



Presentation I :
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Glo-cal Advocacy Leadership Academy
(GALA) Asia

June 2019



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What is GALA Asia ?



GALA Asia an intensive training program by the ADA for middle-level CSO leaders in Asia who want to engage in advocacy with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through human right-based approach.

It started in 2013, and is regularly organized at national and internationally in Asia.

Asia Development Alliance (ADA)

www.ADA2030.org

- The Asia Development Alliance (ADA) is an international network of national or sub-national multi-sectoral NGO/CSO platforms or umbrellas in Asia engaged in sustainable development and human rights issues in the context of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- ADA's administration office is located in Seoul, Korea with the financial support from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) since 2013.



ADA
Asia Development Alliance

Asia Development Alliance (ADA)

www.ADA2030.org

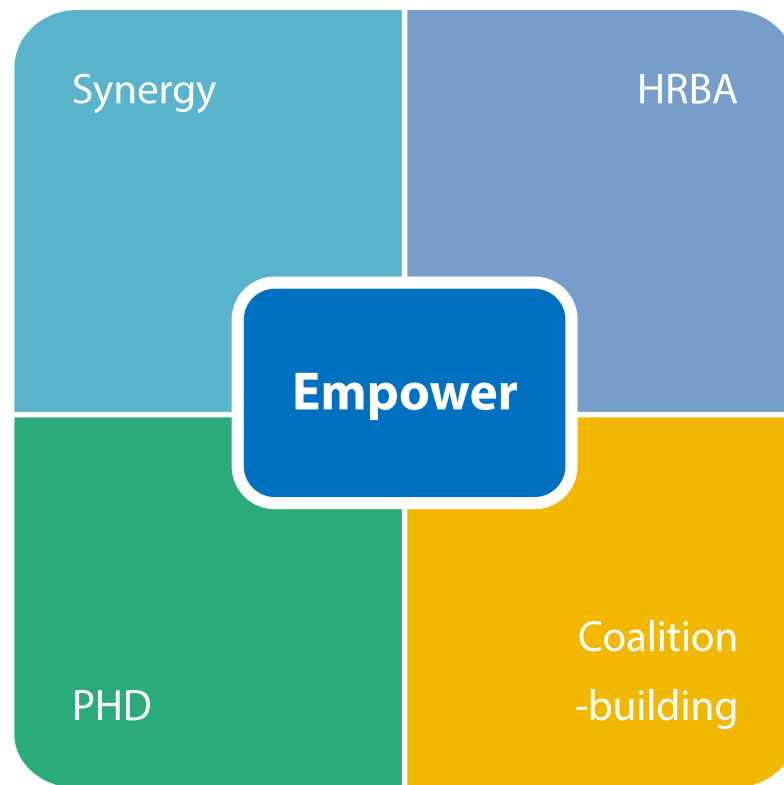
ADA was founded in Bangkok on in February 2013 as a joint regional platform of members of Forus International – then International Forum of National NGO Platforms (IFP) - and CIVICUS Affinity Group of National Associations (AGNA) in Asia in partnership with other CSO networks such as the Asian Democracy Network(ADN), Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) and Good Neighbors International, etc.



Why GALA Asia?

The GALA Asia is organized to meet the following needs;

- Need to empower CSO leaders to engage in advocacy with the 2030 Agenda more effectively
- Need to enhance synergy among advocacy actions at the global, regional, national and local levels.
- Need to promote planet-centered, gender and conflict-sensitive and human rights-based approach to SDGs
- Need to link peace, human rights and democracy (PHD) to SDGs
- Need to build advocacy networks and coalitions among CSOs engage in the 2030 Agenda and other fields such as human rights, peace and democracy.



5 Components of GALA Asia

Glo-cal, Advocacy, Leadership, Academy and Asia

Glo-cal : Global + Local

- Synergy between Bottom-up (local to global) and Top-down (global to local).
- Inter-local and inter-national and inter-regional
- Globally-locally connected
- Global solution on local problems and Local solution on global problems (e.g. Butterfly Effect)



Think and Act
Glo  **- cally**

Advocacy

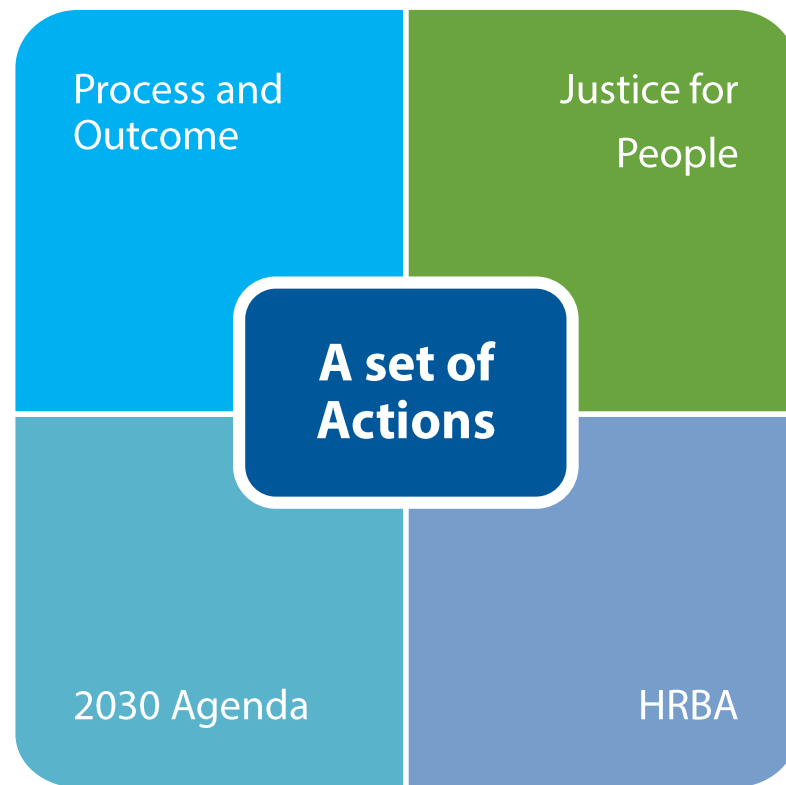


- **Advocacy** is an [activity](#) by an [individual](#) or [group](#) that aims to influence [decisions](#) within political, economic, and social systems and institutions.
- Advocacy includes activities and publications to influence public policy, laws and budgets by using facts, their relationships, the media, and messaging to educate government officials and the public.
- Advocacy can include many activities that a person or organization undertakes including [media campaigns](#), [public speaking](#), commissioning and publishing research.
- [Lobbying](#) (often by [lobby groups](#)) is a form of advocacy where a direct approach is made to [legislators](#) on a specific issue or specific piece of legislation.

GALA Advocacy on SDGs

- Working Definition

A set of organized and communicative actions by local and national CSOs in partnership with international CSOs to influence policy-making process – planning, implementation and evaluation - and outcomes for social, economic, environmental and climate justice in favour of excluded and marginalized people through a variety of actions including monitoring, campaign, lobby, litigation and direct actions through the human rights-based approach (HRBA) on the SDGs in the context of the UN 2030 Agenda for more peaceful, just, inclusive and sustainable society and future.



Leadership



Skills Good Leaders Need

Strategic Thinking

Developing a vision of where you want to be.

Planning & Delivery

Planning how to achieve your vision and dealing with challenges along the way.

People Management

Finding the right people and motivating them to work towards your vision.

Change Management

Recognising, responding and managing changes to your vision and plans.

Communication

Working on the best ways to communicate your vision to others and listening to ideas.

Persuasion & Influence

Encouraging others to help you achieve your vision by demonstrating its advantages.

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Academy



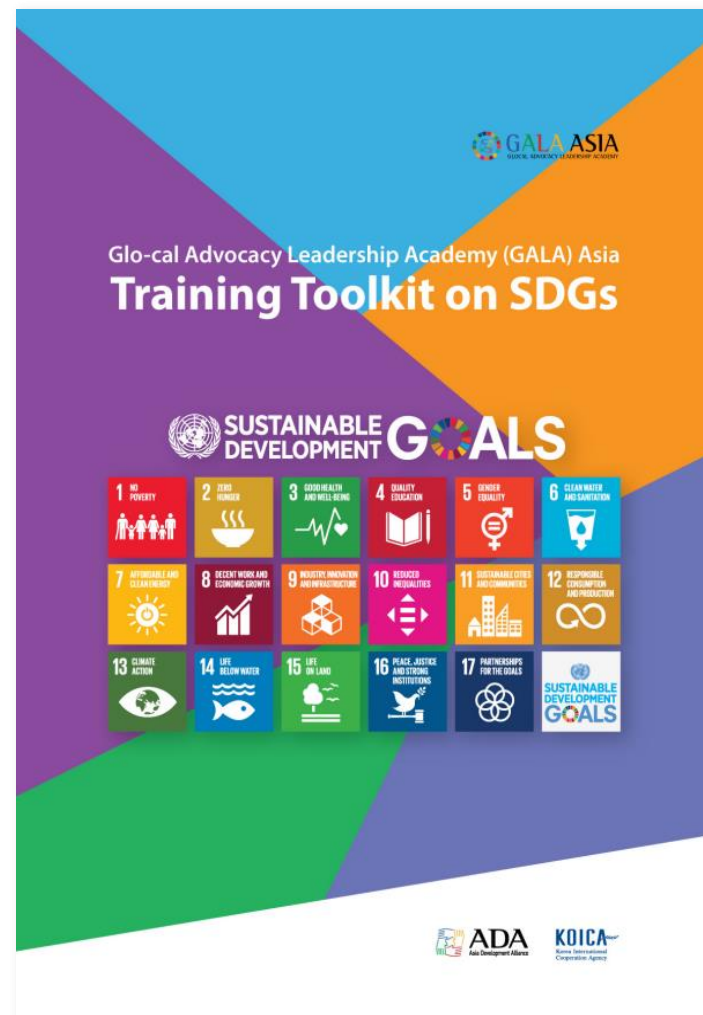
Map about Asia



GALA Training Toolkit on SDGs



GALA Asia, 23-29 Aug. 2018





Presentation II :
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Overview about the UN 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development

June 2019



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United Nations

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2016 to 2030

Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/70/L.1)



Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/70/L.1)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

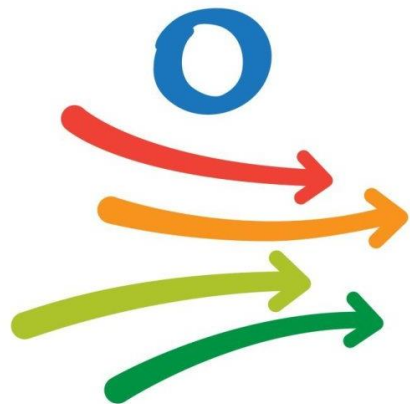


25 September 2015



The United Nations Lit up with the new global goals. UN Photo/Cia Pak

2015



2015
TIME FOR
GLOBAL ACTION
FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET



UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SUMMIT 2015
25 - 27 SEPTEMBER



Post-2015 Development Agenda

2012 – 2015



UN System Task-Team on Post-2015 Development Framework (2012)

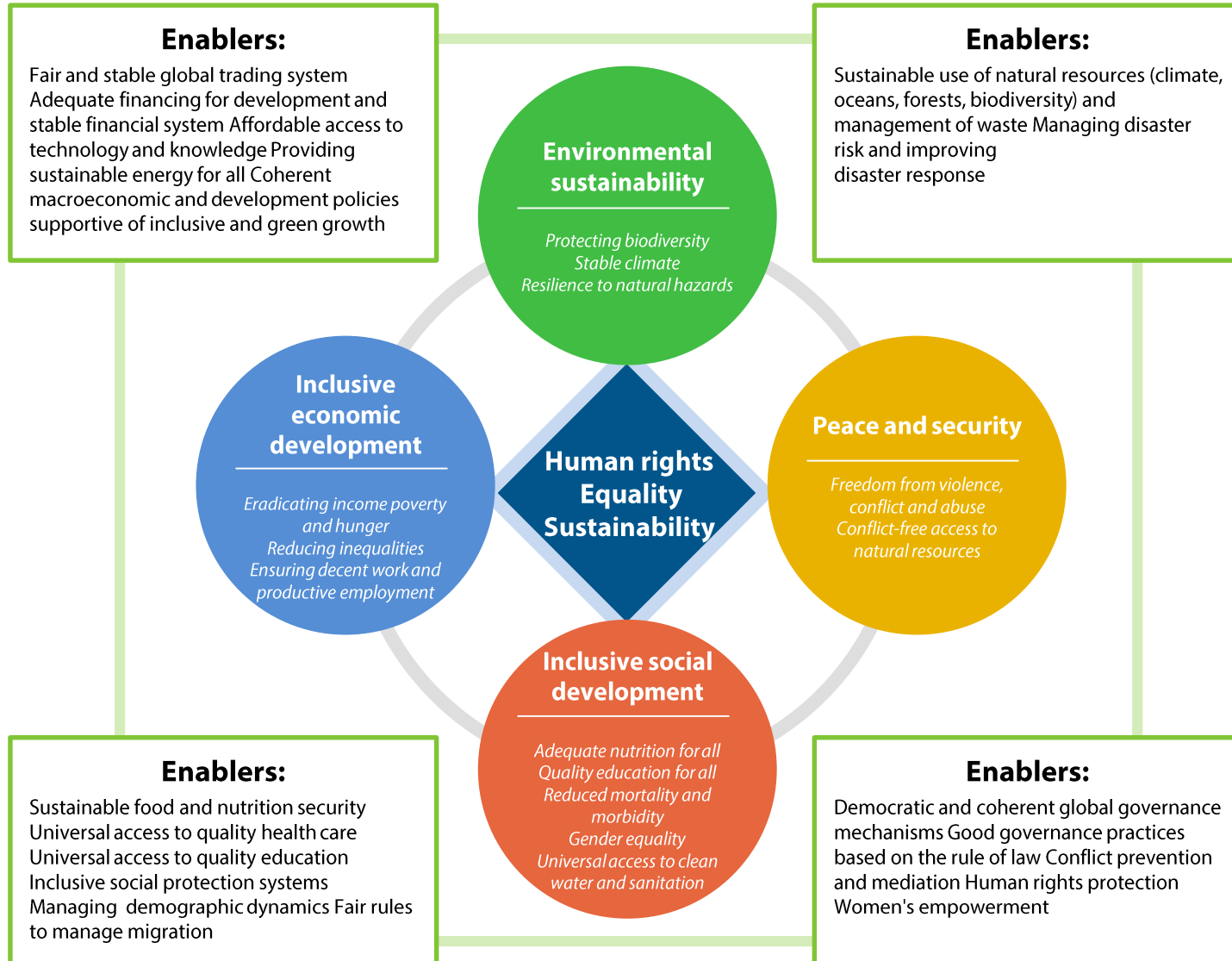


Figure 1. An integrated framework for realizing the "future we want for all" in the post-2015 UN development agenda



RIO+20

United Nations Conference
on Sustainable Development

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil • 20-22 June 2012

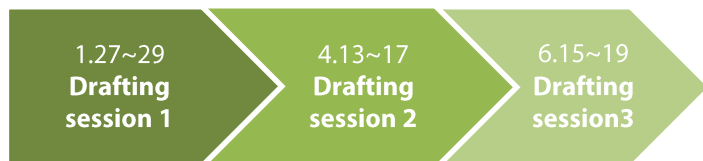


RIO+20

the future
we want →

Post-2015 Roadmap

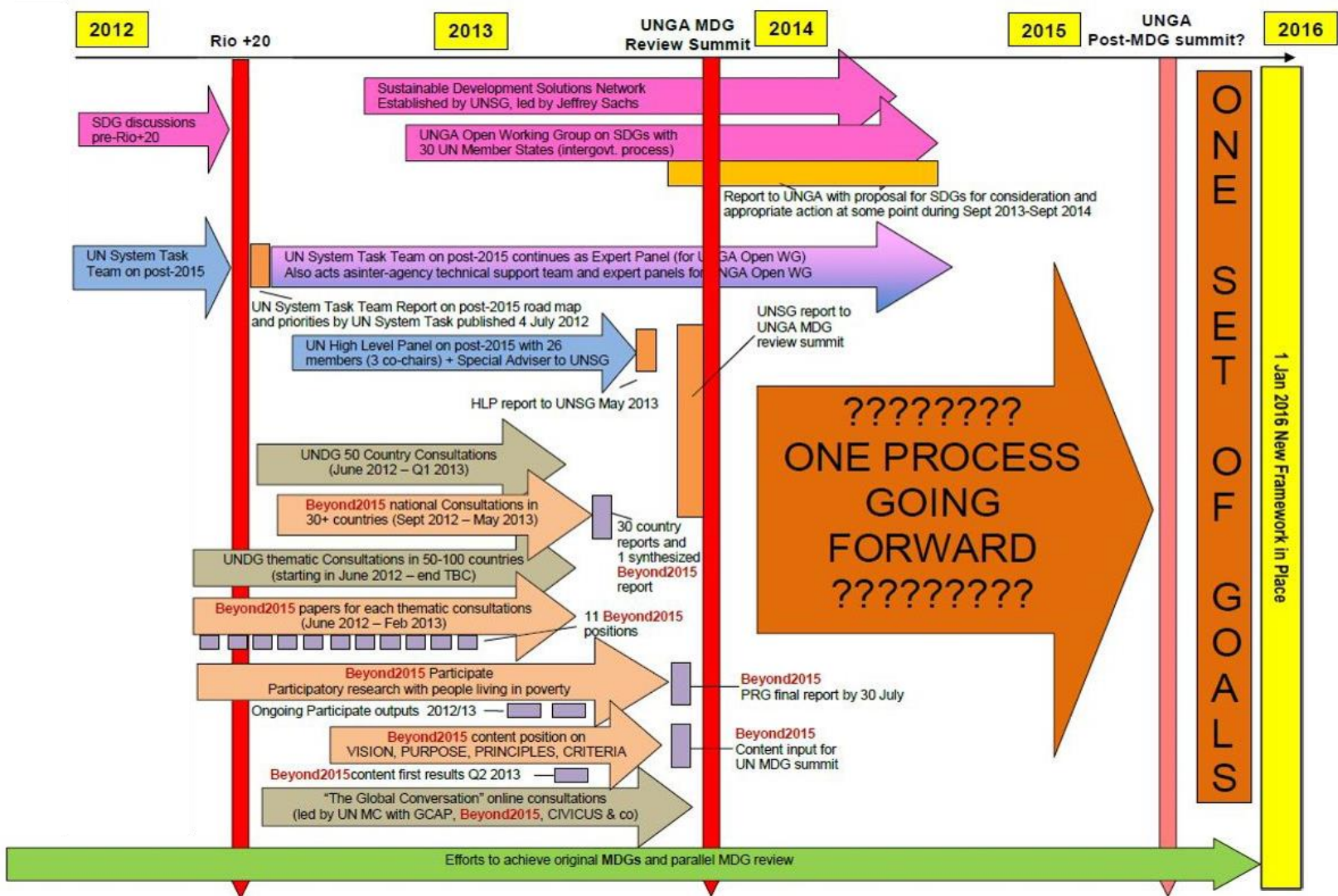
FfD Process



Post-2015 Process



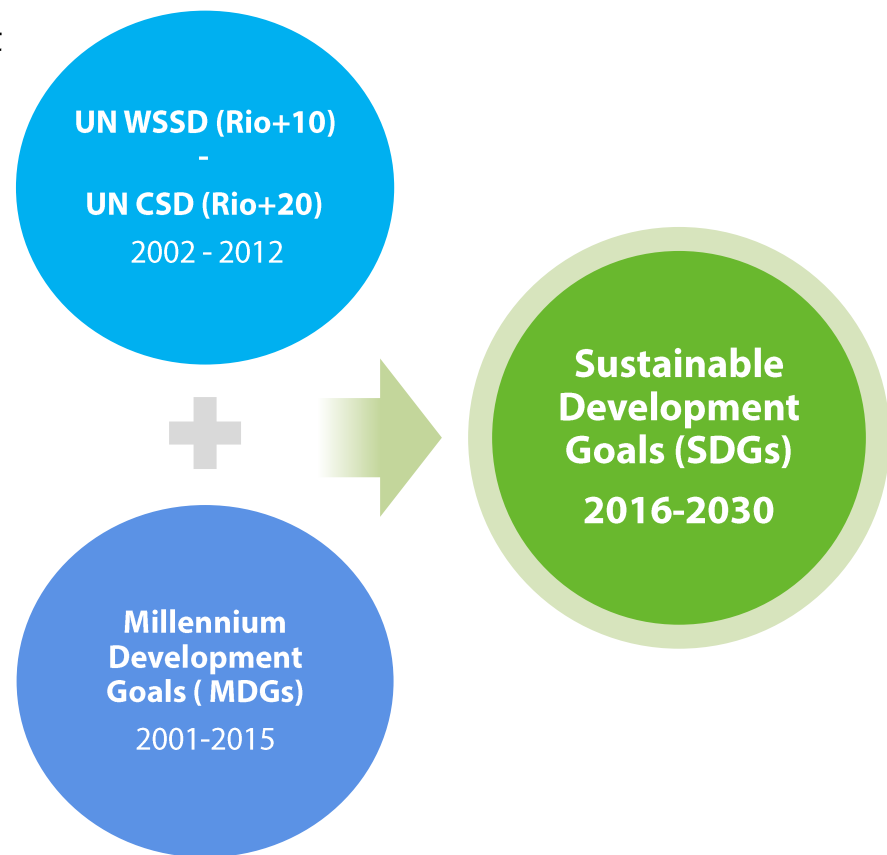
COLOUR CODE: PINK – SDG process, BLUE – post-MDG process, GREY – post-MDG consultations, GREEN – current MDGs ORANGE – Beyond2015



V4 graphic prepared by CAFOD www.cafod.org.uk

SDGs : Rio+MDGs

- **Sustainable Development** from World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Rio+10, 2002))
- **Development Goals** from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- **The SDGs first** from the outcome document of The UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) (June 2012) (Rio+20)





3 Major Meetings in 2015

Addis Ababa (July) – New York (Sept) – Paris (Dec.)



Addis Ababa
(July)



New York
(Sept)



Paris
(Dec.)



