 5 (gender)
- progress in SDG 1 is explicitly correlated with progress in SDG 5 (gender) progress in SDG 1 is contingent on progress in SDGs 8, 9 and 11 (decent work and economic growth, industry, infrastructures and innovation, sustainable cities and communities)
- progress in SDG 1, if not based on the sustainability paradigm, may complexify the implementation of SDGs 13 to 15(climate, ocean, land)

3   Priority actions
- improving access to sustainable livelihoods (employment opportunities)
- providing universal access to basic social services (health, education, housing, energy, water and sanitation…)
- progressively developing social protection systems
- empowering people living in poverty
- addressing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women
- intensifying international cooperation for poverty eradication by allocating additional resources

➢ Q2

What does SDG 1 consist of in terms of targets and indicators?

1   What are targets and indicators?
- **Targets**: Specific objectives that will help a broader goal
- **Indicators:** way to measure the achievement of targets

2   targets and indicators of SDG1
- **Target1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 (now $1.90) a day
- **Indicator 1.1.1:** Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

- **Target 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men,

women and children of all ages living in poverty (not extreme poverty) in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

- **Indicator 1.2.1:** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- **Indicator 1.2.2:** Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

- **Target1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- **Indicator 1.3.1:** Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
- **Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- **Indicator 1.4.1:** Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- **Indicator 1.4.2:** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
- **Target 1.5:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- **Indicator 1.5.1:** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people Indicator 1.5.2: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- **Indicator1.5.3:** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
- **Indicator 1.5.4:** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

3   Means of implementation

- **Target1.a:** Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- **Indicator 1.a.1:** Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
- **Indicator 1.a.2:** Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
- **Target1.b:** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
- **Indicator 1.b.1:** Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

➢ Q3

a. How much progress have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

b. What are the challenges?

1   Progress achieved?
- Progress in achieving SDG 1 has been significantly impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic.
- According to the 2021 SDG Report, the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell from 10.1% in 2015 to 9.3% in 2017 and to 8.4% in 2019.
- But 2020 saw an increase of between 119 million and 124 million global poor (60% in Southern Asia).
- For the first time since 1998, the extreme poverty rate has increased, from 8.4% in 2019 to 9.5% in 2020. It is estimated that it will be at 7% in 2030.
- **The share of the world's workers living in extreme poverty** fell by more than half from 2010 to 2019 – from 14% to 6.6%. However, lockdowns and related public health measures due to COVID-19 have severely affected the informal economy, where the vast majority of the working poor are employed.
- **The gender gap in working poverty globally** has narrowed over the

years, but in the least developed countries, 33.5% of employed women were living in poverty in 2019, compared with 28.3% of employed men. Worldwide, young workers are twice as likely to be living in poverty as adults, reflecting lower earnings and poorer quality jobs.

- By 2020, only 46.9% of the global population were effectively covered by at least one **social protection cash benefit**, leaving as many as 4 billion people without a social safety net.
- The COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the importance of **social protection systems** to protect people's health, jobs and incomes
- Many new social protection measures were introduced in 2020, but almost all were short term in nature.
- Significant progress was achieved between 2000 and 2015, essentially due to the rapid economic development of China, India and other major emerging economies.
- The rise of these emerging economies was linked to the intensification of global value chains, and the concomitant development of global trade in goods and services.
- However, the global financial crisis of 2008 slowed down that growth significantly, and the Covid-19 pandemic struck a definitive blow to global trade, disrupting global value chains, closing down
- borders and locking down workers. Informal workers, women and young people, being the most marginalized, were also the most affected.

➤ Q4

Please give us an example where young people have been active contributing to this SDG Goal.

1 **Upper Egypt Local Development Programme**: partnership between the Government of Egypt and the World Bank, aimed at developing local government capacities in community consultations, participatory public capital expenditure and local investment planning, procurement & contract management, environmental & social risk management.

2 **Results:** improved connectivity (roads), industrial infrastructure upgrade, service improvement in drinking water networks, sewage pumping stations, irrigation canals, solar power plant, electrical installations.

3 At least 50% of the 5 million beneficiaries are estimated to be women. As a result, poverty fell by 1.06% and 3.79% in urban and rural Upper Egypt respectively compared to levels recorded in2017/2018.

➤ Q5

Where or what do you think young people can do to help achieving this SDG Goal in reducing poverty for all? Where or what do you think young people can do to help achieving this SDG Goal in reducing poverty for all?

1   An interesting initiative:
- Young Forestry Entrepreneurs in Latin America and the Caribbean: connects forestry education centers in the region, adding economic and social entrepreneurship skills to the usual technical training programmes, with the participation of private businesses, business incubators and accelerators.
- Results: 8677 students trained from 80 training centers, in 13 countries

2   Awareness that sustainable development is achievable through individual and collective action

3   Importance of community-based, grassroot initiatives

4   Promote social and solidarity economy Contribute to education for sustainable development

5   Speak up, organize, challenge decision-makers

6   Youth for climate action: from Greta Thunberg to the SG's Special Envoy for Youth to Glasgow

7   **Our Common Agenda** includes recommendations for meaningful, diverse and effective youth engagement both within and outside the United Nations, including through better political representation and by transforming education, skills training and lifelong learning

04 SDG2 Zero Hunger

Speaker: Ahmad Mukhar [2]
Career/Experiment: Senior economist, FAO

Introduction of the speaker
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)
  - Senior economist in Geneva Office and Cairo
  - He is leading the economic analysis and reporting on FAO's priority areas in the Near East and North Africa to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the socioeconomic aspects of food security, rural transformation, food and agricultural policy, institutional reform, sustainable and healthy food systems, natural resource conservation and climate change impacts.
- He carries over 20 years of experience in public, private and international development sectors, working on national and international/multilateral assignments in the areas of international economic and trade policy, agriculture economics and trade, commercial diplomacy, bilateral and regional trade issues and implementation of trade and investment policies.
- Prior to joining the FAO regional office, he worked at the FAO office in Geneva, while previously he worked with the UNCTAD, UNDP, Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the WTO, Ministry of Commerce Pakistan, Board of Investment Pakistan and with donor projects of USAID and the EU Technical Assistance.
- He has also led the multilateral negotiations on Domestic Regulations for Trade in Services as Chairman of the WTO Working Party on Domestic Regulations (2010-2011).
- He has educational and professional qualifications in Economics, Law, Public Policy, Finance, and Biotechnology.

FAO Overview:
- A specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to <u>defeat hunger</u>. With 195 members - 194 countries and the European Union, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide.
- Goal
  - achieve food security
  - make sure that people have regular access to enough nutritious food

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[2] LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/ahmadmukhtar/
Twitter: @ahmadmukhtar

- Areas of work:
  - Agriculture fishery and agriculture forest
  - Biodiversity, climate change and disaster risk reduction, rural livelihood
  - Data information and capacity building

Lecture Overview
- Brief Description: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs
- Current State of implementation, progresses, and an example of good practice where youth are active
- Key issues & challenges related to the achievement of this Goal
- Suggested action areas for the youth to engage and contribute

Q1a: The importance of SDG 2
- "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture."
  - Yet up to 811 million people remain chronically undernourished or hungry
  - malnutrition: hunger, over nutrition (obesity), micronutrient deficiencies
- These worrying trends coincide with…
  - the diminishing availability of land
  - increasing soil and biodiversity degradation
  - more frequent and severe weather events.
- The impact of climate change on agriculture compounds the situation.

Q1b: What does it entail in terms of targets & Indicators?
- Target 2.1: ensure access to safe nutritious and sufficient food for all in the world (roughly 800 plus million people)
- Target 2.2: end all forms of malnutrition (over 2 billion people)
- Target 2.3: double the small holder food production and income (90% farmers are smallholders)
- Target 2.4: deliver on the sustainable and resilient food systems to withstand the climate change or war risk
- Target 2.5: maintain or even increase the agrobiodiversity (since the commercial farming cause a lots of loss)
- Target 2.a: increase the investment in the rural infrastructure and services (based on the consideration of economic benefits, the country usually does not invest in the coexistence area, but around the urban area)
- Target 2.b: correct and prevent the world agriculture trade distortions
  # Trading_relationship_ among_ countries

- Target 2.c: ensure the proper functioning of the food commodity markets

Q2: How much progress have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?
- Unfortunately, the number of hungry people have increased globally from 700 million to 811 million.
- SDG-2 Progress: Target 2.1:
  - overall the trend line which is Global line it is going up
- SDG-2 Progress: Other Targets and Indicators
  - ** Demo of the FAO Data website [3]

Q3: What are the key challenges in implementing this particular SDG?
The amount of food is enough for all people to eat, but it is not achieved because of the following dimensions:
- Food security dimensions:
  - Availability: make food available at each and every place where population or people live
  - Access: poor people can't really afford food
  - Utilization: not knowing the right nutrients to eat can lead to malnutrition with adequate caloric intake
  - Stability: the use of food as bioenergy and indirect consumption is one of the reasons for food instability
- External factors:
  - Climate change: water shortage, floods
  - Conflicts: the majority of the increasing hungry people are in the conflict affected countries
  - Calamities: Covid

Q4: Is there a good practice example in implementing this SDG goal? Any example where young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal?
- The World Food Forum (scheme example: healthy diets Healthy Planet)
- It is powered by global youth and all sustainability things they did fantastic the previous events is essentially a youth representation on the global food systems
- Supported by organizations like FAO and others but it is up to them to mobilize everything

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[3] https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home

Q5: What do you suggest for young people to engage in order to achieve this SDG Goal?

- Mobilize awareness
- Productivity approaches
- Innovation such as urban farming, kitchen gardening.
- Engage in agriculture by considering it equally interesting and profitable career like others.

05 SDG3 Good Health and Well-being

Speaker: Nicole Niederberger

Career/Experiment:

Pediatric nurse

Community health specialist

Public and Global health program manager

Terre des hommes Overview:

- Swiss NGO of Child Protection since 60 years ago
- Work in over 30 countries
- Implement projects for newborns and maternal health

Lecture Overview

1 Brief Description of the SDG 3: Importance and Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs

2 Current State of implementation and progress

3 Key issues & challenges related to the achievement of this Goal

4 Good example in implementing SDG3

5 Suggested action areas for the youth to engage and contribute

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1 Brief Description of the SDG 3: Importance and Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs

   1.1 Question 1a: What is SDG 3 and why does it matter
- Defined by WHO as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity
- Closely related to the environment and social conditions
- Concentric Circles about Determinants of Health and well being (listed from inner to outer)
  - **Individual health condition** like age, gender
  - **Individual lifestyle factor** like exercise regularly
  - **Social and community network** like relationship with family and friends
  - **Living and working conditions** like education and access to proper water and sanitation
  - **General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions** like the type of your governance that have the political priority

1.2 links to other SDGs
- Example1: obesity is caused by Food consumption, social influence, etc.
- Example2: Non Communicable Disease (**NCD)** ,like chronic disease and diabetics, risk factors in tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, etc.
- Example3: The levels of health services:
  - Equality(形式): access to the same services regardless of what people need
  - Equity(実質): access to the service to achieve their best health potential
  - Justice (no barriers/intervention): basic reason for inequality has disappeared, like physical barriers

1.3 Question1b: What does SDG3 entail in terms of targets & indicators.
- SDG 3 has 13 targets and 28 indicators to measure progress toward targets.
- The first nine targets are "outcome targets", Including
- Example1, **death under 5 years old**: End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
- Example2, **NCD:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being
- Example3, **substance abuse:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including **narcotic drug** abuse and harmful use of **alcohol**.