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - 17 Goals, 169 Targets and Indicators Contents and Structure

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/70/L.1) (9.25.2015)

Section	Contents	No of Paragraph	
Preamble	People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership		
Declaration(1-53)	Introduction	1-6	
	Our Vision	7-9	
	Our shared principles and commitments	10-13	
	Our world today	14-17	
	The new agenda	18-38	
	Means of implementation	39-46	
	Follow-up and review	47-48	
	A call for action to change our world	49-53	
Sustainable Development Goals and targets (54-59)		54-58	
	SDG 1-17 and Targets	59	
	Finance	17.1-17.5	
	Technology	17.6	
	Capacity-building	17.9	
	Trade	17.10-17.12	
	Systemic Issues	Policy and Institutional Coherence	17.13-17.15
		Multi-stake holder partnerships	17.16-17.17
Data, monitoring and accountability		17.18-17.19	
Means of implementation and the Global Partnership		60-71	
Follow-up and review (72-91)		72-77	
	National level	78-79	
	Regional level	80-81	
	Global level	82-91	



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



17 Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all age
- Goal 4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7.** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDGs 169 Target

Goal	No of Targets	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	7 (5+2)	1	2	3	4	5	a	b												
2	8 (5+3)	1	2	3	4	5	a	b	c											
3	13 (9+4)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d						
4	10 (7+3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c									
5	9 (6+3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	a	b	c										
6	8 (6+2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	a	b											
7	5 (3+2)	1	2	3	a	b														
8	12 (10+2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	a	b							
9	8 (5+3)	1	2	3	4	5	a	b	c											
10	10 (7+3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c									
11	10 (7+3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c									
12	11 (8+3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	a	b	c								
13	5 (3+2)	1	2	3	a	b														
14	10 (7+3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c									
15	12 (9+3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c							
16	12 (10+2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	a	b							
17	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

SDGs – 232 & 244 Indicators






<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

Goals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Targets	7	8	13	10	9	8	5	12	8	10	10	11	5	10	12	12	19	169
Indicators	14	13	27	11	15	11	6	17	12	11	13	12	8	10	14	23	25	244
Multiple uses (12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 8.4.1/12.2.1 ② 8.4.2/12.2.2 ③ 10.3.1/16.b.1 ④ 10.6.1/16.8.1 ⑤ 15.7.1/15.c.1 ⑥ 15.a.1/15.b.1 ⑦ 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 ⑧ 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 ⑨ 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 																	232

5 Ps



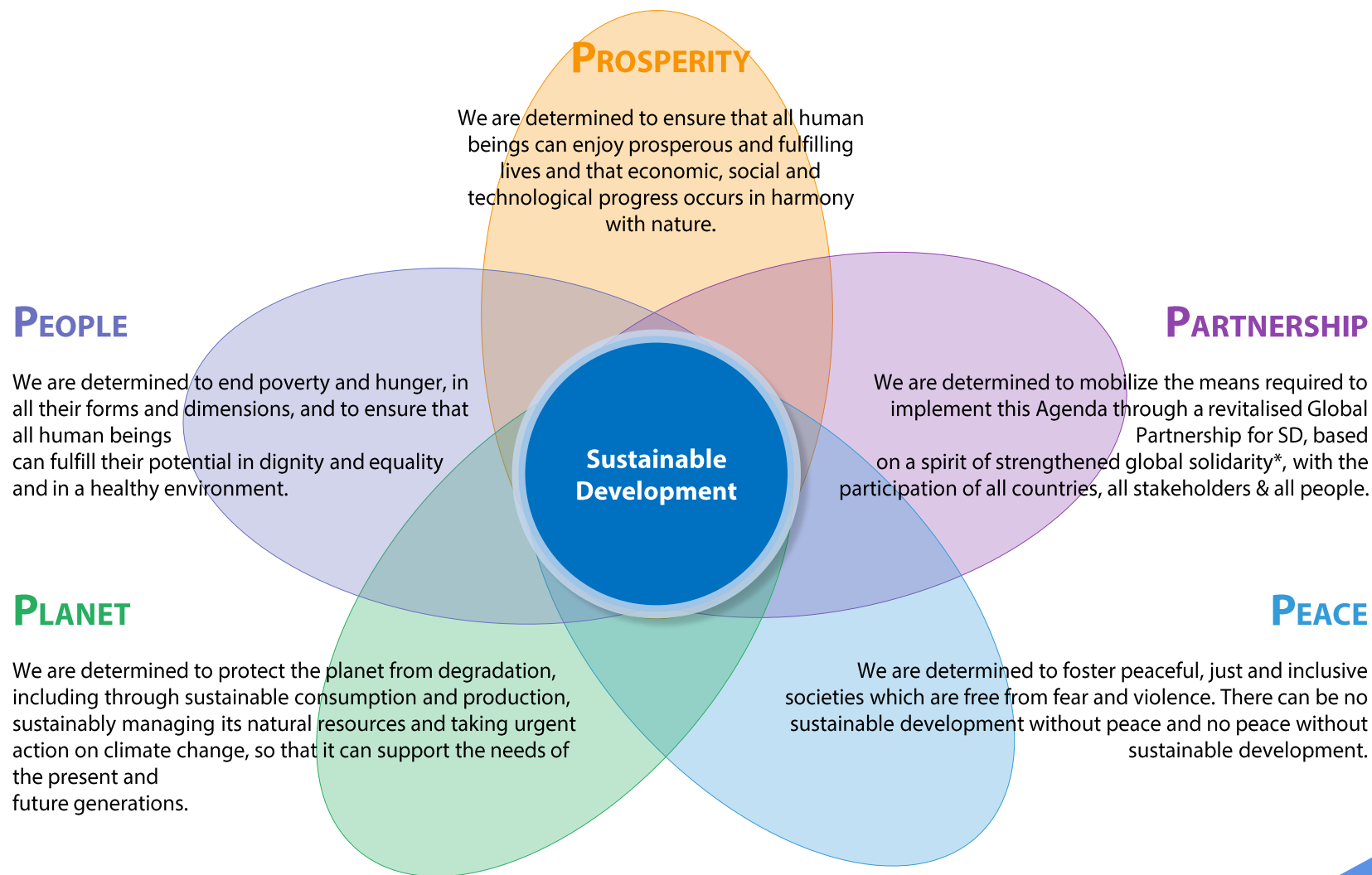
5 Ps

5 P	From Preamble the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 People	<p>We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.</p>
 Planet	<p>We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.</p>
 Prosperity	<p>We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.</p>
 Peace	<p>We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.</p>
 Partnership	<p>We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.</p>

The 5P's of Sustainable Development






Source: UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS), 2015

© Wayne Visser 2015



* focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries. SD = Sustainable Development

SDGs Structure – 5Ps

	 <p>People (Social Development)</p>	 <p>Prosperity (Economic Development)</p>	 <p>Planet (Environment)</p>
What	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 +	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 +	6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 +
What+How	 <p>Peace Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)</p>		
How	 <p>Partnership Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) – Means of Implementation (MoI)</p>		



17 SDGs Icons and Images

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/news/communications-material/>



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



25 Sept. 2015 - From Jan. 2018



25 Sept.2015

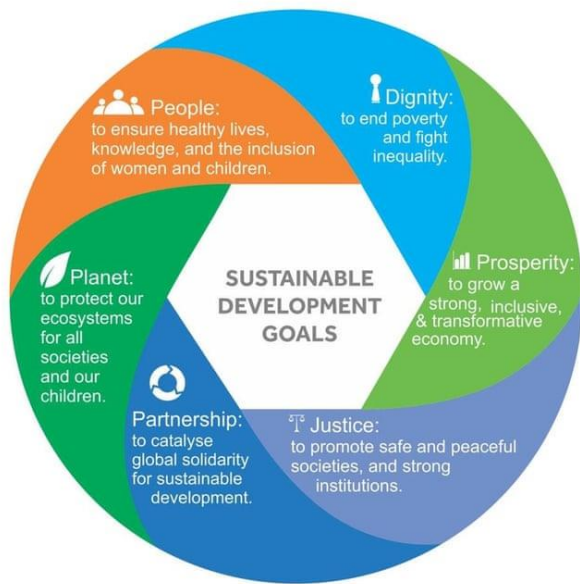



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Jan.2018

2014 ➔ 25 Sept. 2015



2014



25 Sept.2015

SDGs vs. Global Goals



VS



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

SDGs

Global Goals

Different Icons





Presentation III :
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Contextual Analysis of the SDG

June 2019



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The background is a solid blue color. It features two large, semi-circular decorative elements. Each element consists of a solid blue outer ring and an inner ring divided into several segments by thin white lines, resembling a stylized sun or a gear. One is located in the top right corner, and the other is in the bottom left corner.

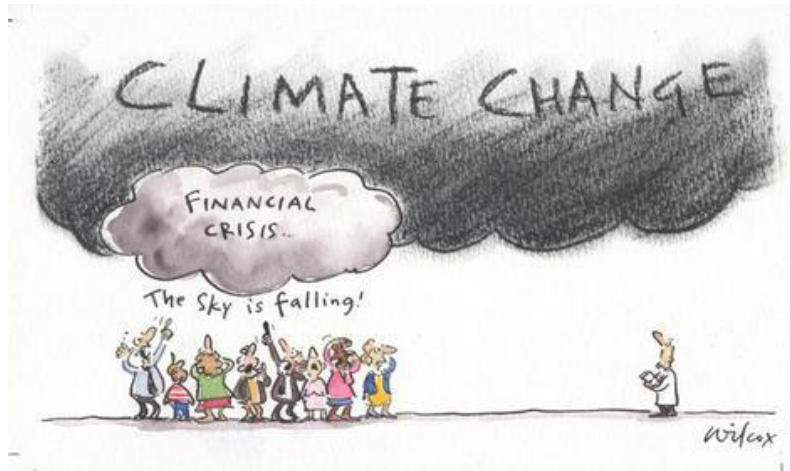
From the MDGs to the SDGs

MDGs to SDGs

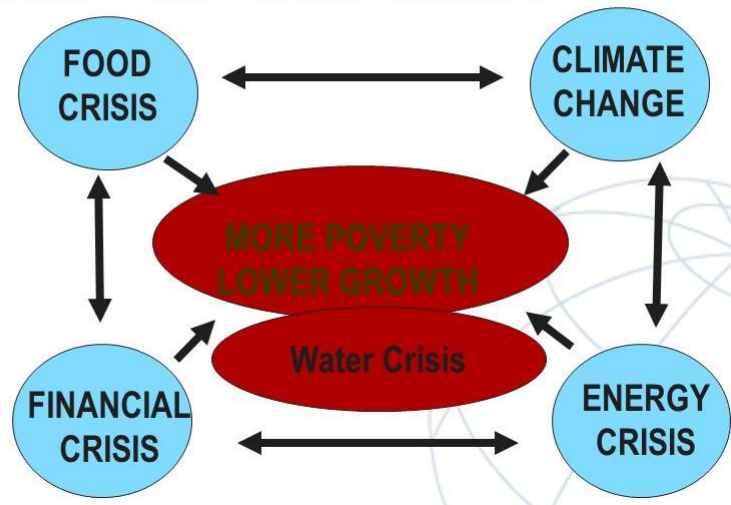


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





Food, Water, Energy, Finance, and Climate: The Perfect Storm?



Comparison between MDGs and SDGs

	MDGs	SDGs
Number	8 goals	17 goals and 169 targets
When (Period)	2001-2015 (15 Years)	2016-2030 (15 Years)
Adoption Process	UN Secretary General and UNDP Administrator	UN General Assembly
Target Countries	Mainly for the developing countries and the least developing countries (LDCs)	All countries (developing and developed countries)
Main Focus	Social development - Extreme poverty	Sustainable development (Social, economic development and environment) Inequality
Financing for Development	Monterrey Consensus (2002)	Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) (July 2015)
Review and Reporting	By the UN agencies for the developing countries	Annual High-level Political Forum (HLPF) Voluntary National Review (VNR)
Context	Sept. 11 Terrorist Attacks (2001)	Multiple global crisis (energy, food, finance (2008) and climate)

The background is a solid blue color with two large, faint, semi-circular decorative elements. Each element consists of a solid blue outer arc and a series of radial lines extending from the center towards the arc, creating a sunburst or fan-like pattern. One such element is located in the top right corner, and another is in the bottom left corner.

Misunderstanding and Understanding about the SDGs

Misunderstanding about the SDGs

1. The SDGs is not a legally-binding.
2. The SDGs are for the UN Agencies.
3. The SDGs are for the national and local government and public institutions.
4. The SDGs are for the developing countries.
5. The SDGs are too ideal and too ambitious.
6. The SDGs are not about human rights.
7. The SDGs are the right solution to the global crisis

Main Features of the SDGs

1. An UN's policy framework as a response to 'global multiple crisis' - 3Fs (Food, Fuel, Finance) and climate change .
2. A global consensus (not treaty) as common goal for all UN member governments.
3. A global framework for policy coordination among international organizations.
4. A global framework and platform for multi-stakeholders for global partnerships for sustainable development.
5. A strategic tool for policy and institutional coherence between national and international as well as various sectors / ministries.
6. A strategic tool for cross-sectoral advocacy and networking to overcome silos and fragmentation for synergetic cooperation among CSOs at local, national and international levels.
7. Perhaps the last historic opportunity to stop or delay the global crisis while finding fundamental solutions to the global crisis such as rising inequality and global warming.

The background is a solid blue color with several large, stylized circular patterns. These patterns consist of concentric arcs and radial lines, resembling a sunburst or a gear-like structure. The patterns are rendered in a lighter shade of blue than the background, creating a subtle, geometric design.

Understanding the Right to Development and Sustainable Development

The Right to Development



“Recognizing that development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom, ...

From Preamble of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)

Sustainable Development

Concept

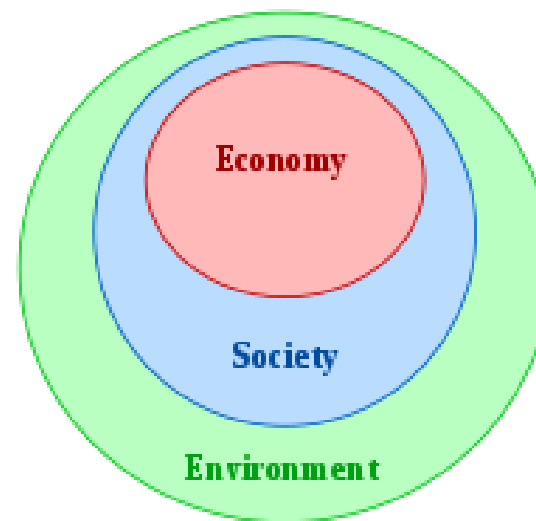
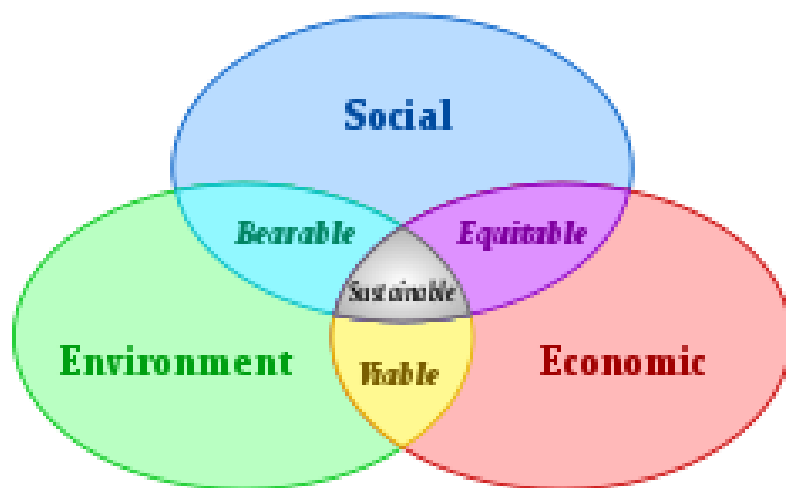
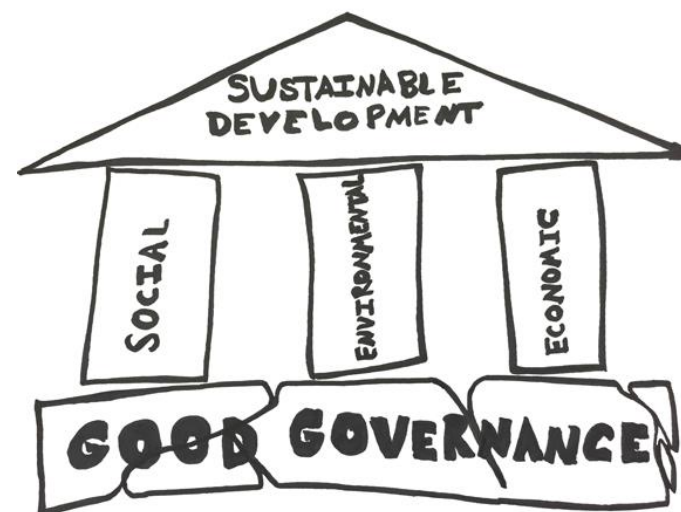
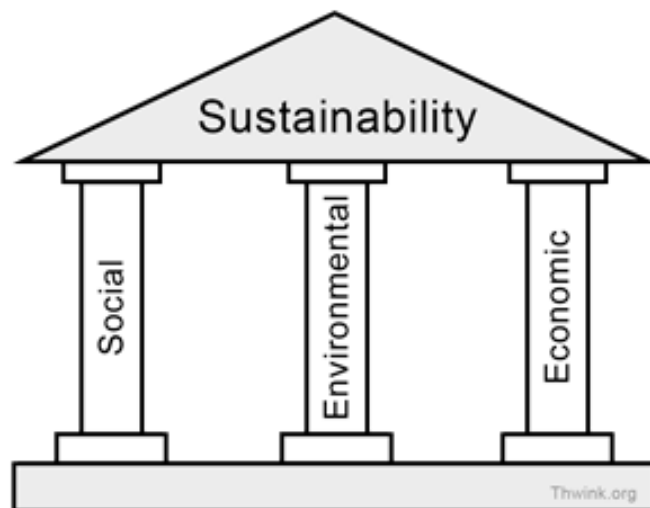
"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- the concept of needs, in particular the essential **needs** of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- the idea of **limitations** imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs."



Our Common Future
(the Brundtland Report, 1987)

Sustainable Development Frameworks



SWOT (2016-2019)

SWOT 2016-2019

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Concerned and Enlightened' global citizens and children • 'Organized' CSOs • Cities and local governments • Corporate accountability and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak global and national political leadership • BTS (BAU, Trade-off and Silo)
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN HLPF and Summit 2019 • UN 2020 – 75th Anniversary special General Assembly • Voluntary Local Review (VLR) • Greta Thunberg – Fridays for Future, School Strike 4 Climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateralism undermined • 'America First' and Brexit • Shrinking civic space • Rising inequality, conflicts and climate crisis

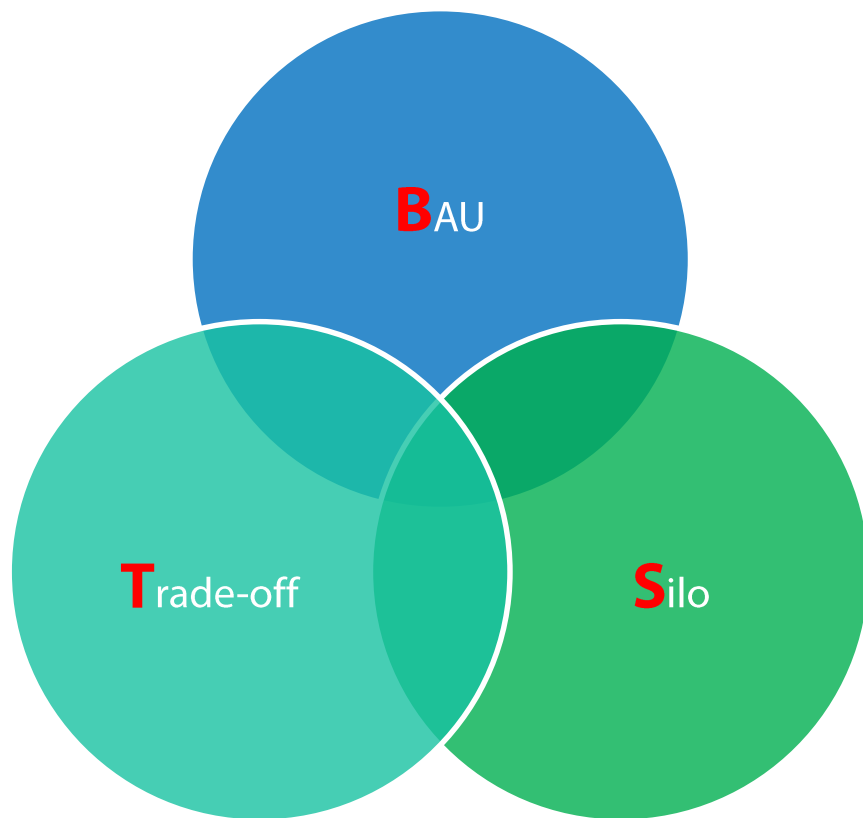
The background features a solid blue color with two large, semi-circular decorative elements. Each element is composed of several concentric rings of segments, resembling a stylized sun or a gear. The segments are separated by thin white lines, and the overall design is minimalist and modern.

Challenges to the Implementation of the SDGs

Challenges to the SDGs

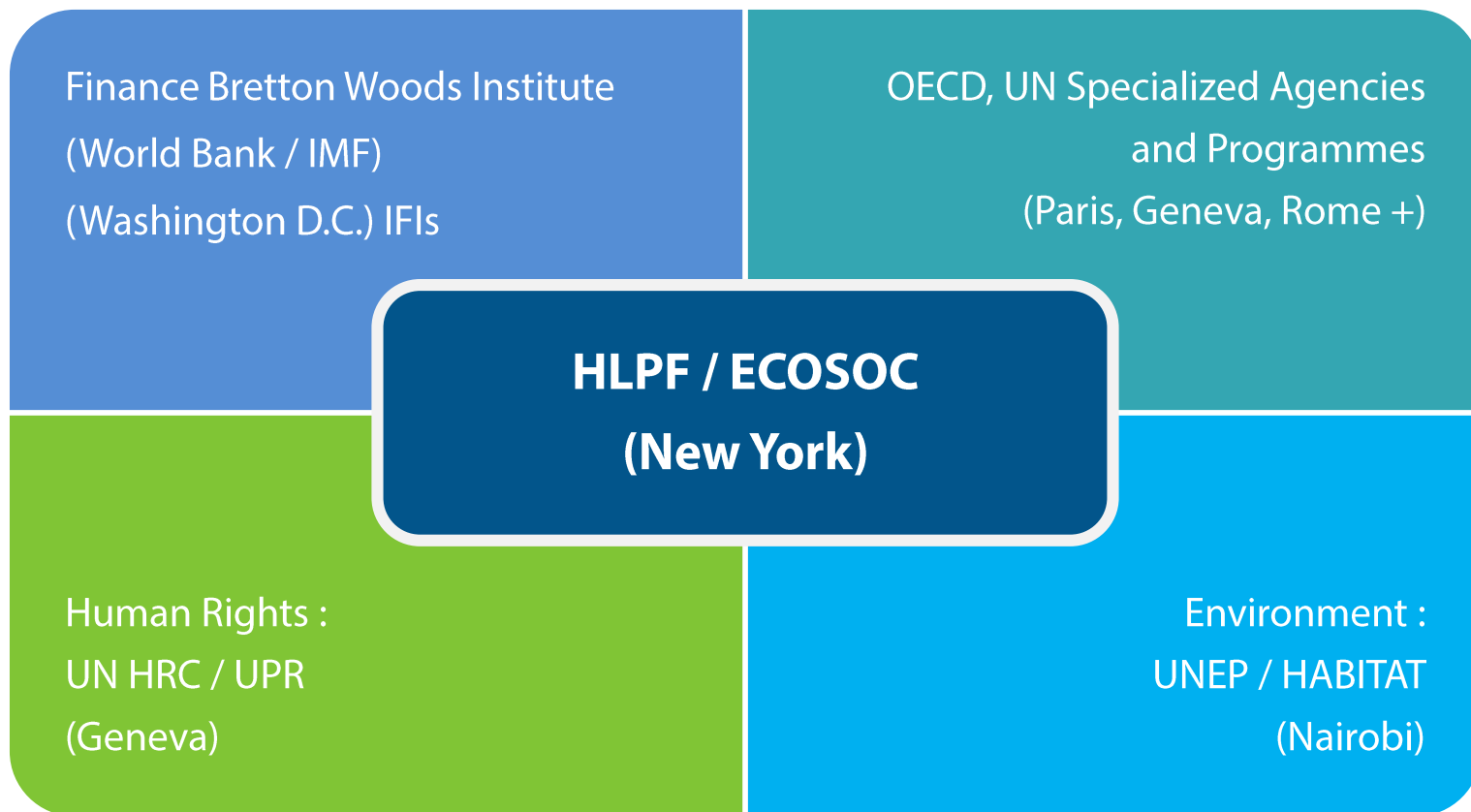
Type	Challenges / Obstacles
Epistemic / Intellectual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many, complex and complicated • Silo and fragmentation
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of political will and 'political ownership' • Lack of 'Whole-of-government' and 'whole-of-society' approach for policy coherence
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of fund • Low funding priority for SDGs
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of data • Lack of statistical capacity
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of institutional capacity • Implementation capacity

BTS Challenges



B-T-S	
BAU	Business As Usual Comfort Zone
Trade-off	Balloon Effect vs. Butterfly Effect
Silo	Tunnel Vision Fragmentation Compartmentalization

Global Governance on the SDGs





Inter-linkage, Nexus and Mainstreaming

Inter-linkage

Environmental sustainability for the Sustainable Development Goals in the 2030 Agenda

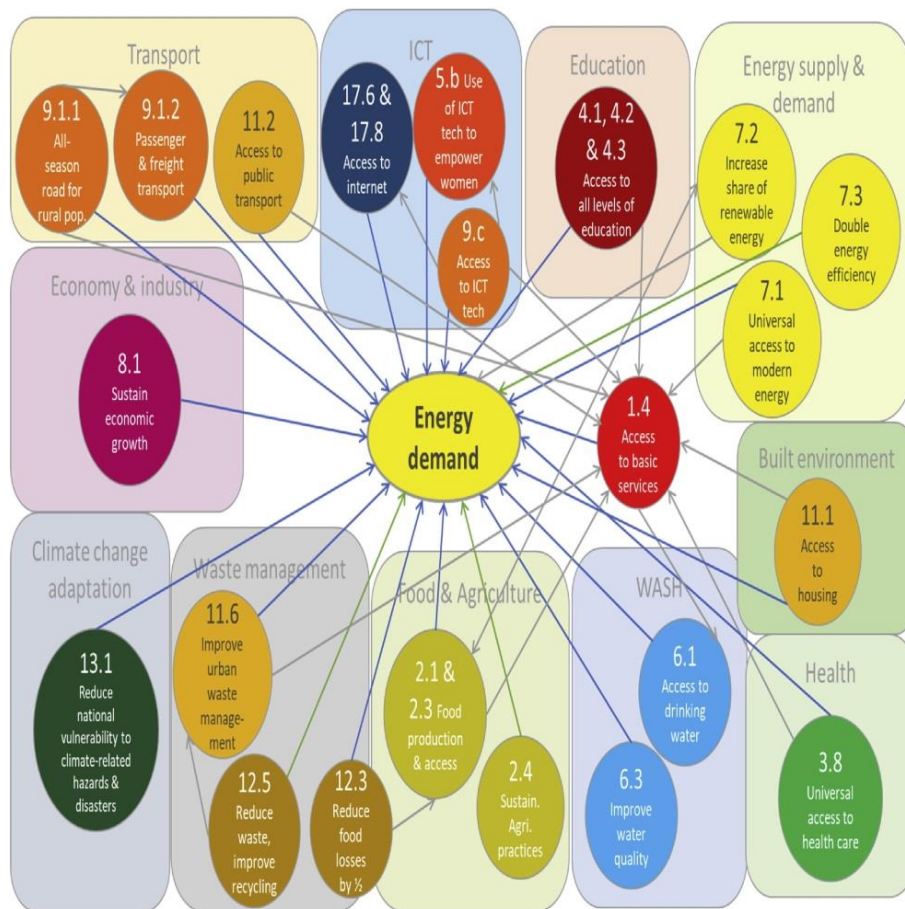


Thematic Interlinkages



- SDG6 reflective of whole SDG framework with positive impact on others
- Require active role of sub-national governments & P.S
- Balance three pillars of SD
 - Economic (IWRM)
 - Social (Universal & Equitable Access)
 - Environment (Protect & restore water ecosystems)
- Permit accelerated actions
- Inherent nexus approaches
 - Food (2)-Water (6)-Energy(7)
 - Food (2) –Water (6)-Industry (7)
- Most suitable for system approaches, integrated actions

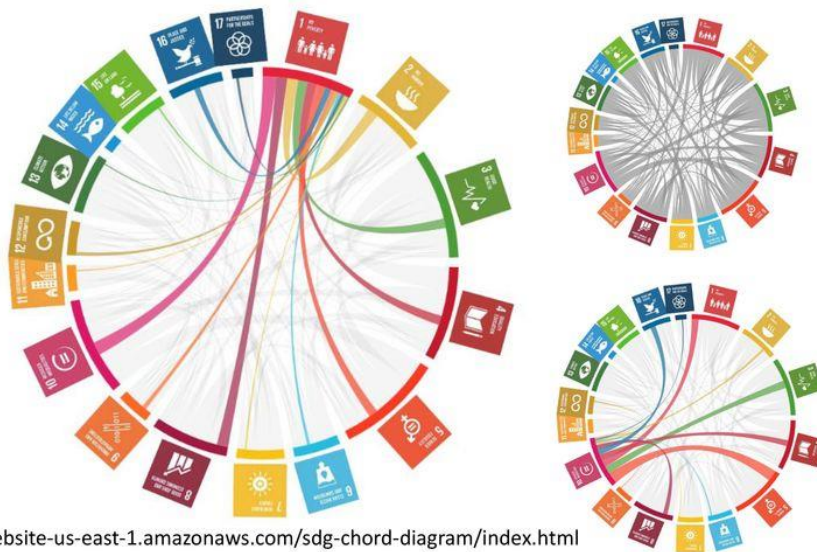
Inter-linkage



Inter-linkage

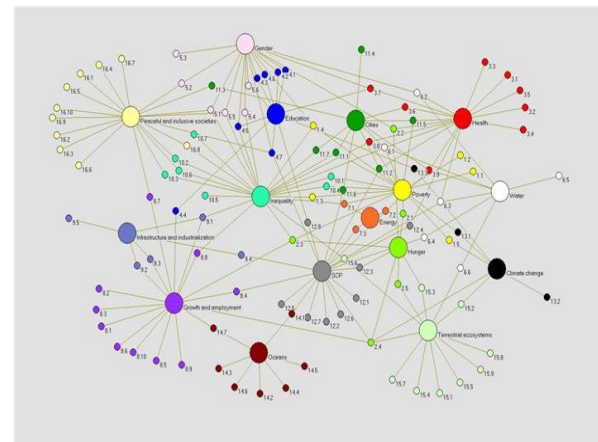
Interlinkages between SDGs across Results Groups - SDG 1 (poverty) and SDG 10 (inequality) strongly connected in UNCTs work

Note: this data visualization is a work in progress. The graphic shows the 'other SDGs' indicated by UNCTs as "addressed by each Results Group, other than the primary SDG.

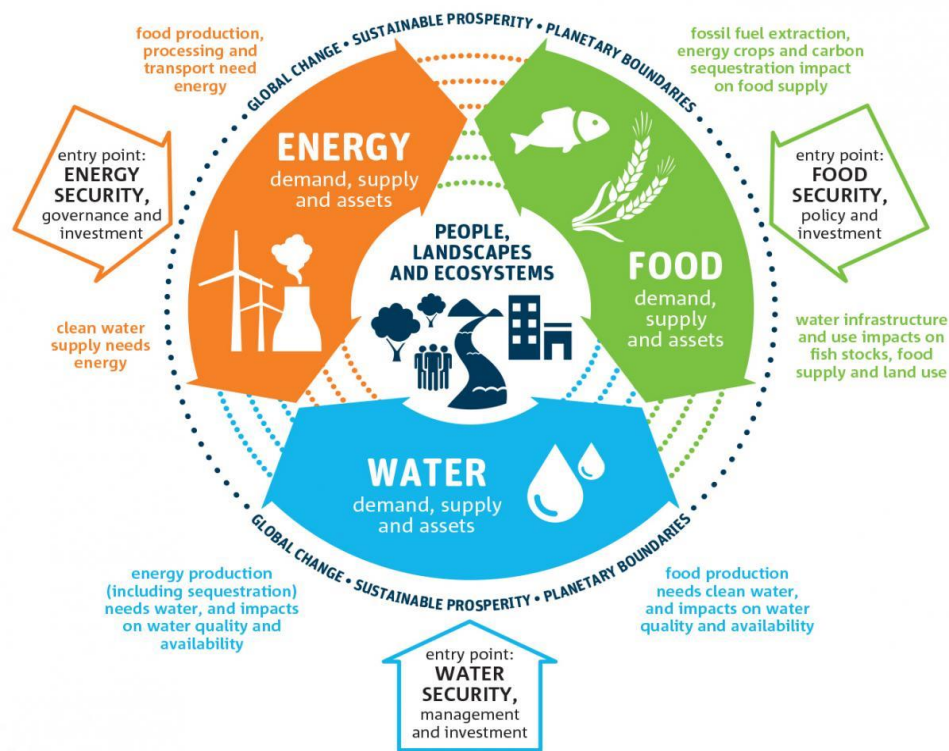
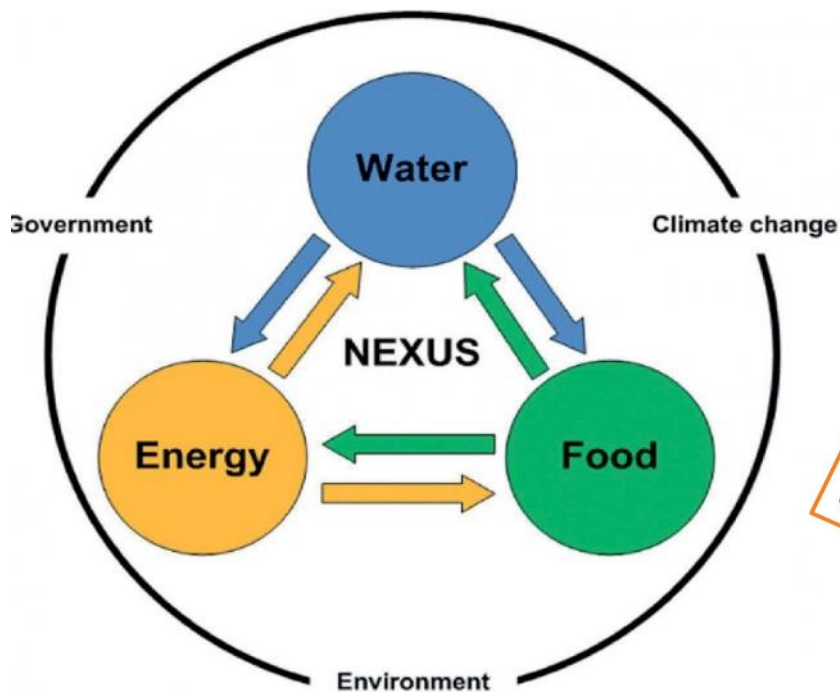


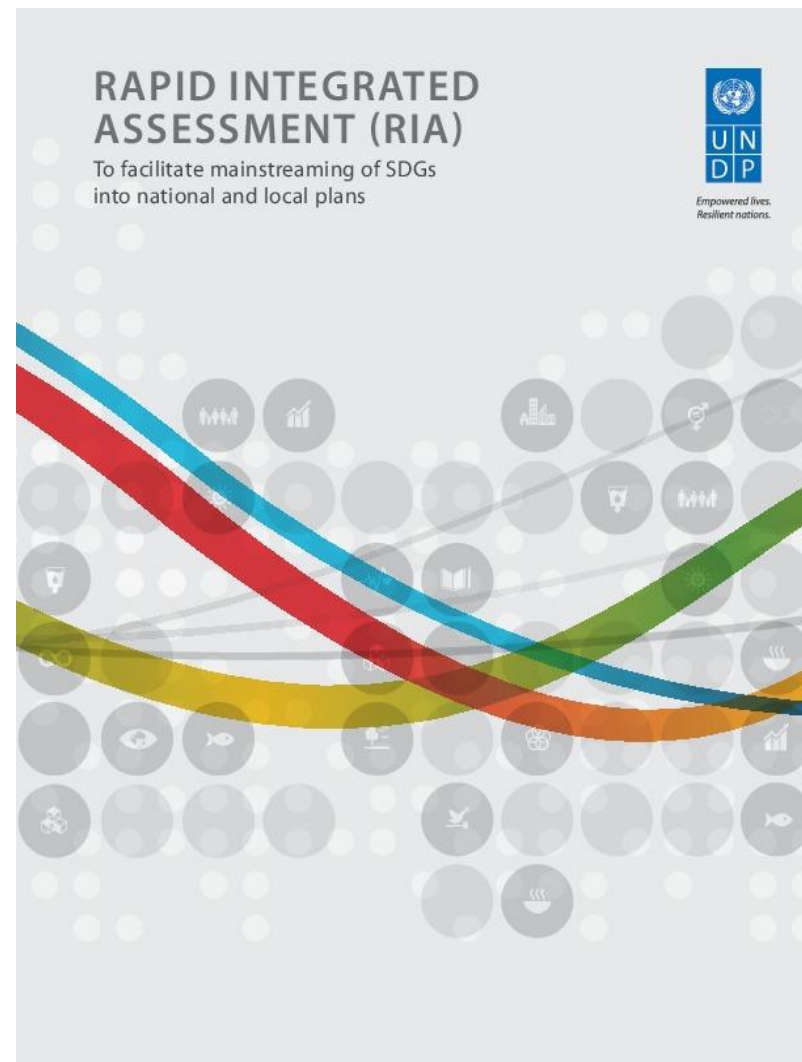
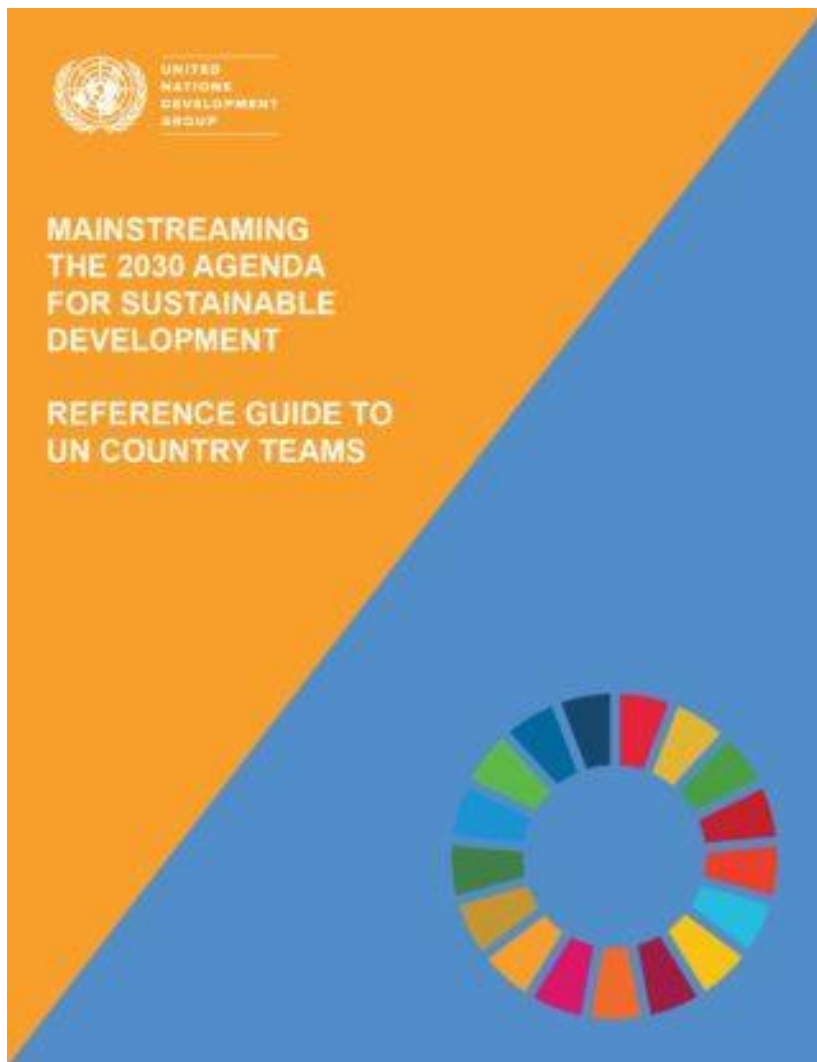
<http://unvisualizations.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/sdg-chord-diagram/index.html>

SDG principle: Interlinkages



Nexus Approach







'Transforming our World'
Paradigm Shift for Great Transformation



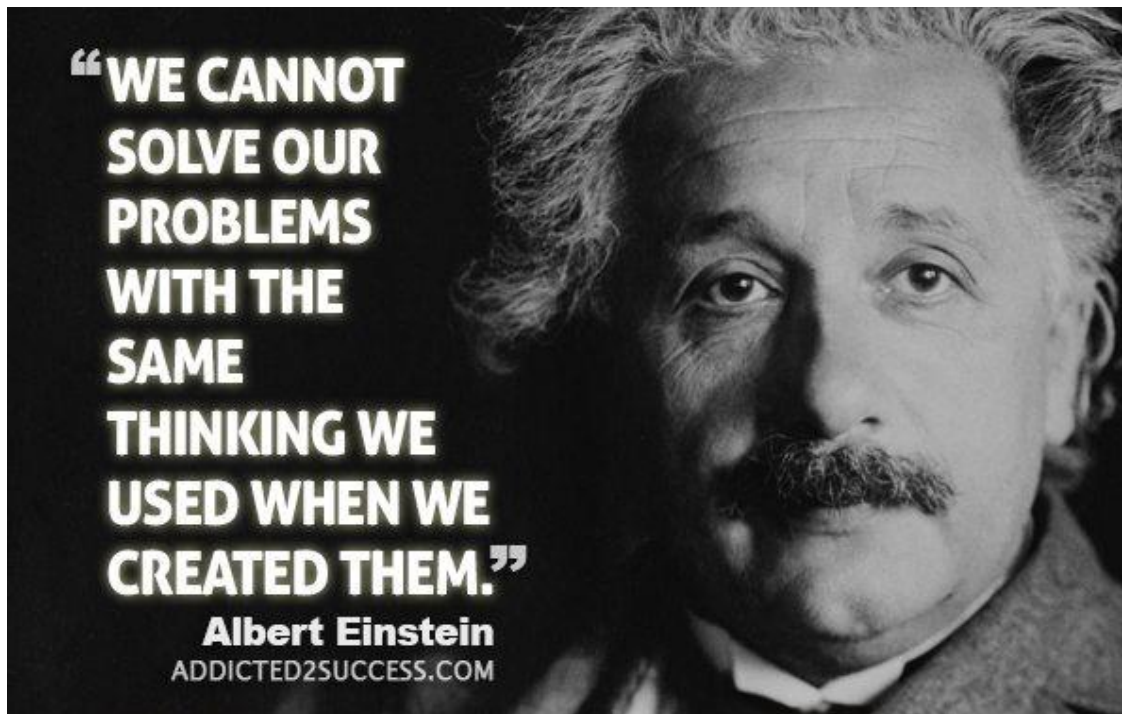
TRANSFORMING OUR
WORLD:
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT



THE GREAT
TRANSFORMATION

DEFINITION:

- A paradigm shift is a transformation from one organizing theoretical perspective to another.
- Paradigm shift is also called a revolutionary science.
- Think of a Paradigm Shift as a change from one way of thinking to another. It's a revolution, a transformation, a sort of metamorphosis. It just does not happen, but rather it is driven by agents of change.



**“WE CANNOT
SOLVE OUR
PROBLEMS
WITH THE
SAME
THINKING WE
USED WHEN WE
CREATED THEM.”**

Albert Einstein
ADDICTED2SUCCESS.COM

TATA

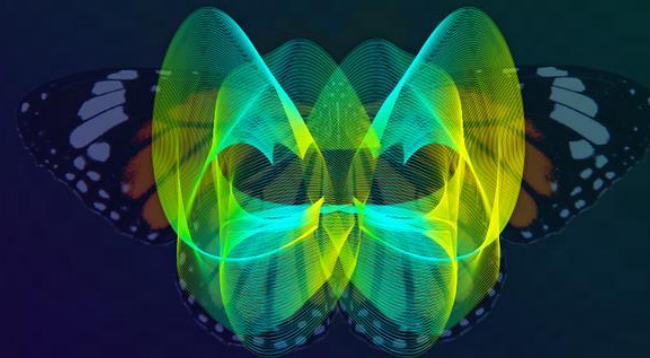
..... stands for

**There Are Thousands Of
Alternatives**



Abbreviations.com

The **Butterfly Effect** is the idea that one small effect could have large consequences.



Source: Think



Presentation IV :
**UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Development Goals (SDGs)
- Follow-up and Review (FuR)**

June 2019



Contents

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3. UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF)	84
4. Voluntary National Review (VNR)	88
Useful links and references	89

2030 Roadmap

: 2015 & 2016-2030

Dates	Follow-up schedule
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addis Ababa (July) – NY SDGs (Sept. 25) - Paris (Dec.)
2016 - 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2016-2018 HLPF under ECOSOC (7월) 2019 HLPF under ECOSOC (July) and UNGA (Sept.) – <i>Climate Summit (9.23), SDGs (9.24-25) and Financing for Development (9.26-27)</i>
2020 – 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020 UN 75th Anniversary Special General Assembly 2020 - 2023 HLPF under ECOSOC 2023 HLPF under ECOSOC and UNGA
2024 - 2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2024 - 2026 HLPF under ECOSOC 2023 HLPF under ECOSOC and UNGA
2028 - 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2028 - 2029 HLPF under ECOSOC 2030 HLPF under ECOSOC and UNGA

Post-SDGs Standard-setting Process (2016-2019)

Dates / Venue	Meetings and Outcome
2016 May 23-24, Istanbul, Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Humanitarian Summit
2016 Oct. 17-20, Quito, Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN HABITAT III – UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development – New Urban Agenda (NUA)
2018 April 24-25, New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN High-level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace
2018 May 24, Geneva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN SG’s Agenda for Disarmament – Securing our Common Future
2018 Dec. 10, Marrakech, Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
2018 Dec. 17, New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Compact on Refugees

Annual UN Meeting on SDGs

Dates / Venue	Meetings and Outcome
March, Bangkok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)
July, New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) and Voluntary National Review (VNR)
Sept., New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN General Assembly
Sept.-Oct., Rotation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Sub-regional Multi-stakeholder Forum on Sustainable Development
Nov. – Dec., Rotation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference of Parties (COP)-UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The background features a solid blue color with two large, semi-circular decorative elements. Each element consists of a series of concentric, slightly overlapping segments that create a fan-like or sunburst effect. One such element is positioned in the upper right corner, and another is in the lower left corner.

UN 2030 Agenda Follow-up and Review (FuR)

Transforming our World

: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Section	Contents	No of Paragraph	
Preamble	People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership		
Declaration (1-53)	Introduction	1-6	
	Our Vision	7-9	
	Our shared principles and commitments	10-13	
	Our world today	14-17	
	The new agenda	18-38	
	Means of implementation	39-46	
	Follow-up and review	47-48	
	A call for action to change our world	49-53	
Sustainable Development Goals and targets (54-59)		54-58	
	SDG 1-17 and Targets	59	
	Finance	17.1-17.5	
	Technology	17.6	
	Capacity-building	17.9	
	Trade	17.10-17.12	
	Systemic Issues	<i>Policy and Institutional Coherence</i>	17.13-17.15
		<i>Multi-stake holder partnerships</i>	17.16-17.17
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>		17.18-17.19	
Means of implementation and the Global Partnership		60-71	
Follow-up and review (72-91)		72-77	
	National level	78-79	
	Regional level	80-81	
	Global level	82-91	

Follow-up and Review (FuR) – Multi-level

Level	Paragraphs	Meetings and Outcome
National	78-79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as practicable ambitious • Regular and inclusive reviews • national and sub-national levels • from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, • National parliaments and public institutions
Regional	80-81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and sub-regional levels • United Nations regional commissions
Global	82-91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level Political Forum (HLPF) • Voluntary National Review (VNR)

SDGs Follow-up and Review (72-91)

National level

78. We encourage all Member States to develop as soon as practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda. These can support the transition to the Sustainable Development Goals and build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.
79. We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

SDGs Follow-up and Review (72-91)

Regional Level

80. Follow-up and review at the regional and sub-regional levels can, as appropriate, provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets. We welcome in this respect the cooperation of regional and sub-regional commissions and organizations. Inclusive regional processes will draw on national-level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the high-level political forum on sustainable development.
81. Recognizing the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, we encourage all Member States to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage. United Nations regional commissions are encouraged to continue supporting Member States in this regard.

High Level Political Forum (HLPF)

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

- 🌐 **Dates :** 8 Days in July (2013-2019) / 2 Days in September (2019)
- 🌐 **Venue :** UN Headquarters in New York
- 🌐 **Hosted :** UN Economic and Social Council (Annual)
UN General Assembly (2019)
- 🌐 **Secretariat :** [The Office for Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development](#) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) **STRUCTURE**
- 🌐 Annual HLPF under the UN ECOSOC
- for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment.



**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

High Level Political Forum (HLPF)

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

- The establishment of the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was mandated in 2012 by the outcome document of the [United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development \(Rio+20\), "The Future We Want"](#). The format and organizational aspects of the Forum are outlined in [General Assembly resolution 67/290](#).
- The Forum meets annually under the auspices of the [Economic and Social Council](#) for eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment and every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the [General Assembly](#) for two days.
- The Forum's first meeting was [held on 24 September 2013](#). It replaced the [Commission on Sustainable Development](#), which had met annually since 1993.
- The HLPF is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow-up and review of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) at the global level. [General Assembly resolution 70/299](#) provides further guidance on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
- The Forum adopts intergovernmentally negotiated political declarations.
- As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda encourages member states to “conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven” (paragraph 79). These national reviews are expected to serve as a basis for the regular reviews by the HLPF. As stipulated in paragraph 84 of the 2030 Agenda, regular reviews by the HLPF are to be voluntary, state-led, undertaken by both developed and developing countries, and shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

Objectives

In accordance with General Assembly [resolutions 66/288](#) and [67/290](#), the Forum, consistent with its universal intergovernmental character, shall:

- a. provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development;
- b. enhance integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels;
- c. provide a dynamic platform for regular dialogue and for stocktaking and agenda-setting to advance sustainable development;
- d. have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda, ensuring the appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges;
- e. follow up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments contained in [Agenda 21](#), the [Johannesburg Plan of Implementation](#), the [Barbados Programme of Action](#), the [Mauritius Strategy](#) and [The Future We Want](#) and, as appropriate, relevant outcomes of other United Nations summits and conferences, including the outcome of the [Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries](#) as well as their respective means of implementation;
- f. encourage high-level system-wide participation of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and invite to participate, as appropriate, other relevant multilateral financial and trade institutions and treaty bodies, within their respective mandates and in accordance with United Nations rules and provisions;
- g. improve cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system on sustainable development programmes and policies;
- h. promote transparency and implementation by further enhancing the consultative role and participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders at the international level in order to better make use of their expertise, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of discussions;
- i. promote the sharing of best practices and experiences relating to the implementation of sustainable development and, on a voluntary basis, facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned;
- j. strengthen the science-policy interface through review of documentation, bringing together dispersed information and assessments, including in the form of a global sustainable development report, building on existing assessments;
- k. enhance evidence-based decision-making at all levels and contribute to strengthening ongoing capacity-building for data collection and analysis in developing countries; and
- l. promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies.