2 Current State of implementation and progress(Q2)

Q2: concerning this particular SDG since the launching of the 2030 Agenda How much progress have we made for Sustainable Development in 2016?

2.1 **Positive example**: Maternal mortality ratio within 42 days after termination of pregnancy, particularly in low income countries, has dropped steadily since 20 years ago

2.2 **Negative example**: prevalence of obesity increasing in most of countries, especially in developed and developing countries.

2.3 **Mixed blessing Example:** Ratio of tobacco consumption in adults decrease

dramatically in some Europe countries, while other countries' remain stable. it shows that policy makes differences.

    2.4   **COVID-19**: it infected over 500 million of people and slowed down health service. decades of progress in global health get threatened by it.

3   Key issues & challenges related to the achievement of this Goal

Q3: What are the key challenges in implementing this particular SDG?

    3.1   Need for transversal action on many determinants of health, that is to say, all policy decisions have to consider the effect on health.

    3.2   **Health inequity and "Leave no one behind"**: Around the world, there are many people have no access to minimum conditions that allow good health

    3.3   Slowed down result caused by Covid

    3.4   Climate change: it effects next generation

4   Good example in implementing SDG3

    4.1   **Example of universal health coverage:**
- between 2010 to 2020, some countries' health coverage become better and better. For example, Morocco, a Northern Africa country, reformed their health system during the period.
- health coverage from public only to cover private sectors, social protection

5   Suggestion for young people to engage or participate SDG3

Q5: What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate in order to achieve this SDG Goal?

    5.1   Remember the determinants of health
- Support and develop initiatives in your community
- You do have impact on your own health (e.g. lifestyle choices)

    5.2   Be involved, participate (e.g. health promotion at school)

06 SDG4 Quality Education

Speaker: James Omer Bridge

Career/Experiment:

    Secretary General of the UK National commission for UNESCO

    Royal College of Nursing

    Age Concern

    Law Societies

    Save the Children International

    Member of the European Parliament and European Commission

UK National Commission for UNESCO

- UNESCO is the United Nations Education Science Scientific and Cultural Organization
- It was founded in 1945 to help create the conditions for a more peaceful world, following the Second World War.
- works to "...build the defences of peace in the minds of women and men"
- That means building understanding between people, organizations and countries in the fields of Education, Science, Culture and Communication

Lecture overview

- Brief Description of the SDG 4: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs Progress made
- Current State of implementation and progress
- Key issues & challenges related to achieving partnerships between and within countries
- Suggested action areas for young people to engage and contribute

Q1: What is SDG 4 and why does it matter for achieving the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs?

- High-quality education in hardware and software
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Education is the key that will allow many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved.
- Life-long learning+ on-line learning

Q1-1: The Global Education 2030 Agenda

UNESCO, as the United Nations' specialized agency for education, the 2030 Framework for Action provides guidance for the implementation. Education, essential to achieve all of these goals, has its own dedicated Goal 4, which aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."

Q2: What does SDG 4 entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

- SDG 4: Quality Education
  - "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all"
  - Contains 10 targets and measured by 11 indicators
  - There are 7 outcome oriented targets, 3 "means of achieving targets" targets are:
    - Target 4.1: free premium secondary education
    - Target 4.2: equal access to Quality pre-primary education
      # Basic + technical education
    - Target 4.3: affordable Technical vocational and higher education
    - Target 4.4: increased number of people with relevant skills for financial Target success
    - Target 4.5: elimination of all discrimination in education
    - Target 4.6: universal literary and numeracy
    - Target 4.7: education for sustainable development and global citizenship
      # Action on the ground
    - Target 4.a: build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools
      # Inclusive and safe schools, qualified teachers
    - Target 4.b: expand higher education scholarships for developing countries
    - Target 4.c: increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries
- We are all together, people + community + organizations, business, governments
- Leaving no one behind
- Website [4]

Q3: How much progress have we made concerning SDG 4 since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

- Ideas, actions, funding

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[4] Details of specific targets and indicators can be referred to at https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal4

- We should be optimistic, as there has been great progress, even as the world's population has grown to over 8 billion people (UN figures, November 2022).
- For example, According to the UN, enrolement in primary education in developing countries has reached 91 percent.
- But there are huge challenges and no SDG 4 education targets have been fully met.
- Measuring what count, not just numbers
- Need more commitment and much more to be done
- The last-mile problem: the poorest, most vulnerable…

Q4: What are the key challenges in implementing this particular SDG between countries and within country?

- Progress made
  - While there has been some progress towards the targets of SDG 4, progress has generally been insufficient to achieve SDG 4 by 2030 - even before the impact of COVID-19.
  - Progress has been uneven (wealth, government commitment to education), with rates of progress varying significantly across and within countries.
  - For some population subgroups the 2030 targets have already been met, but for too many the promise of inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning remains distant.
    - Need to reach out to those who are poor, without resources, to measure their needs, provision offered to the most needing.
- Challenges[5]
  - Without acceleration, universal access to pre-primary or secondary education, as well as the general provision of high quality education as espoused across SDG 4's targets, are unlikely to be met for the majority by 2030.
  - "The shift towards online education, and flexible learning approaches inspired by creative responses to COVID-19, has shown that there is still a need to address the digital divide as inequities in education through alternative modes of learning, teaching and training."

Q4-1: Key facts
- 70% of countries allocate less than 4% of their GDP to education
- 771 million young people and adults lack basic literacy skills

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[5] UNESCO/UNICEF, 5-year progress review of SDG 4 - Education 2030 in Asia- Pacific
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379173

- 69 million teachers must be recruited to achieve universal primary and secondary education by 2030
- 244 million children and youth are out of school globally

Q4-2: UNESCO/UNICEF Recommendations

- <u>Build education systems</u> that embrace relevance and flexibility, and have equity and learning at their core.
- <u>Remove barriers</u> that hinder equity, inclusion and quality in education
- <u>Ensure an adequate and equitable supply</u> of motivated, supported, qualified, resourced and empowered teachers.
- <u>Increase and ensure the equitable supply</u> of suitable infrastructure, physical and digital resources, from basic necessities to digital technologies.
- Strengthen monitoring and use of data on the levels of learning and the conditions for learning. <u>#measure_what_count</u>
- <u>Increase investment</u> in education and ensure efficient and equitable resource allocation, as well as accountability in expenditures.
- <u>Strengthen and broaden partnerships</u> across all actors in education from parents and caregivers, to international organizations and the private sector.

Q5: Are there good examples in implementing this SDG goal 4?
For instance, improving the quality of Teachers (Target 4.c)?

- The need is to <u>develop a new, clear strategy on global teacher policy</u>
    - Teachers need to be at the centre of all education reforms starting from the design phase, and they must be adequately supported and resourced to carry out their expected roles. It is also crucial that the available teaching force is equitably allocated and managed to ensure that the most disadvantaged learners are prioritized.
    - Pre COVID-19, significant teacher training reforms, including competency-based education with a stronger focus on skills building, digital education, and a more student-centred pedagogy, were already needed to address the learning crisis and the changing nature of education.
    - Driving global commitments to prioritise resources that address the chronic under-provision of qualified, well-trained, and well- resourced teachers in low- and lower-middle income countries, paying attention to diversity of the workforce, including women and people with disabilities.
    - Recognising teacher trade unions as global partners in the recruitment and retention of teachers, policymaking and in enhancing the status of the teaching profession is a key building block.

■ It is vital to champion investment and support for teachers by Mobilising the G7 and wider international community to back national governments in the recruitment and training of 1.8 million new teachers by 2026, as a minimum, to progress the global education targets endorsed by the G7.

Q6: What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate in order to promote SDG 4?

- Get active and with your place of learning
- Discuss it your fellow students, friends and family
- Get involved in the Global Campaign for Education[6] and Send My Friend to School[7]
- Join the SDG 4 Youth Network[8]
- Look at the UNESCO and UN SDG websites[9]
- Continuous opportunities to learn

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[6] https://campaignforeducation.org/en/
[7] https://sendmyfriend.org/
[8] https://www.sdg4education2030.org/sdg4-youth-network
[9] https://www.unesco.org/en/education/education2030-sdg4

07 SDG5 Gender Equality

Speaker: Dr. Nurgul Dzhanaeva
Career/Experiment: President of Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
Ph.D. in Philosophy, The Lenigard State University

Overview

I.   Q1: What are the targets of SDG 5 and why it matters?

II. Q2: **How much progress have we made** since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

III. Q3:
     What are the key challenges in implementing SDG 5?

IV. Q4: An example where young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal.

V.   Q5: **Where or what do you think young people can do** to help achieving this SDG Goal in making our societies more inclusive, safe and equitable?

I.   Q1:

What are the targets of SDG 5 and why it matters?

   A. Purpose of SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

   B. Goal 5. and its 9 Targets:
       1. Target5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere:
       2. Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
       3. Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
       4. Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
       5. Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
       6. Target 5.6: Ensure a universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights

7. Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources
8. Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology
9. Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

C. Why Gender Equality Matters
1. Women's economic equality is good for business. Companies greatly benefit from increasing employment and leadership opportunities for women, which is shown to increase organizational effectiveness and growth. It is estimated that companies with three or more women in senior management functions score higher in all dimensions of organizational performance.
2. When more women work, economies grow. Women's economic empowerment boosts productivity, increases economic diversification and income equality in addition to other positive development outcomes.
3. For example, increasing the female employment rates in OECD countries to match that of Sweden, could boost GDP by over USD 6 trillion. It is estimated that gender gaps cost the economy some 15 percent of GDP.

D. Fourteen Indicators of the SDG 5
1. Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are ir place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
2. Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
3. Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons
4. Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5. Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting, by age
6. Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
7. Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

8. Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions
9. Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
10. Indicator 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
11. Indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
12. Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
13. Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
14. Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

E. Example: Woman's political participation
1. Data shows that women are underrepresented at all levels of decision-making worldwide, and achieving gender parity in political life is far off.
2. As of 1 September 2021, there are 26 women serving as Heads of State and/or Government in 24 countries. At the current rate, gender equality in the highest positions of power will not be reached for another 130 years.
3. Only 21% of government ministers were women, with only 14 countries having achieved 50% or more women in cabinets. With an annual increase of just 0.52 percentage points, gender parity in ministerial positions will not be achieved before 2077.
4. Only 25% of all national parliamentarians are women, up from 11% in 1995.
5. Only four countries have 50% or more women in parliament in single or lower houses: Rwanda with 61%, Cuba with 53%, Bolivia with 53%, and the United Arab Emirates with 50%
6. Women in local government
   a. Data from 133 countries shows that women 36% of elected members in local deliberative bodies.

b. Only two countries have reached 50%, and an additional 18 countries have more than 40% women in local government.

7. Globally, there are 27 States in which women account for less than 10% of parliamentarians in single or lower houses, including four single/lower chambers with no women at all.

8. Women's leadership in political decision-making processes improves them. For example, research on local councils in India discovered that the number of drinking water projects in areas with women-led councils was 62% higher than in those with men-led councils.

9. Which targets need to be given priority in achieving SDG 5?

   a. **All SDG 5 Targets need to be priority** - it is not possible to apply cherry picking approach! There are **global priorities** for advocacy in the very concrete context!

   b. For example, at the **Financing For Development** (FFD) processes - may be SDG 5c1, SDG 17. 17.1

   c. Experience of Kyrgyzstan: Forum of women's, the NGOs of Kyrgyzstan focused on increase women's political participation in local level because there was a significant failure in Kyrgyzstan: in 2020 women in local elected bodies were 11% - now after 2021 local elections - 38%

II. Q2:

How much progress have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

A. Women's participation in political processes increased

B. Attention to Violence against woman (VAW) increased: laws, specific mechanisms are set up to solve the problem

C. Women's economic empowerment 19% of countries allocate and track budget

III. Q3:

What are the key challenges in implementing SDG 5?