UN HLPF Timeline (2013-2019)

Year	Theme
2013	Building the future we want: from Rio+20 to the post-2015 development agenda
2014	Achieving the MDGs and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the SDGs
2015	Strengthening integration, implementation and review - the HLPF after 2015
2016	Ensuring that no one is left behind
2017	Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world SDG 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17
2018	Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies SDG 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17
2019	Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality SDG 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17

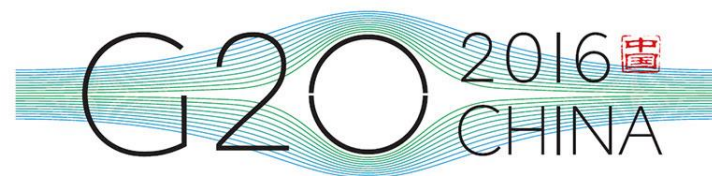
HLPF Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2016-2019


(2) indicates 2nd VNR

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Not yet decided
Northeast Asia	China South Korea	Japan		Mongolia	North Korea	
Southeast Asia	Philippines	Indonesia Malaysia Thailand	Laos Singapore Vietnam	Timor Leste Cambodia Indonesia (2) Philippines (2)		Myanmar Brunei
South Asia		Afghanistan Bangladesh India Maldives Nepal	Bhutan Sri Lanka	Pakistan		
Central Asia		Tajikistan		Kazakhstan Turkmenistan		Kyrgyzstan Uzbekistan.
Total	3	10	5	8	1	4

G20 and SDGs

- **G20 (Seoul, Korea 2010) Development Working Group**
- **G20 (Hangzhou, China, 2015) Action Plan on SDGs**
- **Sustainable Development Sectors**
 - Infrastructure,
 - Agriculture,
 - Food Security and Nutrition,
 - Human Resource Development and Employment,
 - Financial Inclusion and Remittances,
 - Domestic Resource Mobilization,
 - Industrialization,
 - Inclusive Business,
 - Energy,
 - Trade and Investment,
 - Anti-Corruption,
 - International Financial Architecture,
 - Growth Strategies,
 - Climate Finance and Green Finance,
 - Innovation, and
 - Global Health





Presentation V :
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
SDGs and Multi-stakeholder Partnership
and Major Groups and Other Stakeholders
(MGOS)

June 2019



Contents

1. Multi-stakeholder and MGOS in the 2030 Agenda	92
2. Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGOS)	97
3. SDGs and Multi-stakeholder Partnerships	102
Useful Websites	107



Multi-stakeholder and MGOS in the 2030 Agenda

Multi-stakeholder in the 2030 Agenda

Section	
Preamble	Partnership
Introduction	Para. 6
Our Vision	
Our shared principles and commitments	
New Agenda	
SDG and Targets	Target 17.16-17.17
Means of Implementation and Global Partnership	Para. 65, 70,
Follow-up and review	Para. 74 (d), 79, 84, 85, 89

Multi-stakeholder in the 2030 Agenda

● Preamble

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

● Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

Multi-stakeholder in the 2030 Agenda

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- A17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

National Level

- 79. We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

Targets and Indicators on MSHP (Target 17.16-17.17)

Multi-stakeholder partnerships	Global Indicators
<p>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p>	<p>17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p>
<p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p>17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships</p>

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Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGOS)

9 Major Groups

9 Major Groups (1992)

1. Children and Youth

2. Farmers

3. Workers and Trade Unions

4. Women

5. Indigenous Peoples

6. NGO

7. Local Authorities

8. Business and Industry

9. Scientific and Technological Community

Clustering of Major Groups



Major Groups and Other Stakeholders at the UN HLPF

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/mgos>

1. [BUSINESS & INDUSTRY](#)
2. [CHILDREN & YOUTH](#)
3. [FARMERS](#)
4. [INDIGENOUS PEOPLES](#)
5. [LOCAL AUTHORITIES](#)
6. [NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS](#)
7. [SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY](#)
8. [WOMEN](#)
9. [WORKERS & TRADE UNIONS](#)
10. [PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES](#)
11. [VOLUNTEERS](#)
12. [AGEING](#)
13. [EDUCATION AND ACADEMIA](#)

9 Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGOS)

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/majorgroups/about>

1. Children and Youth
2. Farmers
3. Workers and Trade Unions
4. Women
5. Indigenous Peoples
6. NGO
7. Local Authorities
8. Business and Industry (Private Sector)
9. Scientific and Technological Community

Other stake-holders

1. Volunteers
 2. Persons with disabilities
 3. Ageing
 4. Education and Academia
-
1. Migrants
 2. LGBTIQ
 3. Dalits

NGO Major Group

<http://www.ngomg.org/>

The NGO Major Group is tasked with facilitating the participation and enhancing the engagement of non-governmental organizations in the processes directly and indirectly related to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF).

When possible, we work to organize positions on behalf of the members to be delivered in various UN spaces. Because of the diversity of voices and perspectives within this group, we are organized around thematic clusters which act as hubs of expertise on numerous issues and/or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



SDGs and Multi-stakeholder Partnerships (MSPH)

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/partnerships/>
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdinaction>

UN Partnerships



- SDG Media Zone
- SDG MEDIA COMPACT
- Mobile Industry
- Advertising Industry
- Creative Community
- Spotlight Initiative





SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY FOR ALL



HESI HIGHER EDUCATION
SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE



**End Violence
Against Children**

THE GLOBAL **PARTNERSHIP**



**EVERY WOMAN
EVERY CHILD**

FOR HEALTHY AND EMPOWERED WOMEN,
CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Partnership Accelerator



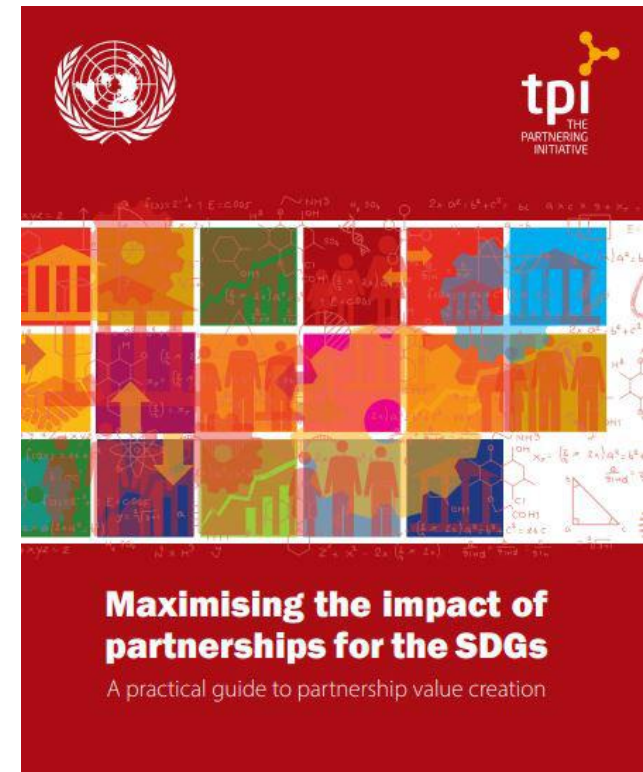
PARTNERSHIP ACCELERATOR 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- The 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator is an initiative aimed at accelerating and scaling up effective partnering across all stakeholders to deliver transformational impact for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Partnerships for sustainable development are multi-stakeholder initiatives voluntarily undertaken by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, major groups and others stakeholders whose efforts are contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Maximizing the impact of partnerships for the SDGs

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/guidebook>

- The Initiative by the UN DESA.
- The purpose of this guidebook is to support organizations and partnerships to maximize the value created by collaboration towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- This is a practical guide focused on maximizing the value of partnership and not a comprehensive exploration of cross-sector partnerships. It is intended to complement and extend other more detailed accounts of the principles and practice of cross-sector partnership.



Useful Websites

- UN Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGOS)
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/mgos>
- UN Multi-stakeholder partnerships
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/partnerships/>
- UN Multi-stakeholder partnerships and voluntary commitment
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdinaction>
- Partnerships Platform
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/>
- NGO Major Group
<http://www.ngomg.org/>





Presentation VI :
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
SDGs and Civil Society Organizations
(CSOs)

June 2019



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5. Role of CSOs	126
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Useful Websites	136

Civil Society and UN

<https://www.un.org/en/sections/resources-different-audiences/civil-society/>

Civil Society and the UN



- Civil society is the “third sector” of society, along with government and business. It comprises civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- The UN recognizes the importance of partnering with civil society, because it advances the Organization’s ideals, and helps support its work.



Finding Global
Solutions for
Global Problems

UN HEADQUARTERS,
NEW YORK
22-23 AUGUST 2018



— THE 67TH —
UN DPI / NGO
CONFERENCE

The 67th DPI/NGO Conference ♦ 22 - 23 August 2018 ♦ New York, USA

#UNNGO2018

“We the Peoples... Together Finding Global Solutions for Global Problems”

NGO and the UN : CoNGO

- **Art. 71 of the UN Charter**

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with **non-governmental organizations** which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.



UN Working with Civil Society

<https://www.un.org/en/sections/resources-different-audiences/civil-society/>

Working with the UN System

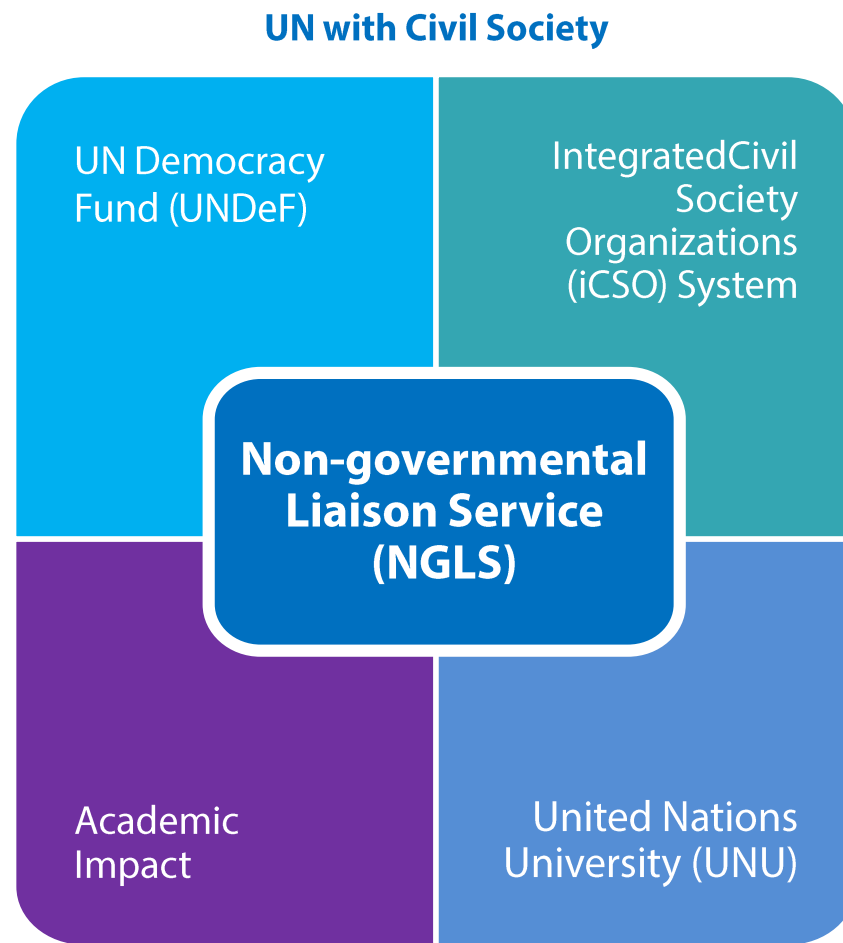
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can participate in the work of the UN in one of two ways: either through consultative status with the [Economic and Social Council \(ECOSOC\)](#), or association with the UN [Department of Global Communications \(DGC\)](#) (formerly DPI).

Consultative status with ECOSOC

Consultative status with the Economic and Social Council provides NGOs with access to not only ECOSOC, but also to its many subsidiary bodies, to the various human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, ad-hoc processes on small arms, as well as special events organized by the [President of the General Assembly](#).

There are [three types](#) of ECOSOC consultative status for NGOs. ECOSOC consultative status is [separate and distinct](#) from association with DGC.

[Apply for consultative status with ECOSOC](#)





Civil Society in the 2030 Agenda

Civil Society in the 2030 Agenda

Section	Appearance
Preamble	
Introduction	Para. 6
Our Vision	
Our shared principles and commitments	
Our World Today	
New Agenda	
Means of Implementation	Para. 41,
A Call for Action to Change the World	Para. 52
SDG and Targets	Target 17.17
Means of Implementation and Global Partnership	Para. 60
Follow-up and review	Para 79, 84,

CSOs at the 2030 Agenda

- **Means of implementation**

39. The scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a revitalized Global Partnership to ensure its implementation. We fully commit to this. This Partnership will work in a spirit of global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

- **A call for action to change our world**

52. “We the peoples” are the celebrated opening words of the Charter of the United Nations. It is “we the peoples” who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as parliaments, the United Nations system and other international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community – and all people. Millions have already engaged with, and will own, this Agenda. It is an Agenda of the people, by the people and for the people – and this, we believe, will ensure its success.

CSOs at the 2030 Agenda

- **Means of implementation and the Global Partnership**

60. We reaffirm our strong commitment to the full implementation of this new Agenda. We recognize that we will not be able to achieve our ambitious Goals and targets without a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership and comparably ambitious means of implementation. The revitalized Global Partnership will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

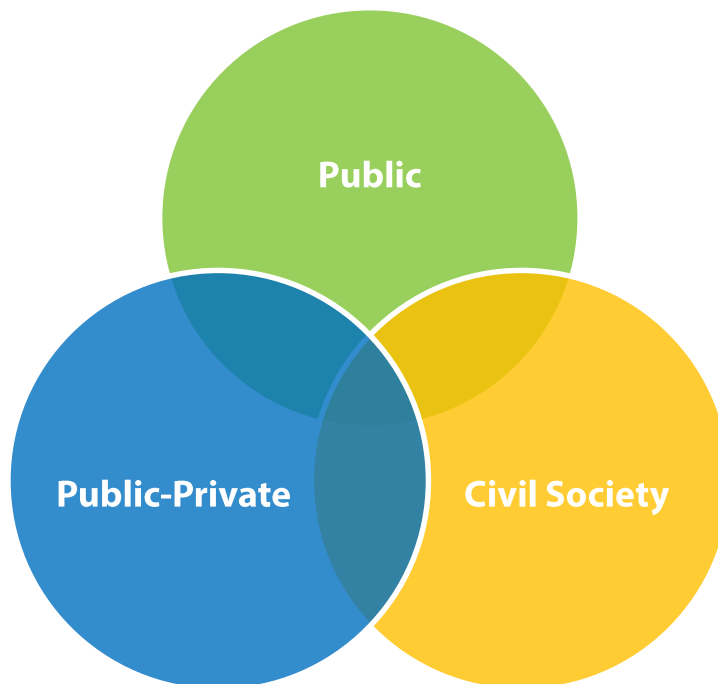
- **Follow-up and review - National level**

79. We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

Civil Society in the 2030 Agenda

- Multi-stakeholder partnerships** 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

- PPC Partnership**



The background is a solid blue color. In the upper right and lower left corners, there are faint, semi-transparent circular gear-like patterns. Each gear is composed of several curved segments radiating from a central point, resembling a stylized sun or a gear with a circular center.

Civil Society in the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=25321>

Multi-stakeholder partnerships Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC)



Global Partnership
for Effective Development
Co-operation



부산세계개발원조총회
**4th High Level Forum
on Aid Effectiveness**
29 Nov – 1 Dec 2011, Busan, Korea

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) is a multi-stakeholder platform to advance the effectiveness of development efforts by all actors, to deliver results that are long-lasting and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The work of the Global Partnership is based on four principles of effective development co-operation including country ownership, a focus on results, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and mutual accountability.

These principles were agreed in 2011 by more than 160 countries and 50+ organisations in the Busan Partnership Agreement, the outcome of the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea.

Civil society and Busan Partnership for EDC (2011)

22. Civil society organisations (CSOs) play a vital role in enabling people to claim their rights, in promoting rights-based approaches, in shaping development policies and partnerships, and in overseeing their implementation. They also provide services in areas that are complementary to those provided by states.

Recognising this, we will:

- a. Implement fully our respective commitments to enable CSOs to exercise their roles as independent development actors, with a particular focus on an enabling environment, consistent with agreed international rights, that maximises the contributions of CSOs to development.
- b. Encourage CSOs to implement practices that strengthen their accountability and their contribution to development effectiveness, guided by the Istanbul Principles and the International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness.

PRINCIPLES FOR CSO



DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

<https://www.csopartnership.org/single-post/2018/02/15/Istanbul-Principles-for-CSO-Development-Effectiveness>

1. Respect and promote human rights and social justice
 2. Embody gender equality and equity while promoting women's and girls rights
 3. Focus on people's empowerment, democratic ownership and participation
 4. Promote environmental sustainability
 5. Practice transparency and accountability
 6. Pursue equitable partnerships and solidarity
 7. Create and share knowledge and commit to mutual understanding
 8. Commit to realizing positive sustainable change.
- The Istanbul Principles are a statement of common values and approaches to guide CSO work, with adaptability to highly diverse and different country context and CSO approaches. They have universal application to CSO roles and practices in all settings, including conflict situations, in different areas of work from service delivery to policy advocacy, and along a continuum from humanitarian emergencies to long-term development.
 - They encapsulate principles from different international agreements and agreements on development that we wish to apply as a foundation for CSOs to reflect upon, evaluate, and continuously improve, their development effectiveness and practice.
 - The eight principles for development effectiveness is a product of a two-year consultations with CSOs, partners, governments, donors, South-South cooperators and emerging national economies The Istanbul Principles also form part of CSOs commitment to the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

Terminologies about CSOs



Acronyms of CSOs



NGO	Non-governmental
NPO	Non-Profitable
CSO	Civil Society, Civil or Civic
PVO	Voluntary
CBO	Community-based
FBO	Faith-based

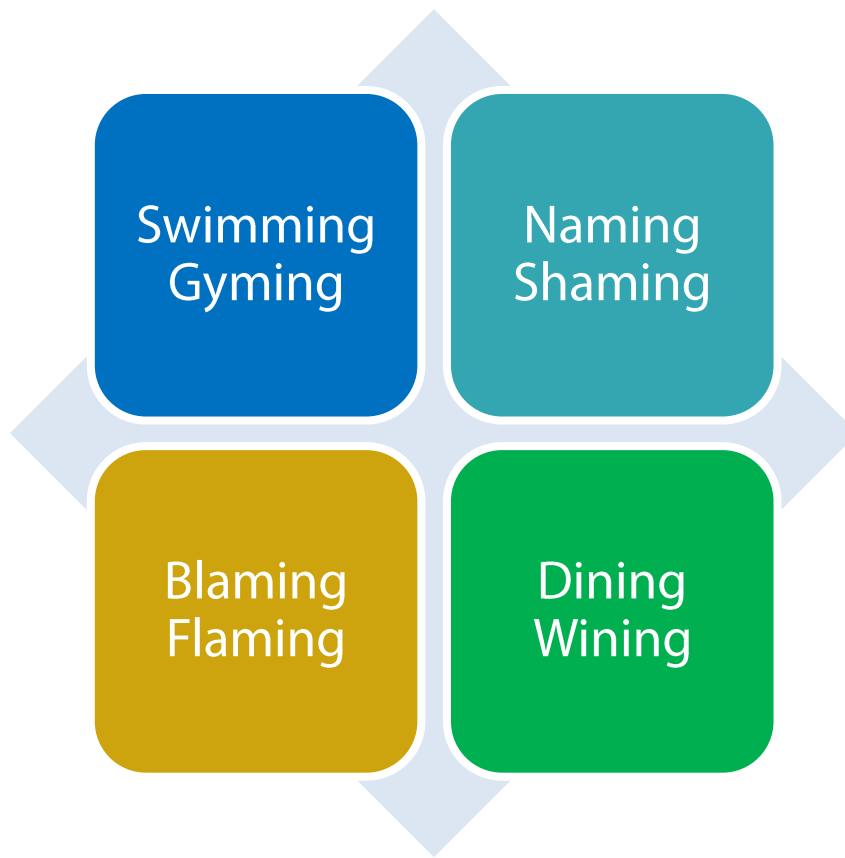
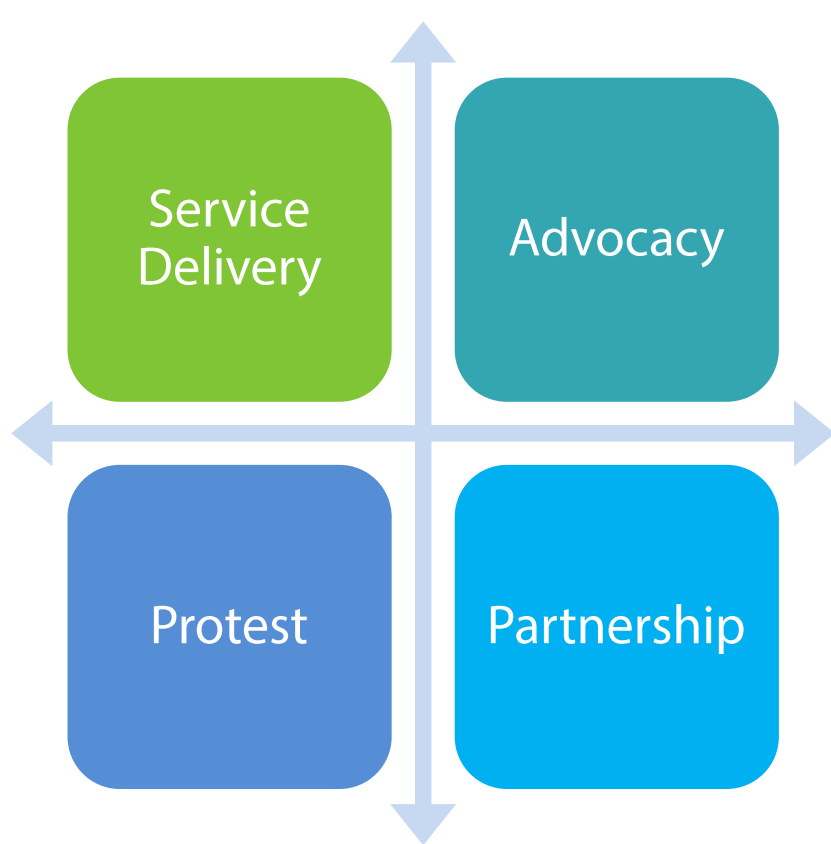
Different Meanings and Characteristics

- **Near**
governmental
organization
 - ONGO : Conference of NGOs
 - GONGO : Government-organized NGO
 - DONGO : Donor-organized NGO
- **Next**
governmental
officer
 - BINGO : Business-interested NGO
 - FLAMINGO : Flash-minded NGO
- Non-**governable**
organization

Role of CSO



Role of CSO and Actions



Role of CSO and Dog



Pet Dog



**Watch /
Barking
Dog**



Bull Dog

Smart Dog



CSOs Actions on SDGs

	Domestic	International
Services Delivery		
Advocacy (Monitoring, campaign, etc.)		
Protest		
Partnership		

The background features a solid blue color with two large, semi-circular decorative elements. Each element consists of a solid blue inner circle and a series of radial lines extending outwards, creating a fan-like or sunburst pattern. One such pattern is located in the top right corner, and another is in the bottom left corner.