A. Continuing patriarchy (gender stereotype)

B. Lack of accountability: no proper allocation of resources, mechanism, laws, policies, commitments

C. Youth ownership of the SDGs

D. Lack of integrating in other SDGs

E. Underinvestment

F. Women's economic empowerment is central to realizing women's rights an gender equality.

IV. Q4:

An example where young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal.

A. Young activists from migrants sector

B. Young women advancing women's economic empowerment- Example of "She Starts" in Kyrgyzstan!

V. Q5:

Where or what do you think young people can do to help achieving this SDG Goal in making our societies more inclusive, safe and equitable?

A. Be proactive

B. Learn, read, review existing materials Increase advocacy skills

C. Learn language: For example, you can prevent yourself from government's interference with your "right".

D. Choose gaps, challenges that need your attentions and actions

E. Review best practices

F. Take actions

G. Join women's rights and gender equality platforms

H. Make campaign at your own level

I. Collect data

J. Become an advocate for women's rights and gender equality

K. Joint, support women's organizations advocacy

L. Advance women's rights and gender equality agenda among your cycles Use your strength!

M. Voice your issues of concern!

08 SDG6 Clean Water and Sanitation

Speaker: Amanda Loeffen

Career/Experiment: CEO, Swiss non-government organization

Introduction of the speaker
- General manager, business development exec in water, energy and sustainable development
- Australasia, Europe and North America
- Sustainable solutions based on human rights to improve water governance worldwide
- Resilience to Climate Emergencies, Human Rights Indicators
- UNECE People-First PPP Stakeholder Engagement
- Steering committee AGUASAN
- Project management company in New Zealand environmental resource consent with stakeholder engagement for a community water infrastructure scheme for irrigation and hydro-generation

Human right 2 Water
- Vision: A world where all people realise the human rights to water and sanitation
- Mission
  - To use and share expert knowledge on how the human rights to water and sanitation should be integrated into law, policy and practice to realise safe and sustainable access to water and sanitation for all, including the most vulnerable and marginalized.

Lecture overview
- Brief Description: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs
- Current State of implementation, progresses, and an example of good practice where youth are active
- Key issues & challenges related to the achievement of this Goal
- Suggested action areas for the youth to engage and contribute

Q1a: What is SDG 6 and why it matters?
- SDG 6 "To ensure access to safe water sources and sanitation for all"
  - Access to water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right.
  - The demand for water has outpaced population growth
  - Water is essential not only to health, but also to poverty reduction, food

security, peace and human rights, eco-system and education. Nevertheless, countries face growing challenges linked to water scarcity, water pollution, degraded water-related eco-systems and cooperation over transboundary water basins.

- Key facts
  - Half the world's population is already experiencing severe water scarcity at least one month a year.
  - 2.2 billion people around the world still lack safely managed drinking water, including 785 million without basic drinking water

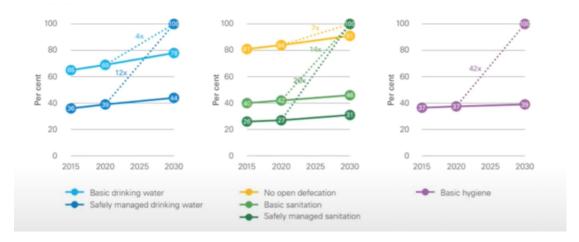## Q1b: The targets and indicators of SDG6

- SDG 6 "To ensure access to safe water sources and sanitation for all"
  - Target 6.1: Universal and Equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water
    - Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
  - Target 6.2: Access to adequate and Equitable sanitation and hygiene
    - Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
  - Target 6.3: Reduce pollution eliminate dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials
    - Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated
    - Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
  - Target 6.4: Increase water use efficiency
    - Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time
    - Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
  - Target 6.5: Implementing integrated water resource management
    - Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
    - Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
  - Target 6.6: Protect and restore of water-related ecosystems
    - Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
  - Target 6.A: Expanding International cooperation and capacity building support
    - Indicator 6.A.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official

> development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

- ■ Target 6.B: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities
  - ◆ Indicator 6.B.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Q2: How much progress regarding SDG 6 have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

- Before COVID-19, despite the progress
  - ■ 2.2 billion people lack safety safely managed drinking water
  - ■ 4.2 billion people lack safely managed sanitation
- During / after the pandemic
  - ■ 3 billion people worldwide lack basic handwashing facilities at home
  - ■ 40% health care facilities worldwide have no soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub
  - ■ Some countries experience a funding gap of 61% for achieving water and sanitation targets
- Water scarcity could displace 700 million people by 2030 [10]
- Achieving SDG WASH targets in Africa will require a dramatic acceleration in current rates of progress

(reference: UN Video- 08 SDG 6)

Q3: What are the key challenges in implementing this particular SDG?

- Difficult to reach
  - ■ Non-urban areas can hardly afford the cost of water purification equipment

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[10] Access more data and information on the indicators at http://unstats.un.dad/sds/report/2020/

and toilets
- Resources
- Lack of understanding
  - The seemingly clean rural water sources may be at risk of parasites and seawater pollution
- Fragile States
- Lack of political will
  - Governments are not actively improving, because it is not showy political achievements.
- Climate Risk

Q4: Is there a good practice example in implementing this SDG goal? Can you give an example where young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal?

- Youth networks and Become a member of human right 2 water- it's free! [11]
- Webinars
- Country Coordinators
- The Youth Forum organized by SWA (Swiss Water Association)

Q5: Which area(s) do you suggest for young people to engage or participate in order to achieve this SDG Goal?

- Citizen Science
- Data gathering
- Investigate the quality of water sources around you, like MiniSASS [12]
  - Palmiet Catchment Rehabilitation Project MiniSASS in action
- Participating in the training and forum about water issues

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[11] www.humanright2water.org/human-right-2-water-youth/
[12] www.minisass.org

09 SDG7 Affordable and clean energy

Speaker: Professor Adrian Whiteman
Career/Experiment: Chief Statistician at IRENA, Head of Forestry Economics and Statistics at UN Food and Agriculture Organization

Overview
I.   International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
II.   What is SDG7 and why it matters?
III. Q2: **How much progress have we made** concerning this particular SDG since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?
IV.   Q3: What are the **key challenges** in implementing this particular SDG?
V.   Q4: Are there **good examples in implementing** this SDG goal? Please give an example where young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal?
VI.   Q5: What actions do you **suggest for young people** to engage or participate in order to achieve this SDG Goal?

I.   International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
   A. Established: 4 April 2011
   B. Headquarters: Abu Dhabi
   C. Member countries: 184
   D. Mission: Supporting countries in their transition to greater use of renewable energy
   E. Activities:
      1. Promote and support international co-operation
      2. Provide technology advice (office in Bonn, Germany)
      3. Produce studies on policy, finance, knowledge, statistics
II.   Importance of SDG7 and its targets and indicators
   A. Sustainable Energy SDG 7 aims to ensure that everyone has access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy
   B. Energy is important for all three dimensions of sustainability
      1. Social: Energy is one of the most basic human needs (cooking, heating, health)
      2. Environmental: Energy production and use have major environmental impacts
      3. Economic: The use of energy increases productivity and raises living standards

C. Energy efficiency is not a constraint on growth, Countries can grow but as they grow, just use less energy.
   1. Three Outcome targets (with 4 indicators)
      a. Target 7.1: Universal access to modern energy
         - Target 7.1.1: Population (%) with access to electricity
         - Target 7.1.2: Population (%) using clean fuels and technology
      b. Target 7.2: Increase global share of renewable energy
         - Target 7.2.1: RE share (%) of total final energy consumption
      c. Target 7.3: Double the improvement in energy efficiency
         - 7.3.1: Energy intensity:
            a. Use GDP as a measurement of energy efficiency
            b. If richer countries aren't getting more dollars of GDP each year, that means they're having to decrease their energy consumption to get this achieve.
   2. Two Implementation targets (with 2 indicators)[13]
      a. Target 7.a: Increased research, technology and investment
         - 7.a.1: Financial flows to developing countries
      b. Target 7.b: Expand infrastructure and technology
         - 7.b.1: RE electricity capacity in developing countries

III. Q2:

How much progress have we made concerning this particular SDG since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

A. Progress in electricity access from 2001 to 2020
   1. Electricity access of urban population is pretty much 99.5% and has been for a long time
   2. Electricity access of rural population goes up from about 65% in the year 2000 and now it's probably at around about 80%, thanks to the work has been done in the last 20 years to improve access to electricity
   3. Electricity access of rural population might still be increasing by one or a half a percent a year it's possibly the one where we're going to have the best chance of meeting the target,
B. Progress in clean cooking access from 2000 to 2020: population with clean access to clean fuel and technology increased from 50% to about 70%
C. Renewable energy consumption and share in total energy consumption 1990-2019: Consumption of both renewable and non-renewable energy are

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[13] implementation Target emphasizes provide less developed countries with financial and technical support

increasing since 1990

D. Progress of Energy efficiency: Global primary energy intensity decrease from 1990 to 2019

IV. Q3:

What are the **key challenges** in implementing this particular SDG?

A. Main challenges: economic, technical and social

    1. Cost of transition

        a. Replacing existing infrastructure

        b. Workforce (experience and skills)

        c. Resource availability (existing and new energy sources)

    2. Options for industry and transport are technically challenging

    3. Social attitudes

        a. Poor awareness of benefits from sustainable energy use

        b. Resistance to change, risk aversion

            ● some might think they can't get benefit from SDG7

            ● others think they can't change their life style since they have to bring home the bacon.

V. Q4:

Are there **good examples in implementing** this SDG goal? Please give an example where **young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal**?

A. Off-grid solar power: providing affordable electricity access and job creation for young people

    1. Trends: Huge increase in use of small-scale solar devices in the last decade. (from less than 20 to more than 160 per million population)

    2. Benefits:

        a. Affordable electricity for 170 million people.

        b. Improved livelihoods from productive uses

        c. 1.3 million jobs created, many for young people

VI. Q5:

What actions do you **suggest for young people** to engage or participate in order to achieve this SDG Goal?

A. Youth Sustainable Energy Hub

    1. 100 projects exist (many more likely)

    2. Advocacy and capacity building focus

B. Personal suggestions of speaker

    1. Understand the benefits of sustainable energy and explain them to others

    2. Be agents of change (own actions)

3. Consider a career in the field

10 SDG8 Decent work and economic growth

Speaker: Juergen Schwettmann
Career/Experiment: (retired) official, ILO

Introduction of the speaker
- A German national, has been working in international development cooperation since 1979, specializing in co- operative development, the social and solidarity economy sustainable development, decent work and the informal economy. His PhD, obtained at the Manchester Metropolitan University, UK, analyses the relationship between these topics.
- He has been an official of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for 28 years, holding different positions, including
  - Director of the Partnerships and Development Cooperation Department (Geneva),
  - Deputy Regional Director for Africa (Addis Ababa),
  - Director of the ILO Office for East Africa (Dar es Salaam),
  - Chief of the ILO Co-operative Branch (Geneva),
  - Regional Advisor on Co-operatives for Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (Kinshasa and Yaoundé).
- Before joining the ILO, Mr. Schwettmann served as rural finance advisor for the German technical assistance agency GIZ in Cameroon, and as management advisor to several coffee-marketing cooperatives in Cameroon.
- Since retiring from the ILO in October 2015 Mr. Schwettmann works as an independent consultant for various multilateral and bilateral development cooperation agencies.