International CSO Networks on SDGs

CSOs Networks in Asia Pacific



Asia Development Alliance (ADA)
www.ADA2030.org



ASIA CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERSHIP FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (APSD)

Asia CSO Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD)



Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism

Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Platform (APRCM)
<http://asiapacificcem.org/>

CSOs Networks in Asia Pacific

 <p>CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation</p>	<p>CIVICUS www.civicus.org</p>
 <p>Global Call to Action Against Poverty People Rising To End Inequalities</p>	<p>Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) www.GCAP.global</p>
 <p>TAP NETWORK</p>	<p>Transparency, Accountability and Participation (TAP) Network www.TAPNetwork2030.org</p>
 <p>forus CONNECT SUPPORT INFLUENCE</p>	<p>Forus International www.forus-international.org</p>
 <p>ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) www.Action4SD.org</p>
 <p>TOGETHER 2030</p>	<p>Together 2030 www.together2030.org</p>

Action for Sustainable Development

<https://action4sd.org/>



ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



In 2015, the world's political leaders signed a series of agreements in which they promised to begin a critical shift away from the current unsustainable and unjust development models. People around the world have called for a new approach that places them and the planet at the heart and centre of development. We must now shift how much we produce and consume, how we trade and invest, how we create and distribute wealth, how we use and preserve natural resources and how we resource our development.

We come together to inspire and commit to actions that empower all peoples, especially those who have been marginalised; and in order to collectively tackle the root causes of inequality, injustice, poverty, environmental degradation and climate change. We want a world where social and environmental development justice is assured and all people are able to live in a prosperous, healthy and peaceful environment.

UN SDGS Action Campaign

<https://sdgactioncampaign.org>



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ACTION
CAMPAIGN

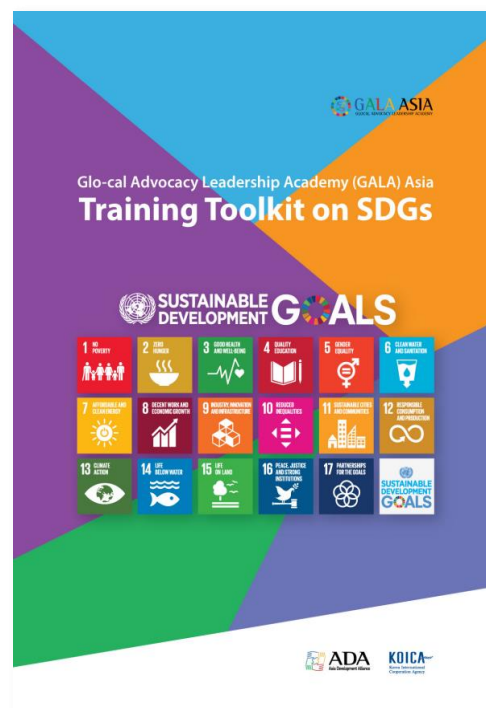
The United Nations SDG Action Campaign is a special initiative of the UN Secretary-General administered by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and mandated to support the UN system-wide and the Member States on advocacy and public engagement in the SDG implementation.

Building on innovative and impactful engagement techniques deployed since 2002, the UN SDG Action Campaign intends to create awareness about the 2030 Agenda, empower and inspire people across the world to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while generating political will, and help make the Goals attainable by 2030.

Glo-cal Advocacy Leadership Academy (GALA)

www.ADA2030.org

GALA is a training program of the ADA to enhance advocacy capacity of CSO middle-level leaders who engage in the SDGs for peaceful, just, inclusive and sustainable societies in Asia.



UN SDGs Action Campaign

The UN SDG Action Campaign commits to:

- Engage stakeholders and individuals to support member states and UN Country Teams in the SDGs implementation through direct people's engagement
- Encourage public ownership of the SDGs in every country through creative and innovative communications, campaigning and policy advocacy
- Sponsor people-driven processes to strengthen accountability mechanism and monitor SDG progress through generation/collection of data, evidence, and sentiment about the impact of the SDGs

UN SDG ACTION CAMPAIGN INITIATIVES

[MY World 2030](#) is an adaptable platform for citizen-generated data and engagement with the SDGs.

MY World 2030 allows people from around the world to tell the UN what they are passionate about in the SDG agenda and offer a gauge of perceived progress until 2030.

Sharing human stories behind the data

- [Humans of MY World](#)

Inspiring action with innovation and data

- Data playground exhibitions

Creating space for citizen input

- [World We Want](#)



Presentation VII :
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16
- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

June 2019



Contents

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16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Targets

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of **violence** and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of **violence against and torture of children**
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 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
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 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**
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Indicators for 12 Targets

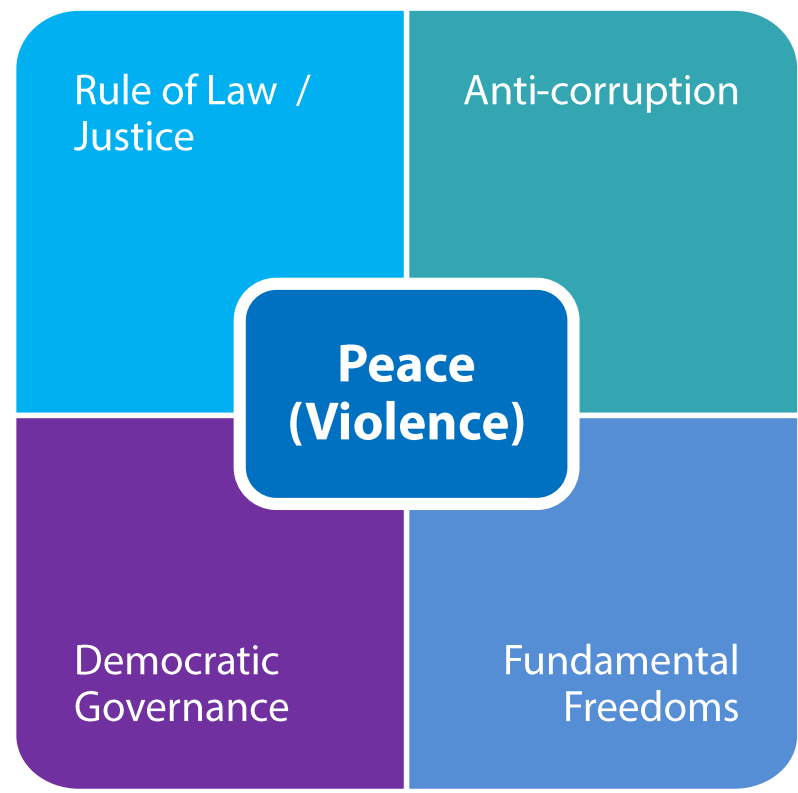
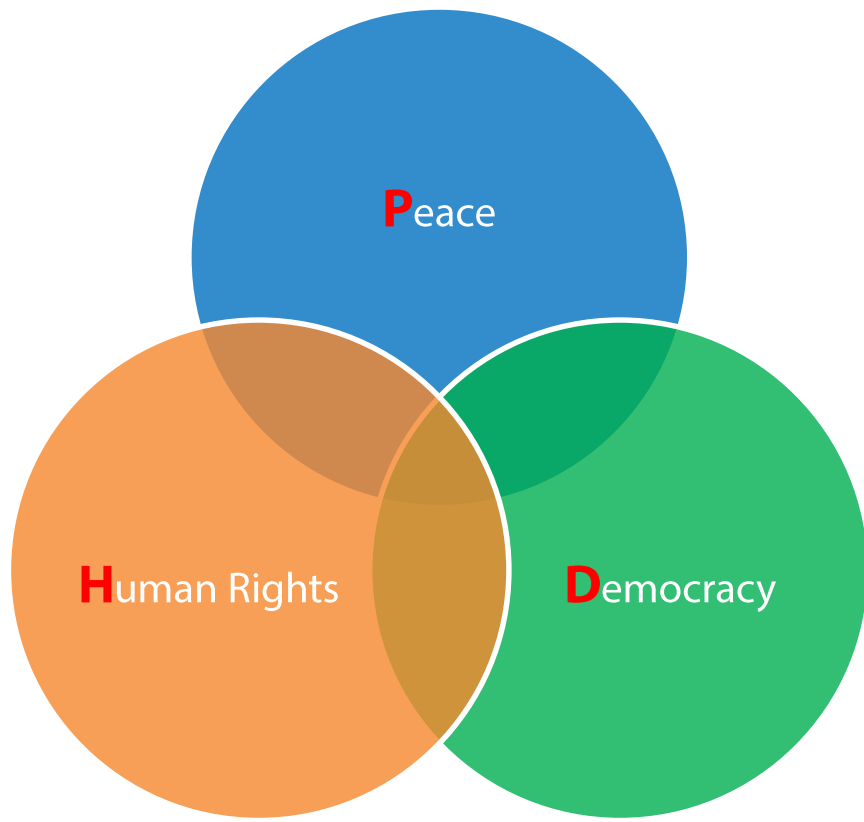
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
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	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Indicators for 12 Targets

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
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	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.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

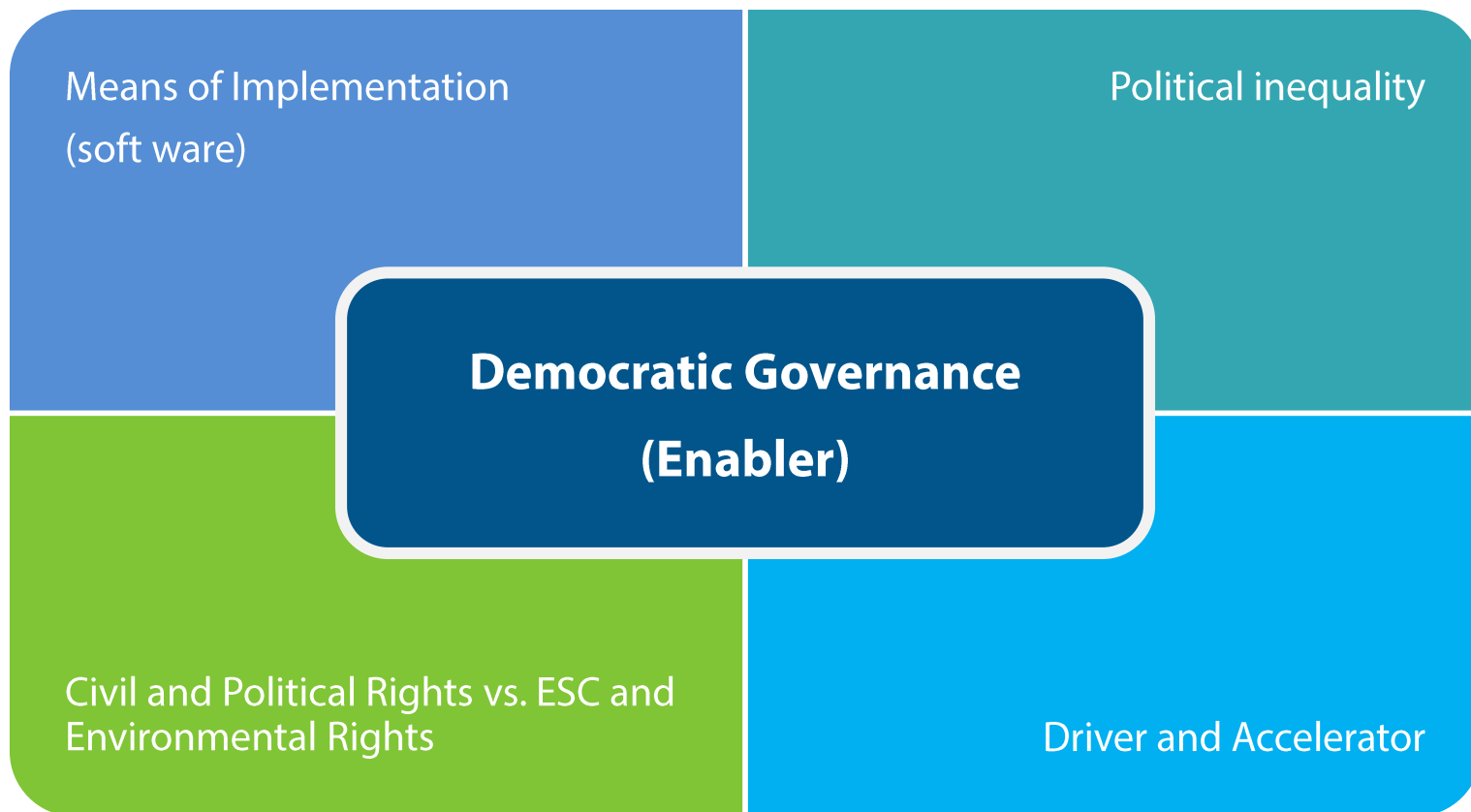
SDG 16 – PHD and 5 Pillars



SDG 16 and 5 Pillars

5 Pillars	Related Targets
Peace (Violence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence (16.1) • Violence against children (16.2) • Illicit arms flow (16.4) • Violence, terrorism and crime (16.a)
Rule of Law / Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of Law (16.3) • Access to justice (16.3) • Legal registration (16.9)
Anti-corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption and bribery (16.5) • Illicit financial flow and stolen asset (16.4)
Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic Institution (16.6) • Democratic decision-making (16.7) • Global democratic governance (17.8)
Human Rights / Freedoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Access to information (16.10) • Fundamental Freedoms (16.10)

Contextual understanding about SDG 16



<p>Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic and good governance • “Friends of governance” • Human rights-based approach
<p>Means and Tool</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 (Means of Implementation, Mol) • Hardware (Finance, technology, capacity-building, trade and systemic Issues)
<p>Political inequality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gender inequality (goal 5), • economic inequality (10), • education inequality (goal 4), • climate inequality (13),
<p>Civil and Political Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights (SDG 1-15)
<p>Driver and Accelerator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong institution (16.6) • Decision-making (16.7) • Global governance (16.8)

**“Accordingly, we will not enjoy development without security,
we will not enjoy security without development, and we will
not enjoy either without respect for human rights”**

Kofi Annan



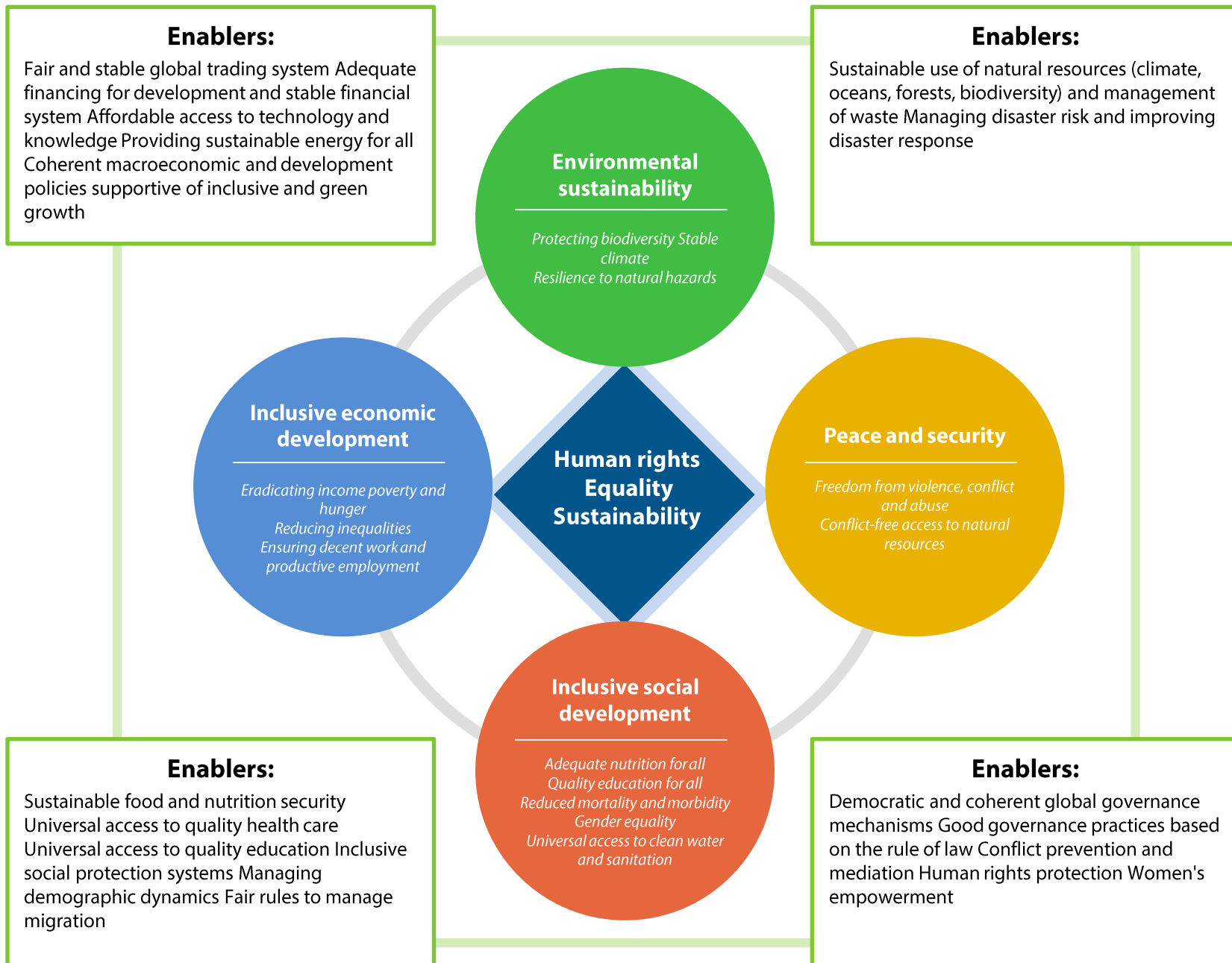
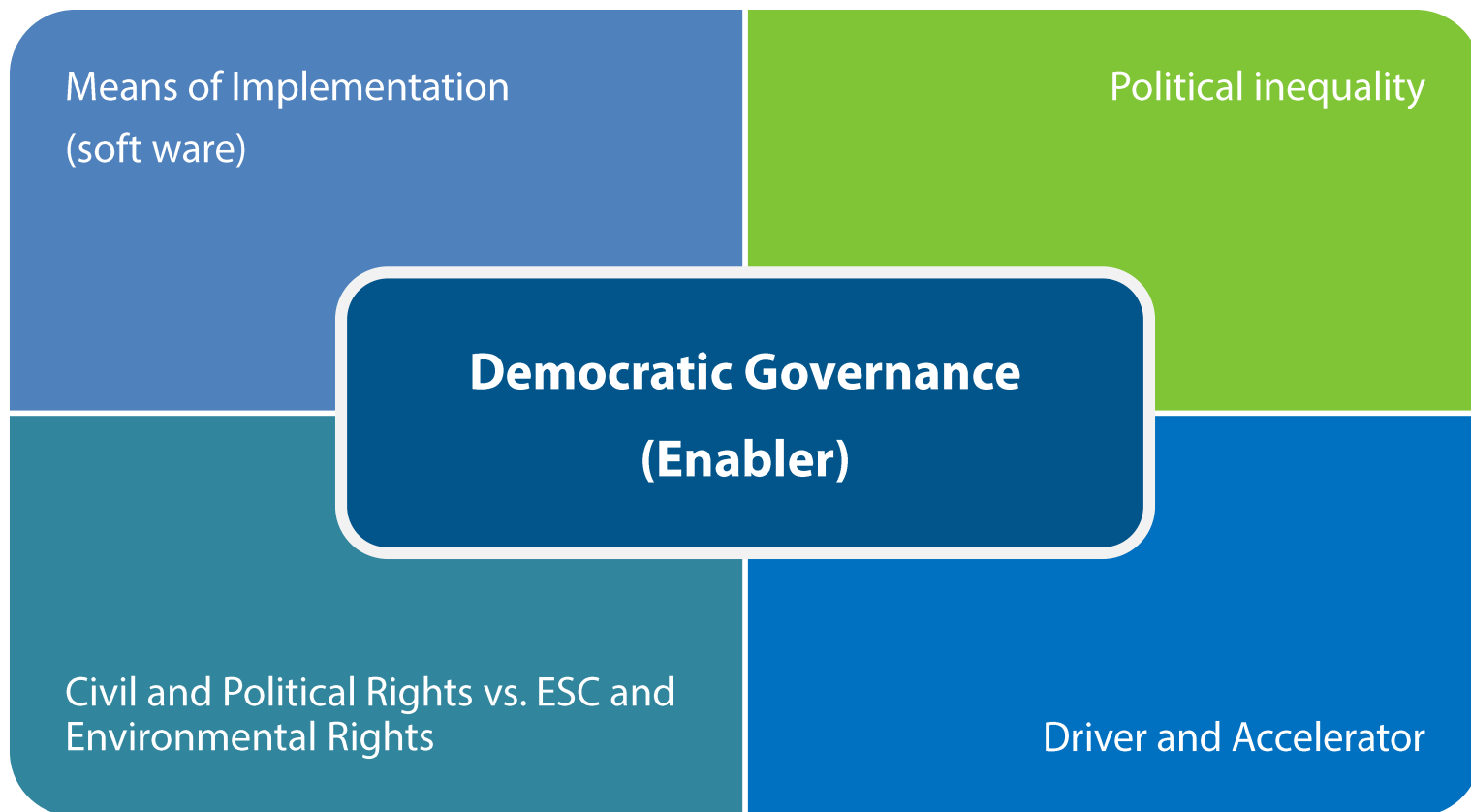


Figure 1. An integrated framework for realizing the "future we want for all" in the post-2015 UN development agenda

Major Initiatives/Partnerships on SDG 16



SDG 16 International Initiatives

International Organizations	Global Partnership (Multistake holders)	CSOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN DESA ▪ UNDP ▪ UN OHCHR ▪ UN ODC ▪ UN SC ▪ UNESCO ▪ OECD ▪ IDLO ▪ IDEA ▪ Community of Democracies (CoD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on SDG 16 ▪ Friends of Governance ▪ Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies ▪ Data Initiative ▪ SDG 16+ Forum ▪ Open Government Partnership (OPG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TAP Network ▪ CIVICUS ▪ Forus ▪ GPPAC ▪ SaferWorld ▪ Transparency International (TI) ▪ IEP – Positive Peace Report ▪ ADA ▪ ADN

ULAANBAATAR DEMOCRACY FORUM (UBDF) 2019

Promoting Peace, Human Rights and Democracy
through UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16+:
Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia



Organized By:



Partners:



Holiday Inn Hotel in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia / 26-28 Feb. (Tue.-Thu.), 2019



SDG ACCOUNTABILITY HANDBOOK
A Practical Guide for Civil Society

TAP NETWORK
Transparency, Accountability & Participation for 2030 Agenda

ADVOCACY: JUSTICE AND THE SDGs
How to Translate International Justice Commitments into National Reform

TAP NETWORK
Transparency, Accountability & Participation for 2030 Agenda

DELIVERING THE 2030 AGENDA COMMITMENT
TO PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES



**THE ROADMAP FOR PEACEFUL,
JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES**
A CALL TO ACTION TO CHANGE OUR WORLD

21 September 2017

PATHFINDERS
DELIVERING THE 2030 AGENDA COMMITMENT
TO PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

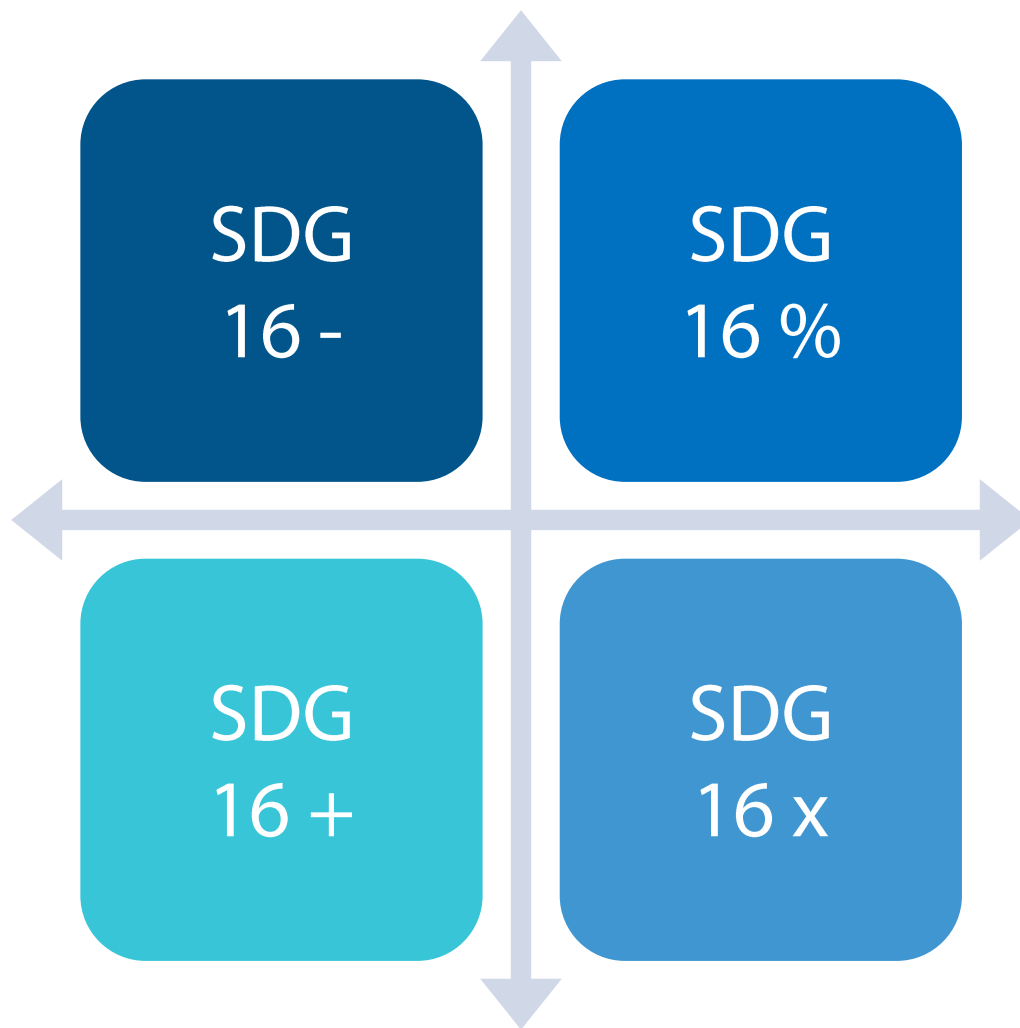


STAND UP FOR SDG16+
THE PATH TO HLPF 2019



**Sixteen
Plus Forum**

4 Approaches on SDG 16



4 Approaches on SDG 16

Approach	Description	Cases
SDG 16-	No or a few targets selected for implementation and reporting	SDG 16 ignored or in many VNR reports
SDG 16%	Reduced to one or two pillars only (violence, rule of law, human rights, etc.)	
SDG 16+	Address SDG 16 target(s) together with target(s) of the other goals	Nexus Approach Pathfinder
SDG 16x	Consider SDG 16 as cross-cutting goal and mainstreaming SDG 16 into other goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights-based approach (HRBA) • Conflict-sensitive approach • Mainstreaming Inequality 5x10x16 : Inequality – gender (goal 5), economic (goal 10) and political inequality (goal 16) • SDG 16x17 : Mol (soft ware + hard ware)

SDG 18

- Laos - Lives Safe from UXO
- Cambodia – Mine Action
- UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOSSA)
- Life in Space
- UN SG's Agenda for Disarmament (2018)





Presentation VIII :
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
SDG 17 Partnership
for the Goals

June 2019



Contents

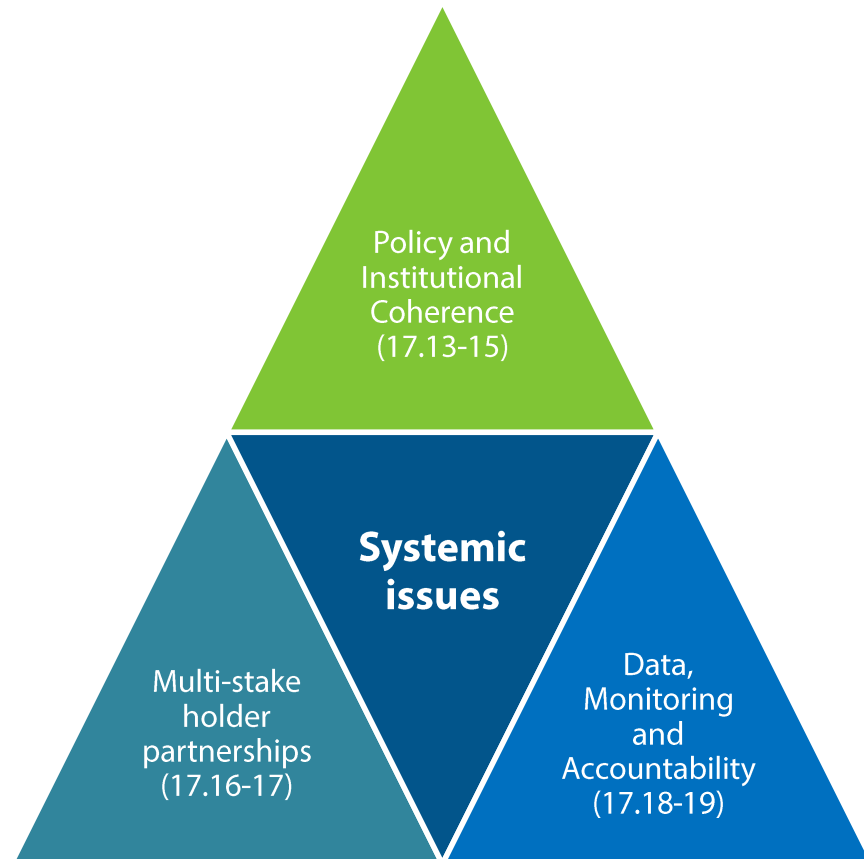
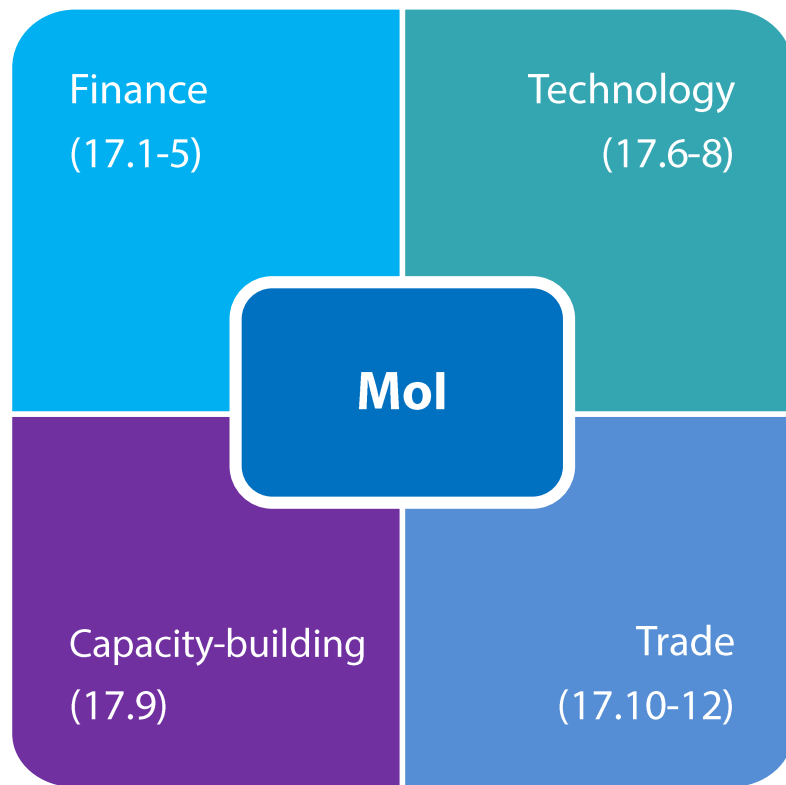
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17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Strengthen the means of implementation and
revitalize the global partnership for sustainable
development

SDG 17 – Means of Implementation (Mol)



Means of Implementation

- Finance (17.1-17.5)
- Technology (17.6-17.8)
- Capacity-building (17.9)
- Trade (17.10-17.12)

SDG 17 – Means of Implementation : Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries



SDG 17 – Means of Implementation : Technology

- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology



SDG 17 – Means of Implementation : Capacity-building and Trade

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

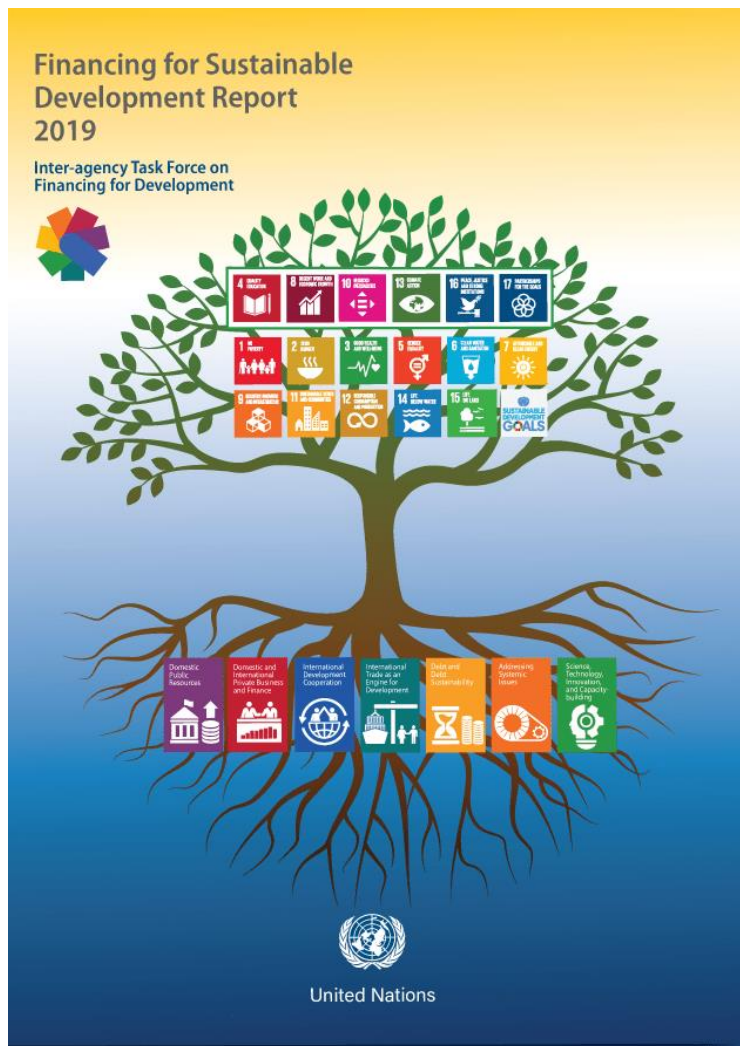
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access



Finance



- Domestic resource mobilization (17.1)
- 07.% of the Official Development Assistance / Gross National Income (ODA/GNI) (17.2)
- Additional financial resources from multiple sources (17.3)
- External debt (17.4)
- Investment (17.5)



FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

13-16 JULY 2015 · ADDIS ABABA · ETHIOPIA

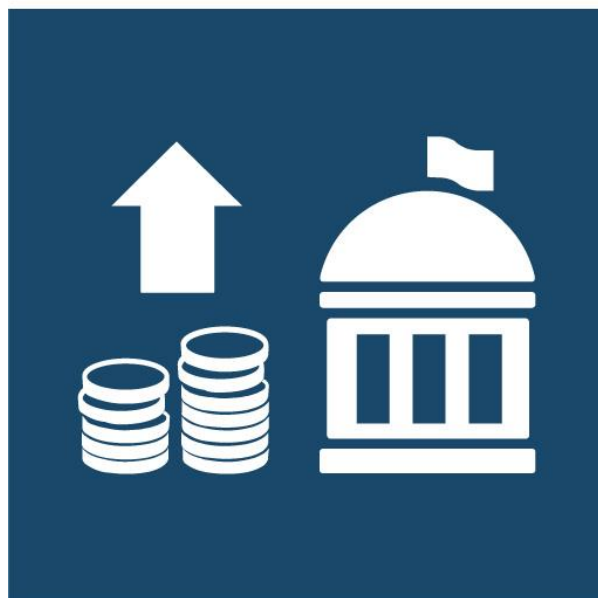
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION

Type of Financing for Development

	Public	Private
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODA • Foreign Debt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) • Remittance • International Trade
Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private bank saving • Domestic Trade

Finance – Domestic Resource Mobilization

TARGET **17.1**



**MOBILIZE RESOURCES
TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC
REVENUE COLLECTION**

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization
– Tax and other revenues (17.1)

Finance – ODA




TARGET **17.2**



**IMPLEMENT ALL
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE
COMMITMENTS**

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Finance – Additional resources

TARGET	17-3	TARGET	17-4	TARGET	17-5
					
	MOBILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ATTAINING DEBT SUSTAINABILITY		INVEST IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Finance – External Debt

TARGET **17.4**



**ASSIST DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES IN
ATTAINING DEBT
SUSTAINABILITY**

Long-term debt sustainability through Debt financing, Debt relief and Debt restructuring, External debt stress of the highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) (17.4)

Finance – Investment



Investment promotion regimes for the LDCs
(17.5)

Technology

TARGET 17-6



KNOWLEDGE SHARING
AND COOPERATION FOR
ACCESS TO SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND
INNOVATION

TARGET 17-7



PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE
TECHNOLOGIES
TO DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES

TARGET 17-8



STRENGTHEN THE
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY
AND INNOVATION
CAPACITY FOR LEAST
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

17.6 North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation – UN global technology facilitation mechanism (17.6)

17.7 Transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (17.7)

17.8 Science, technology and innovation - information and communications technology (ICT)

STI FORUM



Science, Technology & Innovation for
the Sustainable Development Goals

22-23 MARCH 2018 NEW DELHI



**SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY
AND
INNOVATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT**

18TH GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE



Capacity-building



Type of international development cooperation

- North-South
- South-South
- Triangular cooperation

Trade

**GOAL 17
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS**

WTO

**17-10
Promote a Universal
Trading System
under the WTO**

Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

#TARGETS4ACTION
TARGETS4ACTION.ORG



TARGET 17-10



PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL TRADING SYSTEM UNDER THE WTO

TARGET 17-11



INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

TARGET 17-12



REMOVE TRADE BARRIERS FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

- World Trade Organization (WTO Doha) Development Agenda (DDA) (17.10)
- Exports (17.11)
- Duty-free and quota-free market access (17.12)

Systemic Issues

- Policy and institutional coherence (17.13-17.15)
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships (17.16-17.17)
- Data, monitoring and accountability (17.18-17.19)

SDG 17 - Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Policy and Institutional Coherence

TARGET 17-13



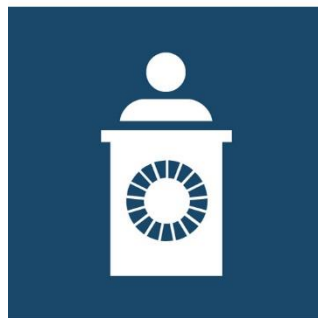
ENHANCE GLOBAL
MACROECONOMIC
STABILITY

TARGET 17-14



ENHANCE POLICY
COHERENCE FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

TARGET 17-15



RESPECT NATIONAL
LEADERSHIP TO
IMPLEMENT POLICIES
FOR THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Policy coherence for sustainable development
- Global macroeconomic stability
- National policy space and leadership

Multi-stakeholder Partnerships

TARGET 17-16



ENHANCE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TARGET 17-17



ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

- Knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources (17.16)
- Public, public-private and civil society partnerships (PPCP) (17.17)



**PARTNERSHIP
ACCELERATOR
2030 AGENDA**
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



SUPPORTING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS - ENSURING THAT NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND

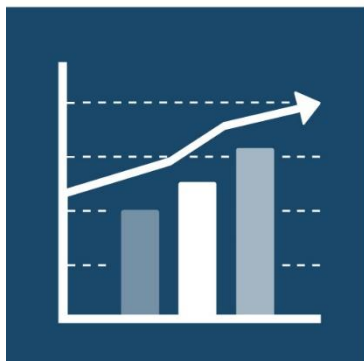
Data, Monitoring and Accountability

TARGET 17-18



**ENHANCE AVAILABILITY
OF RELIABLE DATA**

TARGET 17-19



**FURTHER DEVELOP
MEASUREMENTS OF
PROGRESS**

- Data : “By 2020, high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts” (17.18)
- Beyond GDP : “... complement gross domestic product, and statistical capacity-building” (17.19)

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SDG 17

Global Indicators

SDG 17 – Global Indicators

Finance	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

SDG 17 – Global Indicators

Technology	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
Capacity-building	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
Trade	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

SDG 17 – Global Indicators

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration



Presentation IX :
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
SDGs and Human Rights

June 2019



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Human Rights For All



UN and Human Rights

Human Rights: The third pillar of the United Nations

- **Peace and Security**
- **Development**
- **Human Rights**

Former Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, reflecting the inter-linked aims set out in the UN Charter:
There can be no peace without development, no development without peace, and neither without human rights.



The United Nations System

UN PRINCIPAL ORGANS





UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
TENTH ANNIVERSARY • 2006-2016



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

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Human Rights in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Human Rights at the 2030 Agenda

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	
Preamble	
Introduction	Para. 3
Our Vision	Para. 8
Our shared principles and commitments	Para. 10
New Agenda	Para. 19, 20 and 35
SDG and Targets	Target 4.7
Means of Implementation and Global Partnership	Para. 67
Follow-up and review	Para. 74 (e)

Human Rights at the 2030 Agenda

● Preamble

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the **human rights** of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

● Our Vision

8. We envisage a world of universal respect for **human rights** and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

Human Rights at the 2030 Agenda

Our shared principles and commitments

10. The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, international **human rights** treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome. It is informed by other instruments such as the **Declaration on the Right to Development**.

New Agenda

19. We reaffirm the importance of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, as well as other international instruments relating to **human rights** and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote **human rights** and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

Human Rights at the 2030 Agenda

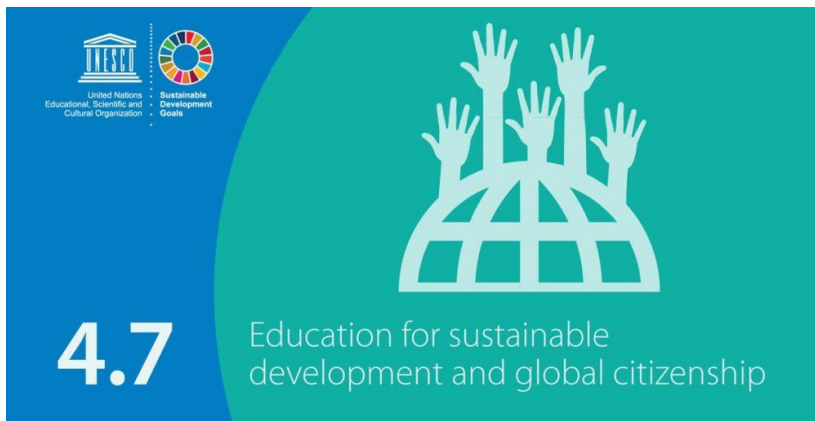
Means of Implementation and Global Partnership

67. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation. We acknowledge the diversity of the private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals. We call upon all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges. We will foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental and health standards in accordance with relevant international standards and agreements and other ongoing initiatives in this regard, such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the labour standards of the International Labour Organization, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and key multilateral environmental agreements, for parties to those agreements.

Follow-up and Review

74. (e) They will be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.

Human Rights in the SDGs



By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development



Target 4.7.

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Targets

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 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
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 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
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

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Linking the SDGs to Human Rights

SDGs: OPERATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AGENDA

Human Rights & SDGs

"Agenda 2030 covers issues related to all Human Rights"
 156 of the 169 targets are inextricably linked with human rights instruments

**United Nations
Global Compact**

Linking the Sustainable Development Goals and International Human Rights Instruments

Sustainable Development Goals	Related human rights *
1 NO POVERTY <p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere Targets include eradicating extreme poverty; implementing social protection measures; and ensuring equal access of men and women to economic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to an adequate standard of living (UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 27) • Right to social security (UDHR art. 22; ICESCR art. 9; CRPD art. 28; CRC art. 26) • Equal rights of women in economic life (CEDAW arts. 11, 13, 14(2)(g), 15(2), 16(1))
2 ZERO HUNGER <p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture Targets include ending hunger and malnutrition; improving agricultural production, sustainable and resilient food production; connecting trade destinations; and ensuring functioning food commodity markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate food (UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 24(2)(c)) • International cooperation, including ensuring equitable distribution of world food supplies (UDHR art. 28; ICESCR arts. 2(1), 11(2))
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING <p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Targets include reducing maternal mortality; ending preventable child deaths; ending or reducing AIDS and other diseases; universal health coverage; affordable essential medicines, sexual and reproductive health care, vaccine research; and access to medicines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to life (UDHR art. 3; ICPR art. 6); particularly of women (CEDAW art. 12) and children (CRC art. 6) • Right to health (UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12); particularly of women (CEDAW art. 12) and children (CRC art. 24) • Special protection for mothers and children (ICESCR art. 10) • Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application (UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)) • International cooperation (UDHR art. 28; DPRD arts. 3-4); particularly in relation to the right to health and children's rights (ICESCR art. 2(1); CRC art. 4)

Key Human Rights Principles in SDGs – “I ACT U”



Principle	Elements
Inclusive	Leave No One Behind !
Accountable	Voluntary national review (VNR)
Comprehensive	All human rights for all - Economic, social, environmental, civil and political rights
Transformative	Transforming our World Systemic Issues (17.13-19)
Universal	Applicable to all countries

5Ps and International Human Rights Standards

Cluster (5Ps)	International Human Rights Standards
<p>People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDHR (1948) • ICESCR, CRC, MWC, CRPD, etc.
<p>Prosperity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration on the Right to Development (1986) • UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2008)
<p>Planet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment (2018)
<p>Peace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCPR, ICERD, ICCPR, CEDAW, etc. • Declaration on the Right to Peace (2016)
<p>Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Solidarity • Human Rights Indicators • Human Rights-based Approach to Data

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International Human Rights Mechanisms :

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

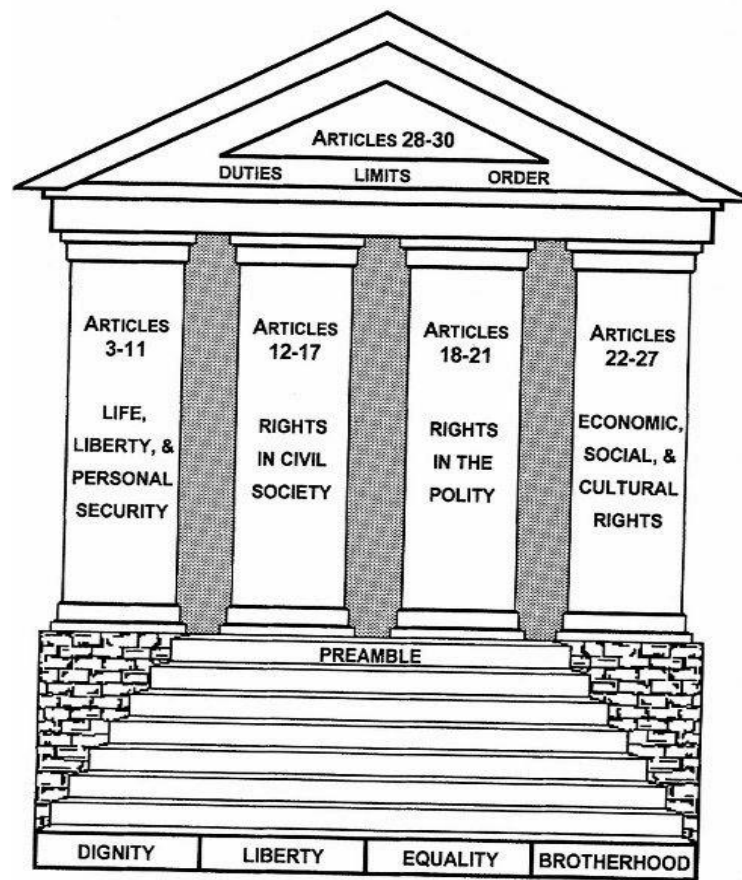
THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

UDHR is a declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at Palais de Chaillot, Paris.



**UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION
OF
HUMAN
RIGHTS**

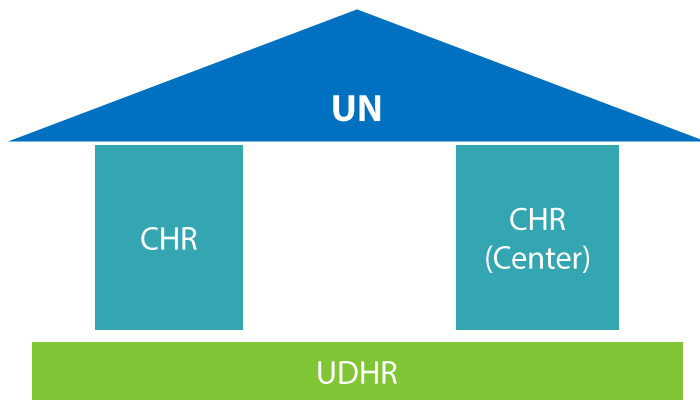




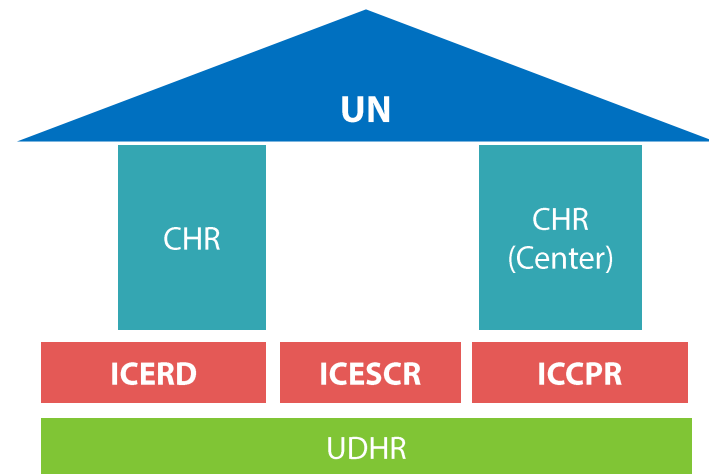
"Cassin's Portico."

<p>1. We are all born free with equal rights</p>	<p>2. We have a right to be free from discrimination</p>	<p>3. We have a right to live in freedom and safety</p>	<p>4. We have a right to be free from slavery</p>	<p>5. We have a right to be free from torture or degrading treatment</p>	<p>6. We have a right to be treated fairly by the law</p>
<p>7. We have a right to equal protection under the law</p>	<p>8. We have a right to seek justice when our rights are</p>	<p>9. We have a right to be free from unfair imprisonment or exile</p>	<p>10. We have a right to fair public hearings</p>	<p>11. We have a right to be considered innocent until proven guilty</p>	<p>12. We have a right to privacy & freedom from attacks against our reputation</p>
<p>13. We have a right to free</p>	<p>14. We have a right to protection in other countries from persecution</p>	<p>15. We have a right to belong to a country</p>	<p>16. We have a right to get married</p>	<p>17. We have a right to own things</p>	<p>18. We have a right to our own thoughts and religion</p>
<p>19. We have a right to think and say what we want</p>	<p>20. We have a right to gather peacefully</p>	<p>21. We have a right to take part in government and elections</p>	<p>22. We have a right to a social safety net</p>	<p>23. We have a right to work and join trade unions</p>	<p>24. We have a right to rest and play</p>
<p>25. We have a right to health, food, clothing, and housing</p>	<p>26. We have a right to education</p>	<p>27. We have a right to enjoy the arts and sciences</p>	<p>28. We have a right to enjoy a free and fair</p>	<p>29. We have a responsibility to our COMMUNITY</p>	<p>30. No one can take away our human rights</p>

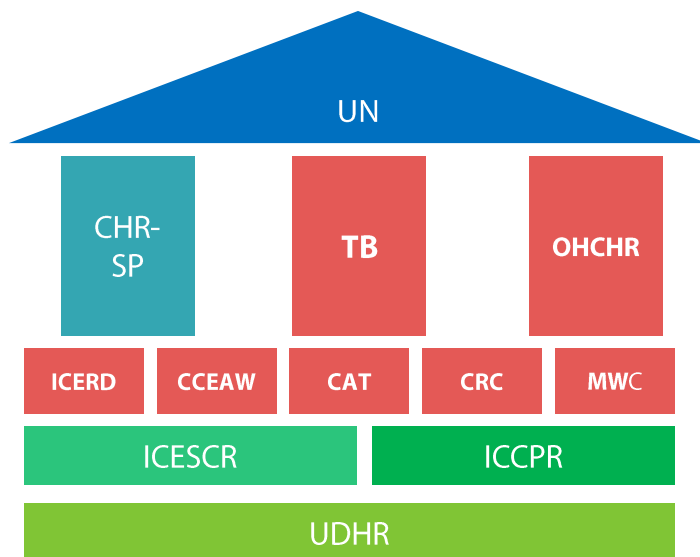
1st Wave: 1945-1948



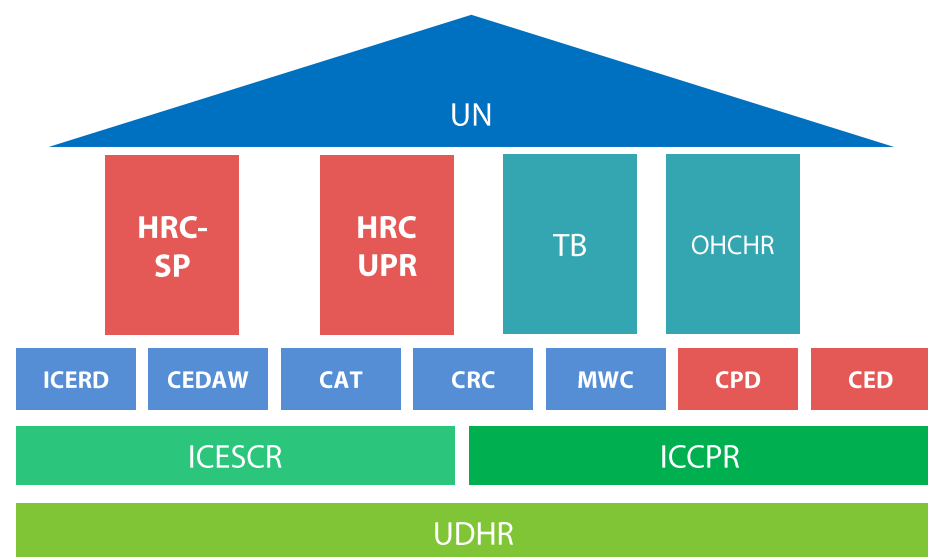
2nd Wave: 1966-1968



3rd Wave: 1993-1998



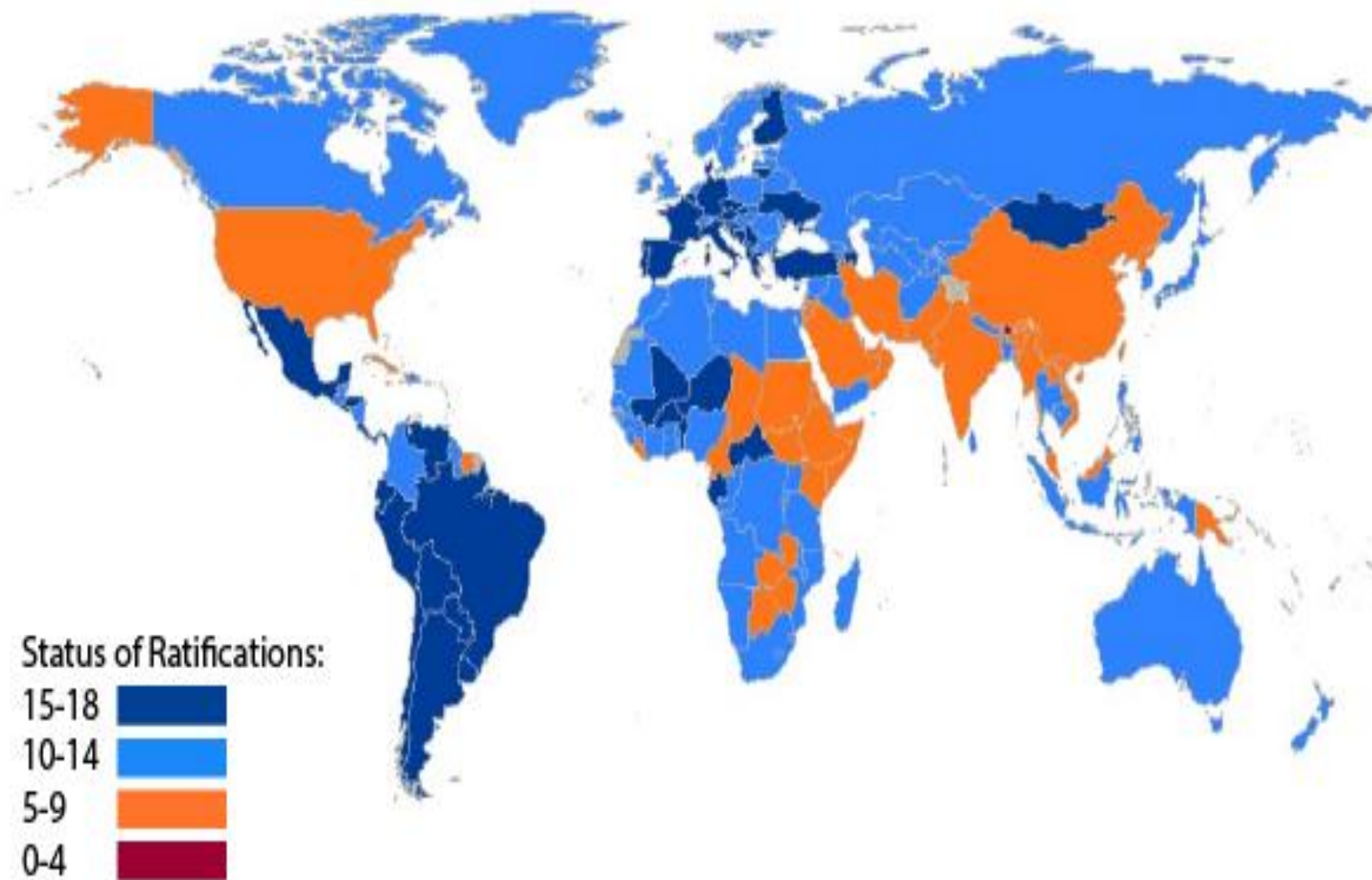
4th Wave: 2006-2008



Evolution of UN Human Rights Mechanisms (1945-Present)

Period	Wave 1 (1945-1948)\	Wave 2 (1965-1968)	Wave 3 (1993-1998)	Wave 4 (2006-2008)	Wave 5 (2016-2020)
Conference	San Francisco Conference (1945)	Teheran World Human Rights Conference (1968)	Vienna World Human Rights (1993)		UN Summit on 2030 Agenda (2015)
Standards	UDHR (1948)	ICERD (1965) ICESCR (1966) ICCPR (1968)	CRC (1979) CAT (1984) MWC (1991) Declaration on HR Defenders (1998)	CRPD (2006) CED (2006)	2030 Agenda / SDGs
UN Body	Commission on Human Rights (CHR) and Sub-Commission (1946)			UN Human Rights Council (2006)	High-level Political Forum (HLPF)
Mechanisms		Treaty (Convention / Covenants)	Special Procedures	Universal Periodic Review (UPR)	Voluntary National Review (VNR)
Institution / UN Secretariat	Center for Human Rights (CHR)		OHCHR		UN DESA

Ratification of 18 International Human Rights Treaties



SDGs and NHRI

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SDGs and NHRI

● Target 16.a

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

● Global Indicator

6.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

Paris Principles

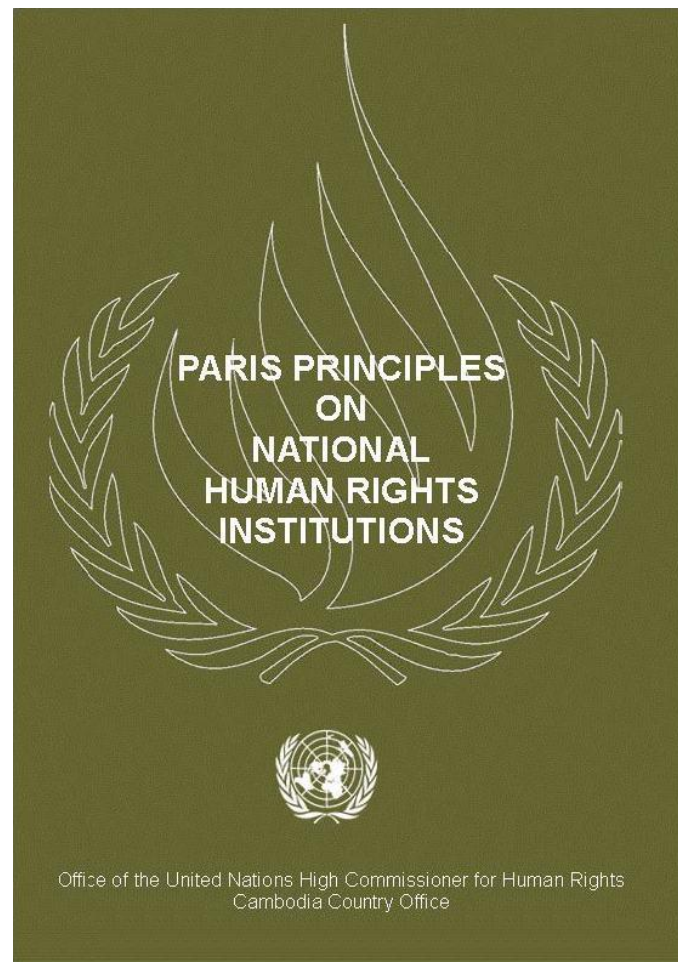
The United Nations Paris Principles provide the international benchmarks against which national human rights institutions (NHRIs) can be accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). Please find the Paris Principles here:

Adopted in 1993 by the United Nations General Assembly, the Paris Principles require NHRIs to:

Protect human rights, including by receiving, investigating and resolving complaints, mediating conflicts and monitoring activities; and
Promote human rights, through education, outreach, the media, publications, training and capacity building, as well as advising and assisting the Government.

The Paris Principles set out six main criteria that NHRIs require to meet:

- Mandate and competence:** a broad mandate, based on universal human rights norms and standards;
- Autonomy from Government;**
- Independence** guaranteed by statute or Constitution;
- Pluralism;**
- Adequate resources;** and
- Adequate powers of investigation.**



Merida Declaration at the 12th Conference of the GANHRI (Oct. 2015)



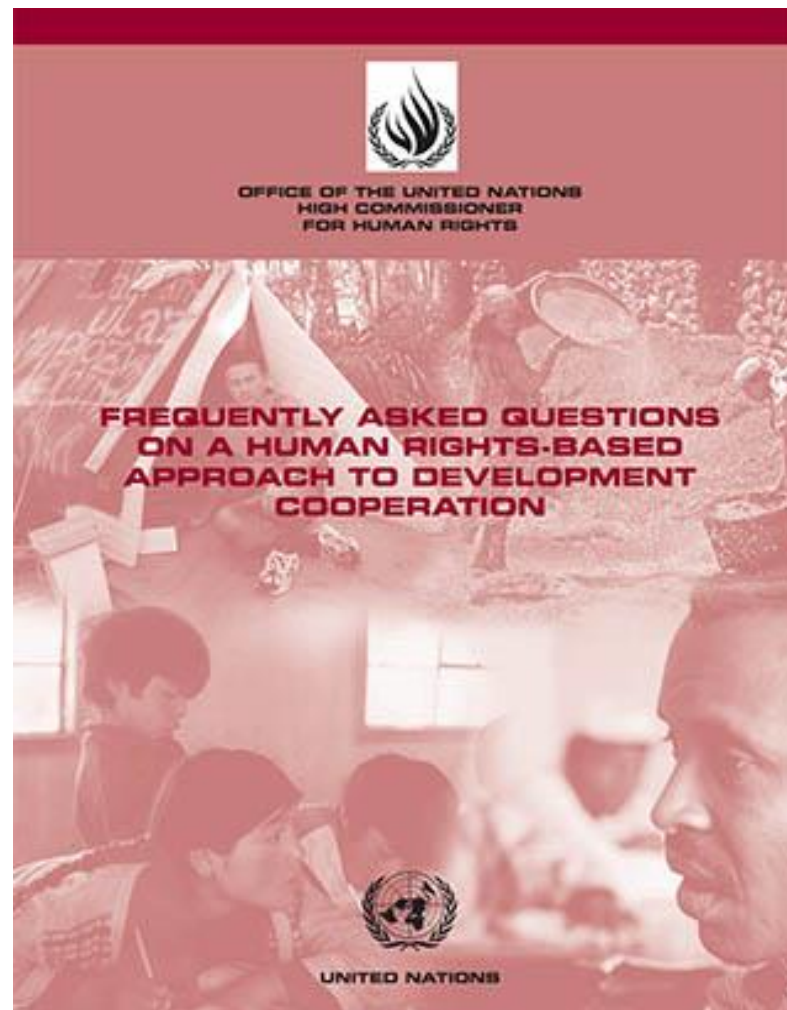
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Human Rights-based Approach to the SDGs

Human Rights-based Approach to SDGs

A human rights-based approach (HRBA) is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights.

It seeks to analyze inequalities which lie at the heart of development problems and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress.



PANEL Principles

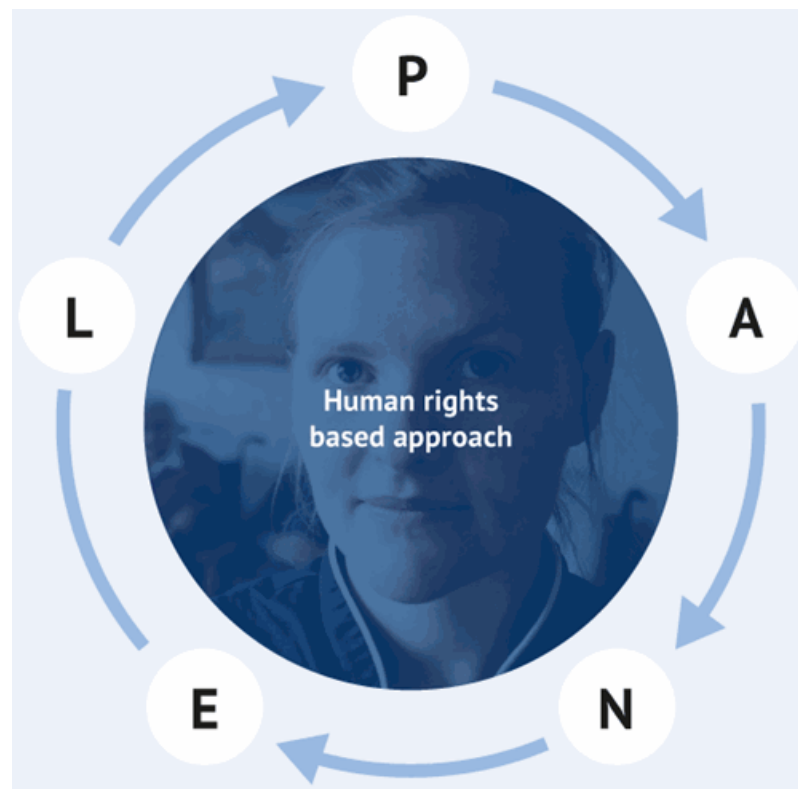
Participation

Accountability (transparency)

Non-Discrimination
(equality, human dignity, etc.)

Empowerment

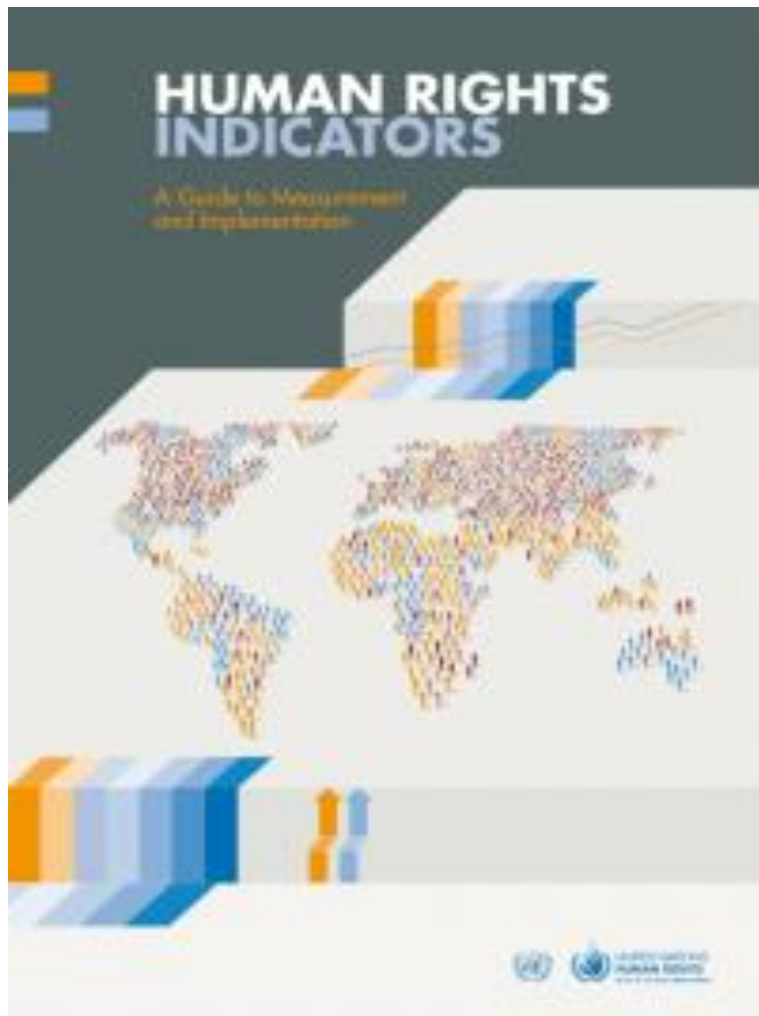
Linkages to human rights standards
(Legality, Rule of Law, etc.)



Human Rights Indicators

- OHCHR
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/HRIndicatorsIndex.aspx>
- DIHR
<https://www.humanrights.dk/publications/human-rights-indicators>
- GSDRC
<https://gsdrc.org/topic-guides/human-rights/rights-monitoring-and-indicators/>

Human Rights Indicators and Data





The UPR and the SDGs: Towards Joint Implementation and Follow-Up

UPR-31st session-Side Event

Friday, 16th November, 10 - 12 a.m.
Palais des Nations, Geneva (Room XXIV)

To attend the side event register here:
<https://reg.unog.ch/event/19195/>

Organizers:



Co-sponsors:



PERMANENT MISSION OF DENMARK TO UN GENEVA
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Useful Website

- UN OHCHR – the 2030 Agenda and Human rights
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/SDGS/Pages/The2030Agenda.aspx>
- UN Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) Portal
<https://www.hrbaportal.org>
- Danish Institute for Human Rights
<http://sdg.humanrights.dk/>
- Global Alliance of NHRIs
<https://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/default.aspx>





Presentation X:
UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
SDGs and Peace

June 2019

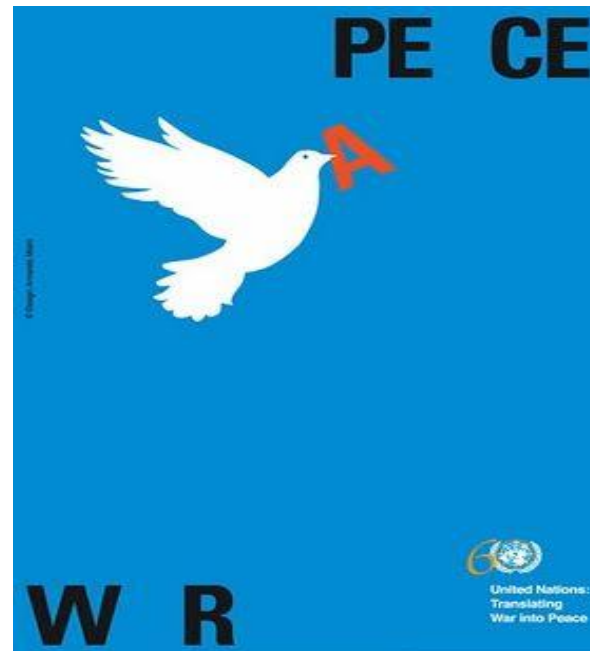


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SDGs and PeaCE

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS





THE
UNITED NATIONS

PEACE AND
SECURITY

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN
RIGHTS

HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE

www.un.org

- Provides food and assistance to 80 million people in 80 countries
- Supplies vaccines to 45% of the world's children, helping save 3 million lives a year
- Assists and protects 65.3 million people fleeing war, famine and persecution
- Works with 195 nations to keep the global temperature from rising above 2°C/3.6°F
- Keeps peace with 117,000 peacekeepers in 16 operations on 4 continents
- Fights extreme poverty, helping improve the lives of more than 1.1 billion people
- Protects and promotes human rights globally and through 80 treaties/ declarations
- Coordinates US\$22.5 billion appeal for the humanitarian needs of 93.5 million people
- Uses diplomacy to prevent conflict: assists some 67 countries a year with their elections
- Supports maternal health, helping over 1 million women a month overcome pregnancy risks



United Nations Peacebuilding Commission

The Peacebuilding Commission is an advisory body to the General Assembly and the Security Council. The PBC Organizational Committee brings together 31 Member States.