ILO
- A UN Agency
  - The ILO is the only tripartite UN agency, the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers representatives of States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.
- Mandate
  - Promote social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights, pursuing its founding mission that social justice is essential to universal and lasting peace.
- Agenda

- Today, the ILO's Decent Work agenda helps advance the economic and working conditions that give all workers, employers and governments a stake in lasting peace, prosperity and progress.

Lecture overview
- SDG 8
- Progress made
- Challenges
- Youth
- Youth engagement

Q1: a. What is SDG 8 and why it matters? b. What does it entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
  - "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all".
  - A total of 12 targets and 17 Indicators to measure progress
  - 10 out of the 12 targets focus on the intended outcomes
  - There are also two targets for "means of Implementation", which are necessary actions to support the attainment of the Goal
    - Target 8.1: Sustainable economic growth
    - Target 8.2: Diversity, innovate and upgrade tor economic productivity
    - Target 8.3: Promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises
    - Target 8.4 Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production
    - Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay
    - Target 8.6: Promote youth employment education and training
    - Target 8.7: End modern slavery, trafficking and child
    - Target 8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe working
    - Target 8.9: Promote beneficial and sustainable tourism
    - Target 8.10. Universal access to banking, insurance and services
    - Target 8.a: Increase aid for trade support
    - Target 8.b: Develop a global youth employment strategy

Q2: How much progress regarding SDG 8 have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

- Progress made
  - According to the 2022 SDG all targets under SDG8 were severely affected

by COVID-19:

- ◆ Growth in GDP per capita remained below the 7%
- ◆ Labour productivity fluctuated widely
- ◆ The global unemployed rate is still above pre-pandemic level
- ◆ The number of children working as child labourers grew by 8.4 million since 2016
- ◆ Youth education and training suffered enormously from COVID induced disruptions.
- However, all indicators have improved in 2022, but not reaching the expectation for 2030.

Q3: What are the key challenges in implementing this particular SDG?

- Economic growth is likely to increase CO2 emissions, thereby negatively affecting the environment-related SDGs.
- Economic growth does not automatically create jobs; if it does, those jobs may not be decent.
  - ■ Economic growth does not create jobs, need to convert economic growth into jobs (financial, economic, trade policies)
- The targets under SDG 8 cover two of the four dimensions of decent work - social protection and social dialogue are excluded (partly covered under SDGs 1, 3 and 16);
- The SDG indicators are not always consistent with the respective targets (example: target 8.3 and indicator 8.3.1);
- The informal economy, which occupies 60 % of the global labour force, is not adequately addressed in SDG 8.

Q4: How are young people reflected in this SDG?

- Young people: under-services population
- Poor countries cannot produce enough jobs for young people (cf. decent work for older persons)
- Decent employment vs. decent work (for every person)
- How to identify informal economy: develop measures to estimate

Q5: Which area(s) do you suggest for young people to engage or participate in order to achieve this SDG Goal?

- Young people should be seen as development actors rather than passive objects of development. None of the targets under SDG 8 can be achieved without active

youth participation.
- Youth might be particularly attracted by targets 8.2 (innovation and technology), 8.4(resource efficiency), 8.6 (NEET) and 8.b).
- Young people should take the lead in (a) decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation (e.g., circular economy) and (b) ensuring that economic growth creates decent jobs.
- Costs of living (cf. decent/ fair wages)
- Inequality in and among many countries
- Independence + autonomy for young persons: German apprenticeship system (the older teaches the young) + certificate to work; not just degrees but also the skills (monitor system)

11 SDG9 Infrastructure, industry Innovation

Speaker: Frank van Rompaey

Career/Experiment: Representative to the UN and other International Organizations in Geneva

UNIDO: an autonomous organization.

1. Linked to the United Nations through a relationship agreement.
2. Has its:
- Own Member States
- Own policy-making organs
- Own executive head

Overview

I. **Brief Description of SDG 9**: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs

Q1a: What is SDG 9 and why it matters?

Q1b: What does it entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

II. **Current State of implementation**, progresses, and an example of good practice where youth are active

III. Key issues & **challenges** related to the achievement of this Goal

IV. **Suggested action areas for the youth** to engage and contribute

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I. **Brief Description of SDG 9**: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs

Q1a: What is SDG 9 and why it matters?

A. **What is SDG 9?**

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

B. **Why it matters?**

1. Infrastructure provides the basic physical systems and. structures essential to the operation of a society or enterprise.
2. Industrialization (i.e. the development of manufacturing industries on a wide scale) drives economic growth, creates job opportunities and thereby reduces income poverty.
3. Innovation advances the technological capabilities of industrial sectors and prompts the development of new skills.

C. **Why Industrialization is it not something of the past?**

1. Not a single country in the world has reached a high stage of economic and social development without having developed an advanced industrial sector. Manufacturing matters especially for the growth of developing countries
2. However, at all levels of development, manufacturing industry can be an important driver in fighting poverty, ensuring food security and preventing social polarization
3. One consequence of the past and current patterns of industrialization is their considerable environmental footprint. Manufacturing is a main source (30%) of global carbon emissions; urgent need for decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation.

D. Linkages to other SDGs

1. SDG-9 is closely linked to other SDGs - with many other Goals and Targets - including industry-related targets associated with job creation (SDG 8), ending poverty and sustainable livelihoods (SDG 1, 15), improved health (SDG 3), technology and skills development (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), food security (SDG 2), green technologies and climate change (SDG 13).
2. Some examples of linkages between SDG9 and other SDGs are elaborated below.
   a. Linkages with SDG-13 (green technologies and climate change):
      1. Improving the environmental performance, resource productivity and safety of existing industries
      2. Supporting the creation of new industries.
      3. Providing environmental goods and services.
   b. Linkages with SDG-2 (food security), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth):
      1. Improving countries' international competitiveness, particularly through a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises value chain,
      2. Acquiring the necessary technologies and quality infrastructure, and developing entrepreneurial human resources, particularly among women and young people

Q1b:

What does it entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

A. Classification of targets:

1. All 8 targets can divided into 2 parts, target 9.1 to 9.5 are **outcome targets**, and target 9.A to 9.C are **implementation targets**

2. implementation targets address concerns by developing countries. That is to say, developed industrialized economies are called upon to support developing countries in achieving these goals.
B. As an Industry-related indicator, SDG9 cover all three dimensions of sustainable development:
   1. Advancing economic competitiveness
      a. SDG Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
      b. SDG Indicator 9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech. industry value added in total value added
   2. Creating shared prosperity
      a. SDG Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
      b. SDG Indicator 9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
      c. SDG Indicator 9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
   3. Safeguarding the environment
      a. SDG Indicator 9.4.2: CO_2 emissions per unit of value added

II. Q2:
How much progress regarding SDG 9 have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

A. Assessment made by UNSDSN (2021) :
   1. Japan is the only country which achieved SDG9's goal
   2. most of Africa countries still have a long way to accomplish it
B. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
   1. As a result of the covid-19 crisis, falling 6.8% in 2020, global manufacturing production plummeted
   2. Manufacture of medium-and high-tech product fuelled economic recovery in late 2020
   3. Infrastructure gap: the progress of building rural road helps reduce poverty, but we are still behind the target
   4. Increased investment in require and demand is essential to finding solutions for crises such as covid-19. We need more investment in research and development

C. Are we on track to meet the SDG-S industry-related targets by 2030?
    1. Industrialized countries continue to dominate global manufacturing industry, but their relative share has gradually declined over the past decade
    2. Progress among Least developed countries (LDCs) remains very diverse; growth pace of manufacturing in LDCs (as a group) is too slow to achieve the target by 2030.
    3. The rate of CO_2 emissions is decreasing globally, including in China and other developing countries.

III. Q3:

What are the key challenges in implementing this particular SDG?
    A. Key challenges
        1. Repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic
        2. Changes in established trade arrangements, bilateral tariffs and tensions between leading economies adversely affected global manufacturing production, causing a steady decline in growth after 2017
        3. Small-scale industrial enterprises, crucial for driving industrial development in developing countries, need better access to financial services for everyday business activities.
        4. Environmental impact and sustainability.
        5. SDG 9. one of the most underfunded global goals

IV. Q4:

Is there a **good practice example** in implementing this SDG goal? Can you give **an example where young people have been active** in contributing to this SDG Goal?
    A. A good practice example in implementing this SDG goal: The Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) model
        1. Government ownership
            a. High-level political commitment; inter-ministerial national coordination body
            b. Leadership in partner and resource mobilization; involvement of the Ministry of Finance
            c. National resource allocations to PCP programming and implementation
        2. Multi-stakeholder partnership
            a. Involvement of different partners from the onset of programming; creation of synergies

   b. Linking ISID efforts of national government, UN entities development partners, financial institutions, business sector, academia, civil society, etc.

   c. Coordination of development assistance, public finance, and business sector investment

   d. Technical interventions are designed to support the government in mobilizing funding, with a focus on large-scale industrial projects

 B. Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship: Be Job Creators

  1. Young people can have a significant impact on developing economies by launching their own activities. By attending technical trainings, students can develop an entrepreneurial mindset to start and run their successful businesses; they can grasp innovation, introduce new competition in the labor market and therefore contribute to economic productivity of the local community.

  2. Learning and knowledge development facility (LKDF)

  3. Entrepreneurship and enterprise development programmes

V. Q5:

Which area(s) do you **suggest for young people to engage** or participate in order to achieve this SDG Goal?

 A. Youth activism: to raise awareness, incite and stimulate change for a green economic transition that leaves no one behind.

 B. Deploy **ICT technology for public interest** by generating data as basis for:

   1) monitoring & review SDG progress

   2) for future entrepreneurial initiatives

   3) for collective action, such as reducing carbon footprints

 C. Actively develop **STEAM-related competencies** for participating in the future work/jobs and generating **science & nature based solutions** to current challenges.

 D. Target 9.5: Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies

  1. SDG indicator 9.5.1 Research and Development (R&D) spending

  2. SDG indicator 9.5.2 Researchers per million inhabitants

  3. Goal: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.

12 SDG10 Reduced inequalities

Speaker: Lichia Saner-Yiu

Career/Experiment: President, Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND)

Introduction of the speaker
- President, Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND), UN ECOSOC accredited research centre with special consultative status
- *Founding Professor*, Geneva Centre on Global Business/ UPB
- Ed.D from Indiana University (1978) and post- doc fellow at Columbia University, New York (1983).
- She specialises in organisation development (OD) and institutional transformation and her expertise is on governance issues in the field of sustainable development

Lecture overview
- Brief Description : Summary of its targets & indicators and links to other SDGs
- Current State of implementation and progresses
- Key issues & challenges related to the achievement of Goal 10
- Suggested actions for youth engagement and contributions.

Q1: What is SDG 10 and why does it matter?
- SDG 10: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries
    - SDG 10 calls for reducing inequalities due to income and discrimination/exclusion based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a country.
    - SDG 10 covers different types of inequality, from opportunities to outcomes. These can be socially, economically and politically.
- Consequences of Inequality
    - A life of deprivation can result in:
        - A lack of human security (personal wants, fear and vulnerabilities)
        - A lack of good health leading to reduced work
        - A lack of participation leading to exclusion
        - A lack of development (realising full potential) leading to under-development
        - And in a loss of dignity leading to helplessness, powerlessness and hopelessness.
- Why is Reducing inequality Important?

- Extreme inequality has social and political impact, not only on individuals but also on the collective. Such impact can also be generational.
- According to UNDESA, 2022, A Defining Challenge of Our Times
  - "Inequality is closely linked to peace and security since <u>unequal distribution of resources can result in conflict, war and displacement.</u>
  - Inequality can create <u>vicious cycles of poverty</u> that reinforce vulnerabilities and negatively affect those in greatest need, with the potential to create further instability and conflict."
- SDG 10 aims for…
  - Reducing inequality can be achieved by adopting policies to progressively achieve greater equality such as fair fiscal, wage and social protection policies.
  - Improving regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthening the implementation of such regulations.

Q2: What does SDG10 entail in terms of targets and indicators?
- SDG 10
  - Advocates delivering sustained <u>income growth to the poorest 40%</u> of the global population and achieving empowerment and social, economic and political inclusion for all by 2030.
  - aims to ensure equal opportunities through the <u>elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices,</u> while facilitating orderly and safe human migration and mobility via the implementation of sound migration policies for example.
  - And envisages enhanced <u>representation and a greater voice for developing countries</u> in decision-making within international economic and financial institutions.
- SDG 10 contains 10 targets and 14 indicators
  - Target 10.1: Reduce income inequalities
    - Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among bottom <u>40 percent</u> of the population and the total population
  - Target 10.2: Promote universal social, economic and political inclusion
    - Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
  - Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination
    - Indicator 10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the

basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

- ■ Target 10.4: Adopt fiscal and social policies that promotes equality
  - ◆ Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP
  - ◆ Indicator 10.4.2: Redistributive impact of fiscal policy
- ■ Target 10.5: Improved regulation of global financial markets and institutions
  - ◆ Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators
- ■ Target 10.6: Enhanced representation for developing countries in financial institutions
  - ◆ Indicator 10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
- ■ Target 10.7: Responsible and well-managed migration policies
  - ◆ Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination
  - ◆ Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
  - ◆ Indicator 10.7.3: Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination
  - ◆ Indicator 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
- ■ Target 10.a: Special and differential treatment for developing countries
  - ◆ Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
- ■ Target 10.b: Encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries
  - ◆ Indicator 10.b.1: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and-type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct Investment and other flows)
- ■ Target 10.c: Reduce transaction costs for migrant remittances
  - ◆ Indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
- ● Equality also Stands for "Leaving No One Behind"
  - ■ A key value and vision of the 2030 Agenda
  - ■ A solemn pledge made by the Heads of Governments of all 193 member States of the United Nations on 25 September 2015 to bring about a *Fair and Just world*

Q3: How much progress have we made concerning SDG 10 since the launching of the 2030 Agenda?

- SDG Dashboards (by region and income group)
    - Many countries offer no data
- SDGs Trackers [14]
- People living below 50 percent of median income
    - A useful measure for monitoring the level and trends in social inclusion, relative poverty and inequality within a country
    - Can see how unequal from indicated colors (the darker the more inequality): inequality has increased, especially in terms of income and wealth)
- Income Inequality: Trends [15]
    - Income inequality has increased everywhere in recent decades, but at different speed.
    - In developing countries, inequality has increased by 11 percent!!!! Income inequality is lowest in Europe and highest in the Middle East.

Q4: What are the key challenges in implementing this SDG 10?

- Challenges #1 [16]
    - Achieving Goal 10 and the SDGs more broadly requires a deliberate strategy to reach the furthest behind, first.
    - What this will take:
        - Solidarity
        - Unconditional respect of human rights
        - Changing mindset and long held beliefs
- Challenges #2 [17]
    - Inequality starts with the lottery of birth
        - The social and economic inequalities and disadvantages in early life can limit opportunities and the ability to realize one's full potential.
        - Discrimination based on age, gender, ethnic or racial group, disability status, sexual orientation, migratory status, residence or other factors causes disadvantages for some individuals in many different and often invisible ways, throughout their lives.
        - These patterns of inequality get passed on from generation to generation. Therefore, early interventions and investing in all children,

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[14] https://sdg-tracker.org/
[15] https://www.un.org/en/un75/inequality-bridging-divide
[16] https://data.unicef.org/sdgs/goal-10-reduced-inequalities/
[17] *Id*

especially the poorest and most marginalized, is central to breaking intergenerational poverty and inequality

- Challenges #3 [18]
    - No SDG refers explicitly to older persons, although age-based discrimination is a serious problem. It is important to recall the right to autonomy and self-determination of older persons.

Q5: Are there good examples of SDG 10 implementation? Please give an example where young people have contributed to this SDG Goal?

- Good Examples: States
    - Head Start Programme
        - Provide comprehensive early childhood education, health, nutrition, and parent involvement services to low-income children and families (USA).
    - Social protection floors
        - Nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure, as a minimum that, over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security (India, Thailand, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile etc.)
    - Tools for measuring exclusion/discrimination
        - Indices of Social Development [19]
        - Social Progress Index [20]
    - Active Promotion of inclusion of excluded groups or populations, e.g., immigrants, disabled persons in polices
- Youth Actions Against Discrimination
    - "Black Life Matters" march (2020)
        - Millions of youth participated around the world
    - Young Ambassadors for Rights (France)
        - Youth trained and supervised by the Defender of Rights to raise awareness of their rights to other young people.
    - European Youth Forum [21]
    - The Hague Youth Declaration on Human Rights in Action [22]
    - Youth lead [23]

[18] https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/static/files/sdg1
[19] https://isd.iss.nl/home/inclusion of minorities/
[20] https://www.socialprogress.org/
[21] https://www.youthforum.org/
[22] https://www.oneyoungworld.com/haque-youth-declaration-human-rights-action
[23] https://www.youthleadap.org/about-us

Q6: What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate in order to achieve SDG 10?

- Agency of the Youth
    - Be informed of your universal human rights and discuss them with your peers
    - <u>Speak up</u> when seeing injustice or discrimination being done to yourself or others
    - <u>Volunteer</u> your services to support the less well-off persons and vulnerable groups
    - Be alert and report social practices with factual details that have discriminating effect on social media or human rights groups
    - <u>Promote good practices</u> of inclusion and solidarity <u>via social media</u> or human rights groups or personal networks
    - Use your talent and <u>work with your friends</u> to create practical solutions in reducing inequalities and exclusion in your environment
- Inequality is not just unfairness, but also inclusiveness in social development
- Let's all work together toward a fair and just world!

13 SDG11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

Speaker: Lichia Saner-Yiu

Overview
I. Eurometropole of Strasbourg
II. **Q1:**
    1. What is SDG 11 and why does it matter?
    2. What does it entail in terms of targets & indicators?
III. **Q2:** What are the key challenges in implementing this particular SDG in cities?
IV. **Q3:** Are there good examples in implementing this SDG goal? Lessons learnt?
V. **Q4:** What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate to contribute to the achievement of this SDG Goal?

I. Eurometropole of Strasbourg
    A. 504,000 inhabitants and 33 municipalities
    B. Home to the famous Notre Dame Cathedral and the Grande île, UNESCO World Heritage site
    C. Situated on the border between France and Germany and member of the Eurodistrict with the Land of Baden-Württemberg
    D. Site of the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, and the European Human Rights Court
II. Q1:
A. What is SDG 11 and why does it matter?
    1. Importance of SDG
      i. SDGs are the result of two global politic processes. One is Earth summit(focus on environment issue), the other is millennium summit (focus on developing countries of the south)[24]
      ii. SDGs are the result of a fragile diplomatic balance of several sensitive issues like governance
      iii. It is not just by 2015 or certain policy makers wake up and say we're gonna do this 2030 agenda.
      iv. It has been 30 years or even longer process of trying to come to an understanding and certain insight to agree that we have to solidarity or everyone
    2. SDG11 is about **making cities and human settlement inclusive safe,**

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[24] 5:28~5:53

     resilient and sustainable

  3. Importance of SDG11

    i. Today, more than the half of the world's population live in cities, by 2050 an estimated 7 to 10 people will likely live in urban areas

    ii. Cities are the place of 80% of **global GDP**, 70% of **greenhouse gas emissions** and 60 to 80% of energy of **Global consumption**

B. What does it entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

  1. As the framework of SDG11, targets and indicators lay on three main pillars, economy, social and environment.

  2. But speaker mentioned a fourth pillar, governance, are more found in each goal through its different targets

  3. Since SDG11 tend to be inclusive, it is a good example for a balanced combination of the four pillars within the 10 targets

  4. Example

    i. Target11.1, safe and affordable housing, is a social issue, especially for South countries where there is a lot of slums

    ii. Target11.C, support least developed countries in sustainable and resilient building, is an economical local issue

    iii. Target11.6, reduce the environmental impact of cities, is an environmental issue

    iv. Target11.3, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, is an issue link to governance

  5. Monitoring an urban project with SDGS

    i. As a SDG project manager focus on Strasbourg, speaker and his team use SDG to evaluate progress and target of their project.

    ii. However, he also mentioned that SDG5 (gender inequality) isn't considered in it.[25]

VI. Q2:

What are the key challenges in implementing this particular SDG in cities?

  1. Finding the right balance between functionalities

    i. Cathedral is Medieval Center which was classified in 1989 as UNESCO world heritage

    ii. the stones of the cathedral which were a sand pink sandstones turned black due to air pollution

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[25] 16:26~17:39

2. Dealing with attractiveness: vs mobility, public spaces, air quality and health
    i. Some activist held a demonstration to show the benefit of public transport and walking
    ii. They try to explain to the people, especially shopkeepers, because they said we have to keep parking to let the people come to the city center to our shops for the trade and the attractiveness
    iii. Strasbourg's first commercial zone shows that there are more shops after infrastructure like train got built in city center
3. Dealing with high housing demand: compact city, green vs grey
4. Connecting green and blue infrastructure

VII. Q3:

Are there good examples in implementing this SDG goal? Lessons learnt?
1. Natural urban parks for citizens participation
    i. the citizens are fully empowered to decide what part of the city they want to keep greener or to transform
    ii. city is only dedicating a part of its budget and some experts to operate the plan
2. A systemic green belt for adaptation and resilience
    i. It connects area for having food activities, family Gardens, leisure build, activities for sports and so on
    ii. Even though city was the result of requirement of job, it should be changed for responding human's need, According to speaker

VIII. Q4:

What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate to contribute to the achievement of this SDG Goal?
1. Young people: building a new narrative
    i. A job that makes sense
    ii. Cooperation, not competition
    iii. Every choice is action.
    iv. Do not harm
    v. Slow down!

14 SDG12 Responsible Consumption and Production

Speaker: Cillian Lohan
Career/Experiment:
Vice President of Communication, European Economic and Social Commission (EESC)

Introduction of the speaker
- Vice-president for Communications of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) since October 2020, and an active member of the institution since 2015.
- He has worked extensively in the corporate and environmental sectors. Cillian has extensive experience as a delegate to the United Nations, working on initiatives such as the COP climate negotiations and the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.
- He is a leader in the field of the Circular Economy and was the inaugural chair of the European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform, which he helped to establish. As CEO of the Green Economy Foundation, he has overseen ambitious projects including the planting of over one million trees in Ireland and the establishment of a wildlife reserve in Tobago.
- Cillian graduated from University College Cork and the University of Ulster with a Bachelor's and a Master's degree in Science.

The European Economic and Social Commission (EESC)
- The voice of organized civil society in Europe.
- Members include employers, trade unionists and representatives of social, occupational, economic and cultural organisations.
- Appointed for renewable 5-year term by the Council on a proposal by Member States.

Lecture overview
- Brief Description: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs
- Current State of implementation, progresses, and an example of good practice where youth are active
- Key issues & challenges related to the achievement of this Goal
- Suggested action areas for the youth to engage and contribute

Q1A: What is SDG12 and why does it matter?

- Sustainable: something that can be continued and prolonged and it's also used to describe certain behaviors.
  - It is different to sustainable development
- Sustainable development: balancing the environment, which include people.
- SDG12 is about ensuring that we're consuming and producing and living within an economy that is not doing damage or harm to the environment.

Q1B: What are the targets and indicators of SDG12?

- There are 11 targets that are set specifically on this topic and then there are 13 indicators to try and help us and to measure those.
  - Target 12.1: Implement the 10-year sustainable consumption and production framework
  - Target 12.2: Sustainable management and use of natural resources
  - Target 12.3: Halve global per capita food waste
  - Target 12.4: Responsible management of chemicals and waste
  - Target 12.5: Substantially reduce waste generation
  - Target 12.6: Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting
  - Target 12.7: Promote sustainable public procurement practices
    - ◆ Become more circular in the public institution's practice
    - ◆ European Defense Agency: Historically they have been the defense sector has been excluded from the regulations and they have a pass that they don't have to adhere to. That's now changing and they're looking at becoming more circular in their practices.
  - Target 12.8: Promote universal understanding of sustainable lifestyles
  - Target 12.a: Support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production
  - Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable tourism
  - Target 12.c: Remove market distortions that encourage wasteful consumption

Q2: How much progress have we made since 2015?

- Sustainability report has been added into annual report.
- Because of the implementation of the SDG by policies, stakeholders and investors start to notice the importance of sustainability repot.
- Due diligence practice is now applied into the sustainability repot.

Q3: What are the key challenges?

- Circular economy initiative dating back in the within the EU from 2015 but the biggest barrier here is some powerful actors who only want to create little circles within the liner economy, they don't want their interest to be affected.
- Individual actions can also play a big role, but we still need systemic changes.
- The concept of GDF has impede to implement SDG.
- Greenwashing as the same concept of money laundry, some corporates pretending they are green, eco-friendly but not actually. It's crucial to do our due diligence on the environmental sides of things.
- How we measure that in a very practical way using GDP and the limits on GDP are a barrier to implementation of this sustainable development goal and circular economy.

Q4: Any example in implementing SDG12? Any example for youth to contribute to SDG12?
- Youth start putting climate and sustainability issue at the top of the political agenda in many countries.
- European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform can bring together people to change the world.
- Generation Climate Europe is the largest coalition of youth-led networks on climate and environmental issues at the European level.

Q5: What actions can youth take?
- Get involved to the system and find the avenues.
- Participatory democracy creates changes, we should become part of networking and get involved and get into the people who are making decisions and increasingly the level of participation.

15 SDG13 Climate Action

Speaker: Robert Stefanski
Career/Experiment:
Chief, Applied Climate Services at the World Meteorological Organization

World Meteorological Organization
- United Nations agency for weather, climate, hydrology and water resource and related environmental issue

Overview
1   Brief Description of the SGD 13: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs
2   Current State of implementation, progresses, and an example of good practice where youth are active
3   Key issues & challenges related to the achievement of this Goal
4   Practice example in implementing SDG13
5   Suggested action areas for the youth to engage and contribute

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1. **Brief Description of the SGD 13: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs**

   Q1a: What is SDG 13 and why it matters?
   - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
   - UK Met Office's[26] Data about Global mean temperature (°C) difference from 1850-1900
     - Global temperature has a upper and upper trend Since mid 1970s
     - It included 6 different analyzes, one of them are researched by skepteics
     - All of them agree that temperature nowadays is higher than before, and something is happening in the climate.

   Q1b: What does it entail in terms of targets & Indicators?
   - Targets:
     - 13.1: strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related disasters
       - For example, forecasting tropical cyclone

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[26] Youtube's auto-generated subtitle mistake its name for "UK med office"

- 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
  - ◆ For example, helping developing countries to develop their weather system so they can warm each other
- 13.3: Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change
  - ◆ **Mitigation:** how to stop the emissions
  - ◆ **Adaptation:** how to adapt to climate change if we can't stop it.
- 13.a: Implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
  - ◆ Since 1992, There will be a conference of the parties (so called COP) in every November or December.
  - ◆ Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement are all tied back to the convention
- 13.b: Promote mechanisms to raise capacity for planning and management[27]
- Indicators:
  - **13.1.1:** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
  - **13.1.2:** Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2. **Current State of implementation, progresses, and an example of good practice where youth are active**
   - Number of **Reported Disasters**[28]: According to the chart, it kept increasing from 1970 to 2010, but it dropped in last 10 years.
   - Number of **Reported Deaths:**
     - Due to the integration of national forecast system, civil defense and disaster management organization, it dropped dramatically since 1990s.
     - Bangladesh, a country in South Asia, suffered heavy casualties because of a cyclone in 1970s. However, since 1980s, they got about 10% less death every time cyclone strike.

3. **Key issues & challenges related to the achievement of this Goal**

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[27] According to UN's official website, these two Targets' name are 13.a and 13.b, but speaker's PPT call them 13.4 and 13.5

[28] Course record damaged from 16:05 to 16:55, so we don't know what exactly speaker said in lecture, sorry.

- It is hard to identify if death is caused by crisis (like war) or natural disaster
- For example:
  - ◆ Meteorological and humanitarian agencies sound alert on East Africa
  - ◆ Ukraine War exacerbates the situation in East Africa since humanitarian agencies are harder to get wheat and corn from both Ukraine and Russia now
- Reported Economic Losses ($US Billions):
  - ◆ As world become more developed, more infrastructure gets built. However, it also increases the chance that natural disasters damage it
  - ◆ That is the reason economic losses caused by disaster increase all the time

4. **Practice example in implementing SDG13**
- WMO Project in Papua New Guinea (a least developed country near Australia)
- As a member of World Meteorological Organization, speaker was involved in the project
- Trying to develop a drought warning system
- not only local weather service but Australia weather service, which have a lot of young scientist, joined the project

5. **Suggested action areas for the youth to engage and contribute**
- Find a Goal 13 charity you want to support. Any donation, big or small, can make a difference!
- Recycle paper, glass, plastic, metal and old electronics.
- Compost. Composting food scraps can reduce climate impact while also recycling nutrients.
- Choose reusable products. Use an eco-bag for shopping and a reusable water bottle or a cup to reduce your plastic waste.
- Buy eco-friendly products. Read the packaging to see if products are produced in an eco-friendly way.
- Bike, walk or take public transport. Save the car trips for when you've got a big group.
- Consume less meat and become vegetarian for one day a week. The meat production industry has a huge impact on the environment.
- Reduce your use of paper. Avoid printing and substitute it with electronic devices or carriers. Don't shop for pets!
- Visit your local animal shelter and adopt an animal there.
- Offset your carbon emissions. You can calculate your carbon footprint and purchase climate credits from Climate Neutral Now.

16 SDG14 Life Below Water

Speaker: David C. Smith
Career/Experiment:
Coordinator, Institute for Sustainable Development at the University of the West Indies

Introduction of the speaker
- David was an author of the United Nations Global Sustainable Development Report 2019. He is a member of the Science and Policy Advisory Committee of the Interamerican Institute for Global Change Research and the Caribbean Chair of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network.
- He works on environmental management, disaster risk and climate change, focusing on Small Island Developing States.
- He helped to establish the Jamaican Protected Area system, was President of the Caribbean Conservation Association and a Regional Councillor for IUCN, the World Conservation Union.
- As the Assistant Resident Representative in the UNDP multi-country office in Jamaica he led the climate change, environmental management and disaster risk management folios for the multi-country office in Jamaica.

The University of the West Indies
- Campuses in 4 countries, plus one online.
- Serves 14 countries, 50,000 students
- ISD focuses on science-policy interface in:
    - Climate & energy
    - Cities, security and safety
    - Environment & Disaster management

Lecture overview
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Q1A: What is SDG14 and why does it matter?
- Life Underwater strongly influences progress in:

- Poverty
- Hunger
- Decent work and economic growth (60 million fishers)
- Sustainable cities
- Climate change
- Life underwater is influenced by:
  - Water
  - Energy: climate change
  - Cities and communities: pollution
  - Consumption and production: waste
  - Climate change: acidification
- related to SDG1+2, SDG8 decent work, SDG11 cities around the sea, SDG13 climate action

Q1B: What are the targets and indicators of SDG14?
- Target 14.1 Reduce marine pollution
- Target 14.2 Sustainable management of ecosystems
- Target 14.3 Reduce ocean acidification
- Target 14.4 Sustainable fishing
- Target 14.5 Conserve coastal and marine areas (10%)
- Target 14.6 End subsidies contributing to overfishing #public_sea
- Target 14.7 Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources
  - SIDS: small island developing states
  - Including sustainable management of tourism
- Target 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health
- Target 14.b Support small scale fishers
  - Equity for all fishers
- Target 14.c Implement and enforce international sea law
  - UNCLOS (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea)

Q2: How much progress have we made since 2015?
- Coral reefs have lost 50% since 1870 while 25% of ocean species live in coral reefs. Caused by:
  - Higher ocean temperature
  - Coastal developments
  - Overfishing

- 1/3 of fish stocks are being fished unsustainably.
- The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SNSD) shows the progress of SDG14. There's no countries reach the goal of managing the ocean sustainable.
- The gray countries in map are those which either do not have a coast they're landlocked or don't have enough information to figure out if they are doing well or not.

Q3: What are the key challenges?

- Tragedy of the commons is the main challenge we are facing.
  - Bad economics
    - If it has great value I should also be helping to maintain that value, so that we maintain that value for a long period of time, but in economics we tend not to value goods that we don't have to pay for. Hence, economics will be the challenge of SDG 14.
  - Lack of regulations
    - If nobody owns the common resources hen nobody takes care of them and it often means that everybody uses them with no cost and so everyone is going and taking out but nobody's putting back
  - Capacity for enforcement and monitoring especially in developing countries
  - Equity
  - Waste & waste disposal
- By trans-boundary efforts of sharing knowledge, we can improve the use of resources.

Q4: Any example in implementing SDG14? Any example for youth to contribute to SDG14?

- Sargassum
  - A kind of seaweed, has spread to the eastern Caribbean due to the pollution in the ocean, which effect the economics of tourism.
  - Sargassum blooms may be related to higher ocean temperatures and fertilizer and soil inputs from southern America and Africa.
  - The youths in Caribbean are taking action to deal with this problem.
- *Algas Organics* was set up by a young St Lucian to address the problem of the vast deposits of rotting seaweed washing up on Caribbean and meso-American beaches. The seaweed is collected and turned into fertilizer. [29]
- The Blue Economy [30]

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[29] https://www.algasorganics.com/
[30] https://bransoncentre.co/entrepreneur- directory/

- an organic vegan disruptor in the food Industry, proving fun, healthy...
- provides green and cost effective plant based solutions
- dynamic and systematic cleanup and restoration
- A biotechnology major finding solutions to problems using his background in science.
- recreational fishing facility
- on organic seaweed designed around Belize seaweed formed behind the barrier reef.

Q5: What actions can youth take?
- Get involved in this issue
  - Join advocacy & civil society groups like SDSN Youth, CYEN
- Learn how people are affected
- Lobby government and elected representatives
- Apply science and business to solve the problem

17 SDG15 Life on land

Speaker: Arthur Lyon Dahl

Career/Experiment: President of International Environment Forum

Lecture Overview

I. Brief Description of the SDG 15: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs
    - Q1A: **What is SDG 15** and why does it matter?
    - Q1B: What does SDG 15 entail in terms of **targets & Indicators**?
II. Q2: **How much progress have we made** concerning this particular SDG since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?
III. Q3: What are the **key challenges** in implementing this particular SDG?
IV. Q4: Are there **good examples in implementing this SDG goal**? Please give an example where young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal?
V. Question 5: What actions do you **suggest for young people** to engage or participate to achieve this SDG Goal?

I. Brief Description of the SDG 15: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs

    Q1A:
    What is SDG 15 and why does it matter?

    1. SDG 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
    2. The land is where we live, grow our food, and extract natural resources . It originally had productive terrestrial ecosystems creating the web of life upon which we depend
    3. With a population of 8 billion, we are the most invasive species
    4. We have altered three quarters of all land

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    5. Land mammal biomass is 33% humans, 65% livestock and only 2% wild animals.
    6. Farmed bird biomass is 30 times that of wild birds.
    7. Our present food system can only feed 3 billion people sustainably, but it

drives deforestation and degrades soils.

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8. The way we farm, transport and consume food affects more planetary boundaries than anything else. Agriculture is one of the biggest sources of greenhouse gas emissions. It is also the biggest driver of deforestation, biodiversity loss and the creation of vast dead zones in our streams, lakes and oceans from excess fertilizer.

9. Agriculture is not working for people either, with 9% of our global population severely food insecure at one extreme, and 8% of deaths globally attributable to obesity at the other. Our food systems need a comprehensive redesign to be regenerative and sustainable within planetary boundaries

10. Restoring the productivity of the land and its ecosystem services is essential to our future

Q1B:
What does SDG 15 entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

1. There are 9 SDG15 substantive targets and 3 about processes (with indicators in parentheses)
   - 15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands (proportion of forest area and of ecosystems in protected areas)
   - 15.2: Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation (progress towards sustainable forest management)
   - 15.3: Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation- neutral world (proportion of degraded land)
   - 15.4: Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development (protected areas for mountain biodiversity; mountain green cover)
   - 15.5: Reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of

biodiversity and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species (Red List Index of endangered species)

- 15.6: Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from and access to genetic resources (countries with relevant legislative, administrative and policy frameworks)
- 15.7 End poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products (proportion of illegal traded wildlife)
- 15.8 Prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate priority species (countries with relevant national legislation and resources)
- 15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts (progress towards agreed national targets)
- 15.a Financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems (official development assistance and public expenditure)
- 15.b Finance sustainable forest management with incentives to developing countries for conservation and reforestation (official development assistance and public expenditure)
- 15.c Combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities (proportion of poached or illicitly trafficked wildlife)

2. Links to other SDGs

- The SDGs are a coherent whole with many interrelationships built in. Some examples agriculture provides most of our food (SDG2)
- water for human uses, and waste purification (SDG6) comes largely from the land
- land provides resources for decent work SDG8 and industry SDG9 cities and communities SDG11 all occupy and depend on land
- the land, forests and vegetation are critical determinants of climate SDG13
- activities on land result in major inputs to the ocean (SDG14)

II. Q2:
How much progress have we made concerning this particular SDG since the

launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

1. Progress in SDG15?
   - SDG15 is the worst performing of all the SDGs, stagnating with major remaining challenges in all regions of the world
   - None of the previous goals and targets have been met

III. Q3:

What are the key challenges in implementing this particular SDG?

1. Climate change is having a severe impact on land and its resources and ecosystem services
2. Soil degradation is widespread and accelerating: many parts of world are already seriously degraded
3. Expanding agriculture for food, energy and other resources is destroying nature
4. Crisis in biodiversity with I million species threated with extinction
5. Forests are diminishing rapidly in Latin American and Sub-Saharan Africa, But forest coverage ratio in Europe, North America and some parts of Asia increased from 2000 to 2020.
6. Lack of political will due to vested interests, corruption and short- term perspective

IV. Q4:

Are there good examples in implementing this SDG goal? Please give an example where young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal?

1. Regenerative Agriculture
   - Many efforts at regenerative agriculture or permaculture are demonstrating that it can be **more productive, nutritious and sustainable** for rural communities than industrialized agriculture, but multinational agrobusinesses do not see it as sufficiently profitable
   - Farming in Africa's Sahel region isn't easy, but new technologies, such as this half-moon ploughing technique, boost rain-fed harvest and make soil more permeable for planting (SDG Report 2022)
2. Good youth examples
   - Vanuatu
     a. Vanuatu was hit by cyclone Pam in March 2015. The level 5 cyclone passed over the island of Tanna and destroyed almost all its infrastructure.

b. The day after the cyclone, without waiting for outside help, the youth in the villages who had learned in their Bahá'í communities how to organize service projects, were already removing debris from the roads and helping families to recover possessions from their ruined houses.
- Vanuatu again
　　　a. the junior youth on Tanna(one of the most populous islands of Vanuatu) who saw how depleted their coral reefs and fisheries were, and convinced the adults and village chiefs to recreate fishing reserves like the ancient taboo areas. The fish resources rebounded, an example featured at Climate Change COP27 in Egypt in November 2022
　　　b. The youth got the whole community behind them, and when the chiefs of the village created the no fishing areas, they saw that they worked. The whole community benefited
- Kenya
　　　a. Three years ago, 14 young women and men founded an ecological agriculture group in Murang'a, north of Nairobi, Kenya. Today their farm of 7.5 ha provides food security and opportunities for a better life, with restored soil and no pesticides.

V. Question 5:

What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate to achieve this SDG Goal?

　1. Actions for young people
- Read your local reality and ask what can your community do better to care for the land and its resources
- Learn about ecological or restorative agriculture or permaculture, and apply it on your land, in your garden, or in urban plots or green spaces
- Help to plant trees
- Spend time in nature and learn to love it and protect it
- Educate children to appreciate nature and be kind to animals
- Never litter, dispose of your wastes carefully
- Join local waste clean-ups and other service projects
- Turn away from materialism and the consumer lifestyle
- Try to live simply, meeting your needs but not what exceeds them
- Repair and recycle things rather than just throwing them away
- Eat nutritious food rather than fast food, and avoid wasting food
- Learn about where your food comes from and what environmental and social impacts were involved in its production and in bringing it to your plate

- Minimize your use of water

18 SDG16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institution

Speaker: Emanuele Sapienza
Career/Experiment: Policy Advisor within UNDP

Introduction of the speaker
- a policy advisor on governance within UNDP Global Policy Network based in UNDP's Regional Hub in Panama.
- Prior to joining the Hub, worked with UNDP's Governance Team in New York, where he served as global policy lead for civic engagement and with UNDP's Poverty Group, where he focused on issues of inequality and inclusion. Before that, he managed programmes related to different aspects of governance in Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Caribbean and West and Central Africa.
- Has worked for several UN inter-agency initiatives on human rights. During his time in New York, he oversaw the Technical Secretariats of the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and of the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership.
- 2004 - 2007, he served as an External Relations Officer in the Board Relations Unit of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS.
- A graduate of Bocconi University of Milan, Italy (Laurea cum laude in Economic and Social Disciplines), Emanuele also holds a Master's of Science in Development Management from the Centre for Complexity and Change of the Open University (Milton Keynes, UK). His main interests are the evolving nature of citizen participation and the political economy of inequality.

UNDP
- As the United Nations lead agency on international development, UNDP works in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. It helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities, and to build resilience to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP's work is concentrated in three focus areas; sustainable development, democratic governance and peace building, and climate and disaster resilience.
- Every person is entitled to live with dignity, opportunity and equity / fair chance

Lecture overview
- Video
- Brief Description: Summary of targets & indicators and links to other SDGs

- Current State of implementation, progresses
- Key issues & challenges related to the achievement of this Goal
- An example of good practice where youth are active
- Suggested action areas for the youth to engage and contribute

Video: UNDP-Building A Better Future

https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=a4zLqIGXxbg+ture+tu.be

Q1a: What is SDG 16 and why it matters?

- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- A goal and an enabler
  - Peace justice and inclusion represent rights in and of themselves but also enable the achievement of other goals.
- SDG 16, 1 and 10
  - SDG16 has enabling effects on key aspects of SDG 1 and 10
    - 16: namely, transparency, accountability, participation and inclusion
    - 1, 10: namely, social protection, equality of opportunities and poverty reduction
- Greater participation and accountability correspond to an increase in the poverty reduction effects of per capita GDP growth, while transparency can have a significant impact on the reduction of inequality, mainly via reduced corruption and more equitable public goods provision

Q1b: What does it entail in terms of target & Indicators?

- Targets
  - Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
  - Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
  - Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
  - Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
  - Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
  - Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all

levels
- ■ Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels #non_discriminatory
- ■ Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance including
- ■ Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, birth registration
- ■ Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- ■ Target 16.A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- ■ Target 16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Q2: How much progress have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

- ● Key facts
  - ■ The map reflects the current state of implementation, the vast majority of countries are colored in in red which corresponds to major challenges still remaining.
    - ◆ Not implemented well, though improving — positive tendency
  - ■ Example of the challenges that still remain
    - ◆ trafficking of children and child labor
    - ◆ corruption
    - ◆ developing a national human rights infrastructure

Q3: What are the key challenges that somehow making the progress of this important SDG goal not progressing as much as we would like to see?

- ● Challenges #1
  - ■ Fiscal capacity
  - ■ Terms of trade
  - ■ Corruption
- ● Challenges #2
  - ■ Responsiveness and accountability
  - ■ Participation
  - ■ Information

- Challenges #3
  - The challenge of international cooperation around SDG 16.

Q4: Are there good examples in implementing this SDG goal 16?
- The young leaders for sustainable development goals started by the Secretary General's envoy on youth. [31]
  - Every two years, 17 young change-makers are recognized for their leadership and contribution to a more sustainable world.

Q5: Could you also give some advice to the young people?
- Raising awareness
- Get the facts
  - try to document yourself and get information about the trend
- Get involved
  - Local action, global impact
  - Spread the word
  - Bring new ideas
  - Demand accountability

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[31] https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/about-the-young-leaders-for-the-sdgs/

19 SDG17 Partnership For Implementation

Speaker: Dr. David Horan

Career/Experiment: Assistant Professor, Trinity College Dublin; and Advisor, Stakeholder Forum

Stakeholder Forum
- Stakeholder Forum is an international non-profit organization in consultative status with the UN
- Stakeholder engagement: key to better decision-making and implementation
- To help stakeholders engage with UN processes on sustainable development

Lecture Overview

Q1: What is SDG 17 and why does partnerships matter for achieving the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs?

Q2: What does SDG 17 entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

Q3: How much progress have we made concerning this particular SDG 17 since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

Q4: What are the key issues and challenges in implementing this particular SDG between countries and within country?

Q5: Are there good examples in fostering partnership for SDG implementation?

Q6: What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate in order to promote partnerships?

Q1:
What is SDG 17 and why does partnerships matter for achieving the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs?

1 Brief Description of the SDG 17
   1.1 **Goal 17:** "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development"
   1.2 **Key enabler of progress on other Goals.**
   1.3 **7 MOIs (means of implementations):** finance, technology, policy, capacity building, trade, data, partnerships
   1.4 **Partnership:** by working together, we can achieve more

2 Multi-stakeholder partnerships

    2.1   Partnerships that bring together stakeholders from different sectors - public, private, civil society - seen as having the greatest potential for impact.

    2.2   Benefit: Mobilizing resources

Q2:

What does SDG 17 entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

1   Targets and Indicators

    1.   Contains 19 targets and 25 indicators to measure progress toward targets

    2.   The 19 targets are grouped into 5 areas: finance, technology, capacity building, trade, and systemic issues

    3.   The systemic issues cover topics such as data and statistical capacities and partnerships.

2   Link to Leave No One Behind

    1.   Inclusion is an important challenge for effective partnerships.

    2.   According to researches on participation in multi-stakeholder partnerships, Certain stakeholders like local communities tend to be under- represented.

    3.   Situation become worse after COVID pandemic.

    4.   Insufficient local level engagement as a key barrier to delivering impact for the SDGs (Biermann 2022)

Q3:

How much progress have we made concerning this particular SDG 17 since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

1   Progress on SDG17

    1.1   Data source: UN SDG Report 2022

    1.2   Many SDG17 indicators lack good data to assess progress.

    1.3   Evidence from UN Secretary-General's SDG Report suggests progress on some targets yet considerable challenges remain (e.g., digital divide).

    1.4   Pandemic led to greater awareness of the importance of partnering for global challenges (e.g., poverty). Governments cooperate more (e.g., To develop and distribute vaccines).

2   Mixed Picture

    2.1   rising debt burdens threaten developing countries' pandemic recovery

        ●   Debt to Gross National Income (GNI) ratio rose sharply in sub-Saharan Africa countries

    2.2   In 2021:

- **Net ODA (Net official development assistance)** reached a new high of $177.6 billion, largely due to Covid-related aid
- **FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT** rebounded to $1.58 trillion, up 64% from 2020
- **REMITTANCES** reached $605 billion, up 8.6% from 2020
- **INTERNET COVERAGE** accelerated during the pandemic
- **ODA** for SDG data declined by more than 18% in 2020

3   Progress on Partnerships
   3.1   Online registry partnership platform made by UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

4   How effective are these partnerships?
   4.1   A study of 330 partnerships showed only ~25% had outputs fully matched to aims
   4.2   Percent of MSPs studied
- 24%-- All outputs match aims
- 12%-- Some outputs match
- 26%-- Output does not match
- 38%-- Partnership shows no activities

Q4:
What are the key issues and challenges in implementing this particular SDG between countries and within country?

1   Six key transformations for the SDGS (Sachs 2019)
   I. Education, Gender, Inequality
   II. Health and Wellbeing
   III. Clean Energy and Industry
   IV. Sustainable Food, Land-Use, and Oceans
   V. Smart Cities and Transport
   VI. Digital Technologies. and E-Governance

2   Donor Support hits a plateau in recent years
3   Need a New Approach to Partnerships: Speaker wrote a paper in 2019, it lists 5 challenge for partnership transformation[32]:

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[32] 26:30~28:40, and I am notpretty sure what speaker said, sorry

    3.1   Loser of transition will try to stop transformation through their politic power.

    3.2   What is the organizational capability to partner for (what is the purpose of partnership)

    3.3   Transformations is a long term process, but it may sacrifice some economy profits

    3.4   coordination mechanism that can bring together stakeholders

    3.5   have to make sure the implementation of SDG

4   Key challenges

    4.1   What types of partnerships are needed to achieve transformation?

    4.2   How can these partnerships be enabled and how can their effectiveness be ensured?

Q5:

Are there good examples in fostering partnership for SDG implementation?

Example of good practices

1. GPPSD: Global Partnership For Sustainable Development Data
2. SUN: Scaling Up Nutrition alliance- service delivery
3. GAVI: Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization
4. DEA: Dutch Energy Agreement

Q6:

What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate in order to promote partnerships?

1   Recommendations for Youth

    1.1   Raise awareness of the SDGs.

    1.2   Build skills and knowledge for SDG implementation 3. Engage in cross sector activities, e.g., internships/work experiences, volunteering.

    1.3   Help localize SDGs in your communities.

    1.4   Build/contribute to partnerships for transformation

2   Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND)

    2.1   CSEND promotes inclusive, equitable, sustainable and integrated development through dialogue and institutional learning.

    2.2   CSEND is accredited with Special Consultative Status to the United Nations Economic and Social Council since June 2014 and enjoys observer status to other UN organizations.

20 SDG Ways Forward

Speaker: Irena Zubcevic

Career/Experiment:

Director, Intergovernmental Policy and Review Branch of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Introduction of the speaker

- Acting Chief of Intergovernmental Policy and Review Branch, Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
- 1993 -2007: has worked over 20 years in the area of sustainable development both as part of the Croatian foreign service
- 2008 -: After joining the United Nations Secretariat and contributed to a number of reports and papers in the area of sustainable development. She has been supporting the high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) since its inception.
- She has also been supporting countries preparing their voluntary national reviews (VNRS) since the beginning at 2016 HLPF. In her work she has been working with a number of stakeholders from governments to civil society, business, academia, etc. and facilitating their participation at the HLPF and other intergovernmental processes.
- 2012, 2015: She supported former Commission on Sustainable Development and was part of the team that supported the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio and its follow-up processes as well as negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda that resulted in the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in September 2015.

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (UNDESA)

- Brings the global community together to work towards common solutions to the world's most pressing problems
- Helps countries make informed decisions by providing a wealth of information through publications and databases, and through support for international deliberations at the United Nations General Assembly and other bodies
- UN DESA is a pioneer of sustainable development and the home of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where each goal finds its space and where all stakeholders can do their part to leave no one behind.

Q1: What are the key messages regarding Decade of Action and Delivery pledged at the 2019 SDG Summit? Why is it important to emphasis the link from global to local actions?

- 2019 SDG Summit is the first substantive summit since the SDGs were adopted by the global community in the 2015
- A political declaration was adopted in the Summit. In the declaration, attend areas of accelerated actions were identified, which help the advancement of the SDGs while adapting.
- 10 areas of accelerated actions:
    1. Leaving no one behind
    2. Mobilizing adequate and well-directed financing
    3. Enhancing national implementation
    4. Strengthening institutions for more integrated solutions
    5. Bolstering local action to accelerate implementation
    6. Reducing disaster risk and building resilience
    7. Solving challenges through international cooperation and enhancing the global partnership
    8. Harnessing science, technology and innovation with a greater focus on data transformation for sustainable development
    9. Investing in data is States statistic for the SDGs
    10. Strengthening the high-level political forum
- Global to local

  HOW TO GET FROM HERE – THROUGH HERE – TO HERE
    - Get from UN agencies, through national parliaments / governments to local communities
    - To strengthen the structure of national to local, we need strong institutions and empower all levels of government.

Q2: How much progress have we made since 2015?

- Current situation:

  [From 2022 UN Secretary-General's report on Progress on SDGs]
    - Additional 75 million to 95 million people will live in extreme poverty in 2022 compared to pre-pandemic level
    - Economy slowed down in 2021 due to continued vaccine inequity, together with rising inflation, major supply-chain disruptions, conflicts, policy uncertainties, unsustainable debt in developing countries, rising energy and food prices and trade disruption

- - Due to COVID <u>over 100 million more children fell below the minimum reading proficiency level</u> and other areas of academic learning
  - Global energy related <u>CO2 emissions rose by 6.0%</u> as demand for coal, oil and gas rebounded with the economy in 2021and are set to increase by almost 14% over the current decade
- Before 2019 (the pandemic), the 10 areas of accelerated actions were the most important areas we need to notice
- After 2019, we need to reform the actions to further achieve the SDGs.
  - Because of the poverty, economic, rising food price, energy, and other issues caused by the pandemic.
- Actions to be taken
  - Comprehensive response and the renewed commitment to multilateralism and international cooperation.
    - Political will of governments of all levels
    - Finding solutions in the global levels.
  - Adoption of low-carbon, resilient and inclusive development pathways that will:
    - reduce carbon emissions
    - conserve natural resource
    - transform food systems
    - create better jobs
    - advance transition to a greener more inclusive and just economy

Q3: What are the roles of universities of making connection and taking the 2030 Agenda forward?

- The role of universities:
  - Education research
  - Organizational governance, culture and operations
  - External leadership
- The universities can:
  - Mapping what universities are already doing
  - Building internal capacity and ownership of the SDGs
    - By bestowing the student bodies with the knowledge, skills, and motivation to understand and address the SDGs
  - Identify priorities, opportunities and gaps and creating more opportunities for students' training and building professional skills
  - Integrating, implementing and embedding the SDGs
    - Within university strategies, policies and plans including supporting

the development full spectrum of research work needed to address the SDGs

◆ Which including interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research, fostering innovative solutions for sustainable development

■ Monitoring, evaluating and communicating the action on the SDGs

■ Aligning university governance structures and operational policies with the SDGs

● Universities and society can **support each other** to achieve the SDGs.

Mutual support	Society	Universities
■ Knowledge ■ Learning ■ Demonstration ■ Impact ■ Collaboration	◆ Create increased demand for SDG related education ◆ Provide a comprehensive and globally accepted definition of a responsible university ◆ Offer a framework for demonstrating impact Create new funding streams ◆ Create new funding streams ◆ Support collaboration with new external and internal partners	◆ Provide knowledge, ◆ innovations and solutions to the SDGS ◆ Create current and future SDG implementers ◆ Demonstrate how to support, adopt and implement SDGs in governance, operations and culture ◆ Develop cross-sectoral leadership to guide the SDG response

● SDG-related education, starting primary schools

● Teaching responsibilities

Q4: Any example in university's involvement with SDGs? Any example for youth to contribute to SDG implementation?

● University of Minnesota SDG initiative: SDG2, SDG3, and SDG13

■ Brings together partners across the University to achieve intersections of health, sustainability and natural resources and agri-food systems

      <u>#bring_partners</u> <u>#curricular</u> <u>#activities</u>

- University of Malaya
  - It publishes a campus sustainability report every year which includes economic, environmental and social impacts caused by its everyday activities.
  - A sustainability report also presents the organization's values and governance model and demonstrates the link between its strategy and its commitment to a sustainable global economy.

  <u>#teaching_professionals</u> <u>#university_itself_managed_with_SDG_principles</u> <u>#publish_SDG_report</u>
- Global level
  - Youth 2030
    - Umbrella framework to guide the entire UN to engage youth across its three pillars - <u>peace and security,</u> <u>human rights,</u> and <u>sustainable development</u>
  - United Nations General Assembly, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forum
    - Major group on children and youth and the International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organizations
  - High-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF)
    - Meets every year at the ministerial level in July and participation is organized by the Major group on children and youth
    - Meets every four year at the summit level - next Summit in September 2023
- National and local level
  - Voluntary national reviews
    - Engaging in preparations for the review as a stocktaking exercise on national and local implementation and presented at the HLPF
  - University initiatives - example: George Washington University Sustainability, Washington DC, US
    - Helps advance urban sustainability and resilience and position the University for financial savings.
  - Local and community organizations - El Dorado County, California US
    - The resolution sets goals to reduce the environmental footprint of county residents in areas including waste and energy usage reduction, planning, construction and air quality.

Q5: Where and what the youth can do?

- Be present when issues concerning youth are discussed and decided
- Be positive and transformative change
- Address sustainability challenges that directly affect your life
- Be proactive and engaged
- Start from your own lifestyle and then reach out to others, community, cities, national, regional and global levels
- We are only borrowing the earth from our children