Members for 2018



7 members selected by the General Assembly



5 of the top providers of assessed and voluntary contributions to UN budget



7 members selected by the Security Council



5 of the top providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions



7 members selected by the Economic and Social Council

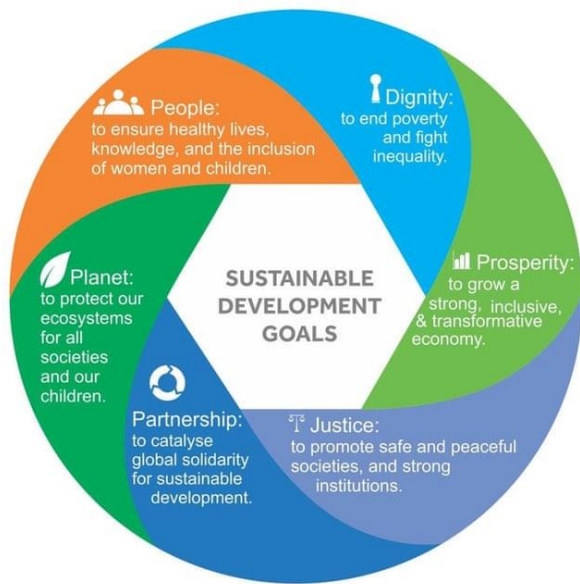


The European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation and the World Bank participate in all meetings.

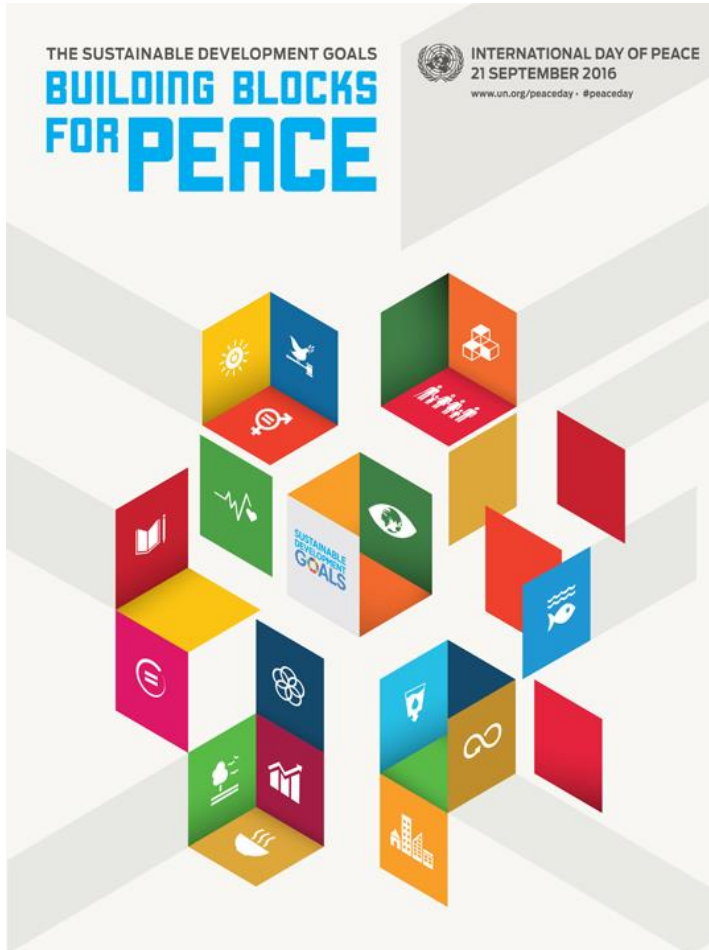
UN, Peace and SDGs

- 1945 UN Security Council
- 1999 Hague Appeal for Peace Conference
- 2000 UN SCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS)
- 2005 UN Peace Building Commission (PBC)
- 2010 g7+ : Statebuilding and Peacebuilding Goals (SPG)
- 2013 UN Treaty on Arms Trade
- 2015 UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (25 Sept.)
- 2015 UN SCR 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS)
- 2016 UN Declaration on Right to Peace
- 2017 UN Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)
- 2018 UN-World Bank Pathways for Peace
- 2018 UN High-level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace
- 2018 UN SG Agenda for Disarmament – Securing our common Future (24 May)
- 2018 UN International Day of Peace (21 Sept) – the Right to Peace
- 2019 UN International Day of Peace (21 Sept) – Climate Action for Peace

Justice → Peace



Preamble of the UN 2030 Agenda

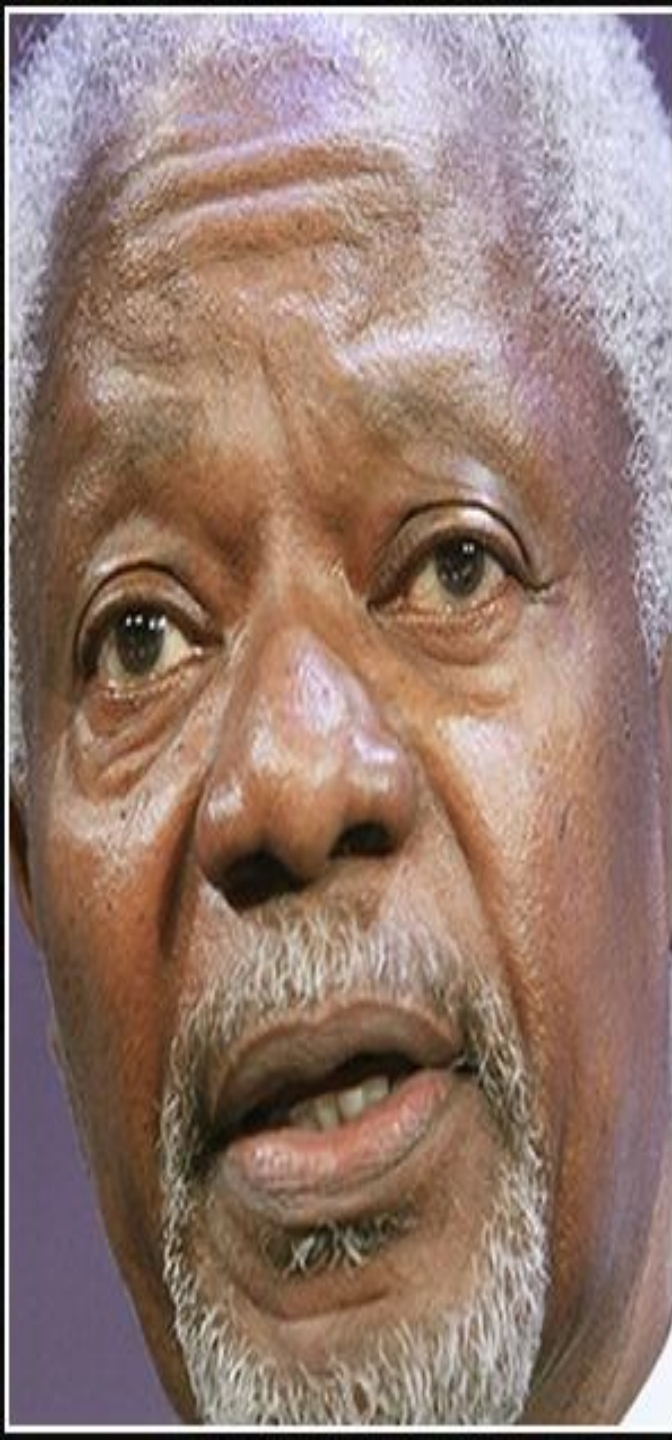


“

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence.

There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

”



We will not enjoy security without development, we will not enjoy development without security, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights.

— *Kofi Annan* —

AZ QUOTES

UN System Task-Team on Post-2015 Development Framework (2012)

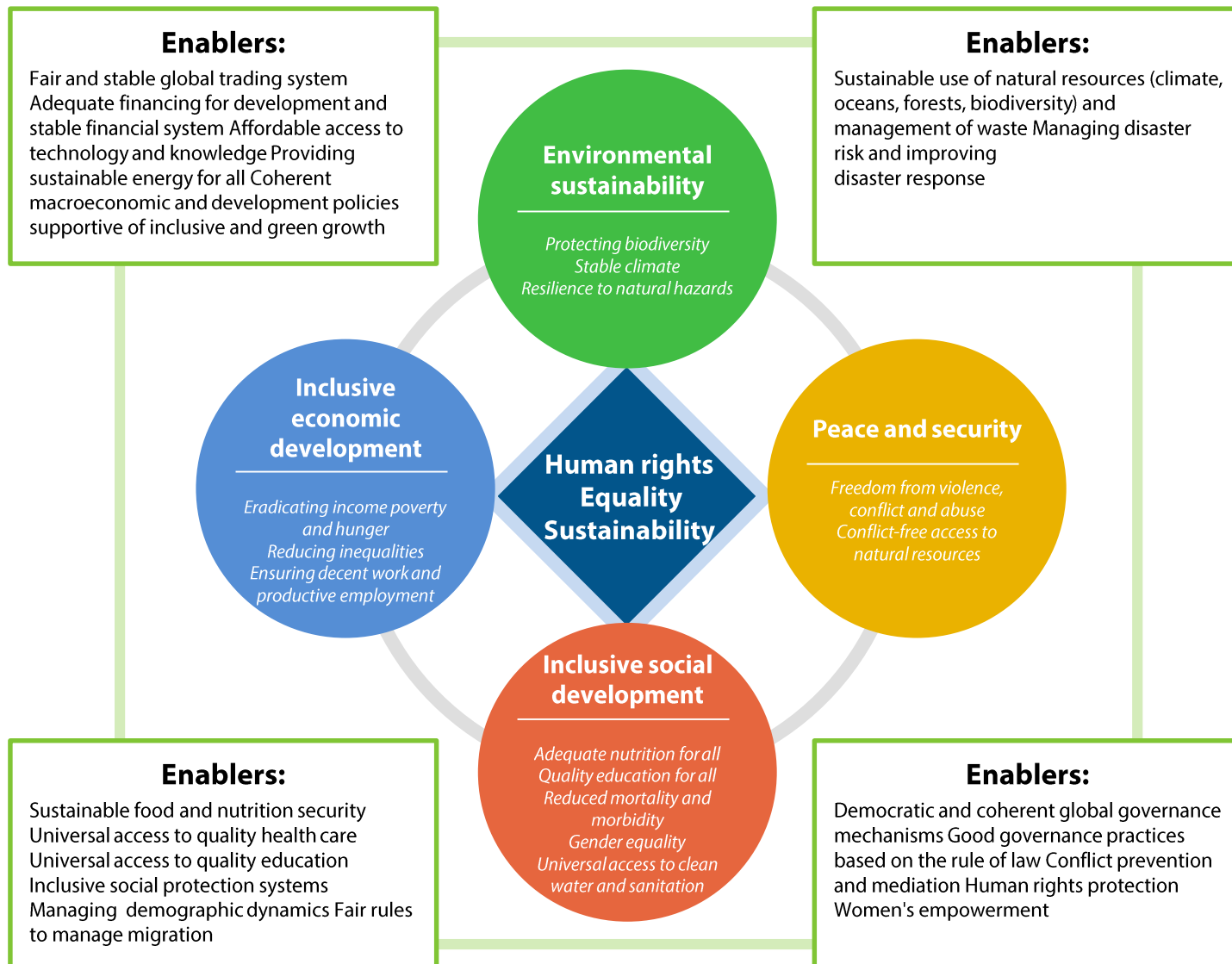
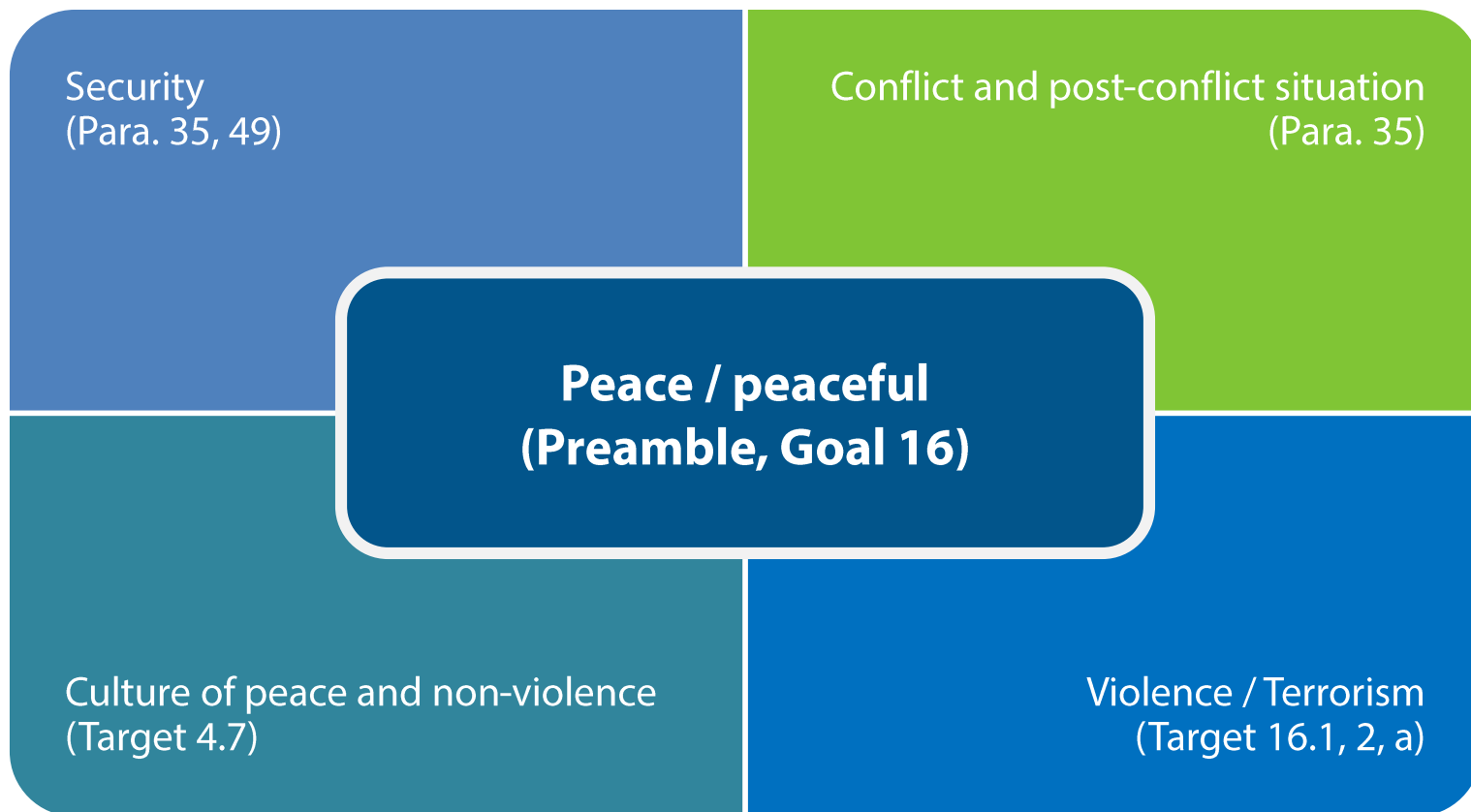


Figure 1. An integrated framework for realizing the "future we want for all" in the post-2015 UN development agenda

Peace in 2030 Agenda

Section	Para., Goal and Target
Preamble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal peace • Peace and sustainable development
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 (peaceful society)
Our shared principles and commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 (peaceful society)
The new Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 (peace and security, conflict and post-conflict countries, peacebuilding and statebuilding) • 37 (sport and peace) • 42 (countries in conflict and post-conflict situations)
Follow-up and review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49 (peace and UN Charter)
SDGs and Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 4.7 (promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence) • SDG 16 Target 16.1 (violence), 16.2 (violence against children), 16.4 (illicit arms flow), 16.a (prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime)
Means of implementation and the Global Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para. 64 (countries in conflict and post-conflict situations)

Peace in the 2030 Agenda



Peace in 2030 Agenda

● Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development

● The new Agenda

35. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The new Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including through ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and Statebuilding.

We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

Peace at SDGs

● Para. 37 – Sport and Peace

37. Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.

● SDG 4 – Target 4.7

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Targets

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of **violence** and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of **violence against and torture of children**
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 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
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 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**
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

International Initiatives on Peace and SDGs by UN and other inter - governmental organizations and initiatives

- UN Secretary General's Agenda for Disarmament (May 2018)
- UN General Assembly's Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace (2018)
- Pathways for Peace (UN and World Bank) in 2018
- UN Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (1325) in 2000
- UN Security Council Resolution on Youth, Peace and Security (2250) in 2015
- Statebuilding and Peacebuilding Goals of G7+ (2010)
- UN Declaration on the Right to Peace (2016)



Peacebuilding

Sustaining Peace



HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON PEACEBUILDING AND SUSTAINING PEACE

24-25 April 2018, United Nations, New York





SECURING OUR COMMON FUTURE

An Agenda for Disarmament

An Agenda for Disarmament (Geneva, 24 May 2018)

International security is at risk. Cold war tensions have returned. Global military spending is at its highest since the fall of the Berlin Wall. This is why I am launching my disarmament agenda, based on concrete, practical actions.

António Guterres
United Nations Secretary-General



SECURING OUR COMMON FUTURE

An Agenda for Disarmament

“We are living in dangerous times. Cold War tensions are back, global military spending is at its highest and protracted conflicts are causing unspeakable human suffering. This is why I launched my disarmament agenda.”

António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General

THE FOUR PILLARS OF THE AGENDA



DISARMAMENT TO SAVE HUMANITY

Reduce and eliminate weapons of mass destruction



DISARMAMENT THAT SAVES LIVES

Reduce and mitigate the impact of conventional weapons



DISARMAMENT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Remain vigilant regarding new and emerging weapon technologies



STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS FOR DISARMAMENT

Reinvigorate disarmament institutions and partner with Governments, experts, civil society, women and youth



Full text of the Agenda



Secretary-General's speech launching the Agenda on 24 May 2018



Actions, implementation plan and status



Downloadable outreach material

To access the resources above, go to www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda.



Photo credit: UN Photo/CG Pire

The Sustainable Development Goals and disarmament

AT A GLANCE: DISARMAMENT AND ARMS REGULATION IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Armed violence is among the leading causes of premature death and disability, and it victimises even more people by spreading injuries, disability, psychological distress and disease. Disarmament and arms control reduce the impact of conflict on human health.



Limiting the proliferation and uncontrolled circulation of weapons in communities contributes to safe and non-violent learning environments for all.

Disarmament education contributes to education on peace and non-violence, conflict resolution, sustainable development, gender equality, women's justice, human rights and tolerance of cultural diversity. *(See also page 69.)*



Men and women are affected differently by the proliferation and use of weapons. Young men are overwhelmingly responsible for the misuse of small arms. While men make up most direct casualties, women are more frequently victims of gender-based violence that small arms facilitate. Regulating arms and ammunition can reduce violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres.

Empowering women and ensuring their equal and meaningful participation in disarmament and arms control decision-making processes can lead to more inclusive, effective and sustainable policy outcomes. *(See also page 79.)*



Excessive military spending hampers economic growth and can produce undesirable social and political consequences. Reducing military budgets can reduce the negative effects of this spending on economic and social development.

Strengthening the prohibition and easy availability of arms can counter the recruitment and use of child soldiers. Opportunities to build decent livelihoods can attract young men away from armed groups or gangs.

Adequate arms regulation helps prevent illicit transfers of weapons in support of human trafficking, modern slavery or forced labour. *(See also page 48.)*



16.1 Disarmament and arms regulation contribute to reducing deaths from armed violence by prohibiting and restricting the use of certain types of weapons and by establishing effective controls of arms and ammunition.

16.4 Effective disarmament and arms regulation reduce illicit arms flows, which can otherwise instigate, fuel and prolong armed conflict, terrorism and crime.

16.6 Participation in military transparency and confidence-building measures, such as reporting on military spending and on arms imports and exports, promote accountability of national institutions and can foster cross-border dialogue and trust-building.

Disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control play a vital role in preventing conflict, and in forging and sustaining peace.

16.8 The active engagement of all states, especially developing countries, in multilateral disarmament discussions leads to more effective and sustainable policy outcomes.

16.a Strengthening the institutional capacities of states to better control arms and ammunition and to engage in military confidence-building measures help prevent conflict, violence, terrorism and crime.

(See also pages 24, 46, 44 and 64.)

Measures for disarmament can reduce military expenditures and redirect public resources towards social and economic initiatives that can contribute to greater equality.

Effective ammunition management mitigates the risk of storage depots accidentally exploding in populated areas. These explosions, when they occur, are humanitarian disasters that lead to death, injury, economic loss, displacement and destruction of infrastructure and private property.

Arms control measures increase urban safety and security by curbing the uncontrolled proliferation and misuse of small arms, particularly for gang-related violence. *(See also page 45.)*



Contaminants from remnants of war and the testing and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons have a disastrous environmental consequences. Disarmament and arms regulation reduce the impact of weapons on the environment.

Mobilising sufficient resources in support of disarmament and arms regulation is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Increased availability of high-quality, timely, disaggregated and reliable arms-related data can inform discussions about the relationship between disarmament, development, peace and security, leading to better decisions and policies.



Disarmament and Arms Regulation in the 2030 Agenda

Goal	Link
Goal 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armed violence is among the leading causes of premature death, and it victimizes even more people by spreading injuries, disability, psychological distress and disease. • Disarmament and arms control reduce the impact of conflict on human health.
Goal 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting the proliferation and uncontrolled circulation of weapons in communities contributes to safe and non-violent learning environments for all. • Disarmament education contributes to education on peace and non-violence, conflict resolution, sustainable development, gender equality, economic justice, human rights and tolerance of cultural diversity.
Goal 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women are affected differently by the proliferation and use of weapons. • Young men are overwhelmingly responsible for the misuse of small arms. While men make up most direct casualties, women are more frequently victims of gender-based violence that small arms facilitate. • Regulating arms and ammunition can reduce violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres. Empowering women and ensuring their equal and meaningful participation in disarmament and arms control decision-making processes can lead to more inclusive, effective and sustainable policy outcomes.
Goal 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive military spending harms economic growth and can produce undesirable social and political consequences. • Reducing military budgets can reduce the negative effects of this spending on economic and social development. Stemming the proliferation and easy availability of arms can counter the recruitment and use of child soldiers. Opportunities to build decent livelihoods can attract young men away from armed groups or gangs. • Adequate arms regulation helps prevent illicit transfers of weapons in support of human trafficking, modern slavery or forced labour. (See also page 46.)
Goal 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures for disarmament can reduce military expenditures and redirect public resources/spending towards social and economic initiatives that can contribute to greater equality.

Disarmament and Arms Regulation in the 2030 Agenda

Goal	Link
Goal 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective ammunition management mitigates the risk of storage depots accidentally exploding in populated areas. These explosions, when they occur, are humanitarian disasters that lead to death, injury, economic loss, displacement and destruction of infrastructure and private property. • Arms control measures increase urban safety and security by curbing the uncontrolled proliferation and misuse of small arms, particularly for gang-related violence.
Goal 14 and 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination from remnants of war and the testing and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons have disastrous environmental consequences. • Disarmament and arms regulation reduce the impact of weapons on the environment.
Goal 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16.1 Disarmament and arms regulation contribute to reducing deaths from armed violence by prohibiting and restricting the use of certain types of weapons and by establishing effective controls of arms and ammunition. • 16.4 Effective disarmament and arms regulation reduce illicit arms flows, which can otherwise instigate, fuel and prolong armed conflict, terrorism and crime. • 16.6 Participation in military transparency and confidence-building measures, such as reporting on military spending and on arms imports and exports, promote accountability of national institutions and can foster cross-border dialogue and trust-building. Disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control play a vital role in preventing conflict, and in forging and sustaining peace. • 16.8 The active engagement of all States, especially developing countries, in multilateral disarmament discussions leads to more effective and sustainable policy outcomes. • 16.a Strengthening the institutional capacities of States to better control arms and ammunition and to engage in military confidence-building measures help prevent conflict, violence, terrorism and crime.
Goal 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing sufficient resources in support of disarmament and arms regulation is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Increased availability of high-quality, timely, disaggregated and reliable arms-related data can inform discussions about the relationship between disarmament, development, peace and security, leading to better decisions and policies.



**UN SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 2250 ON
YOUTH, PEACE & SECURITY**

Adopted on 9 December 2015



INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE
21 SEPTEMBER 2018

#peaceday | un.org/peaceday

THE RIGHT TO PEACE

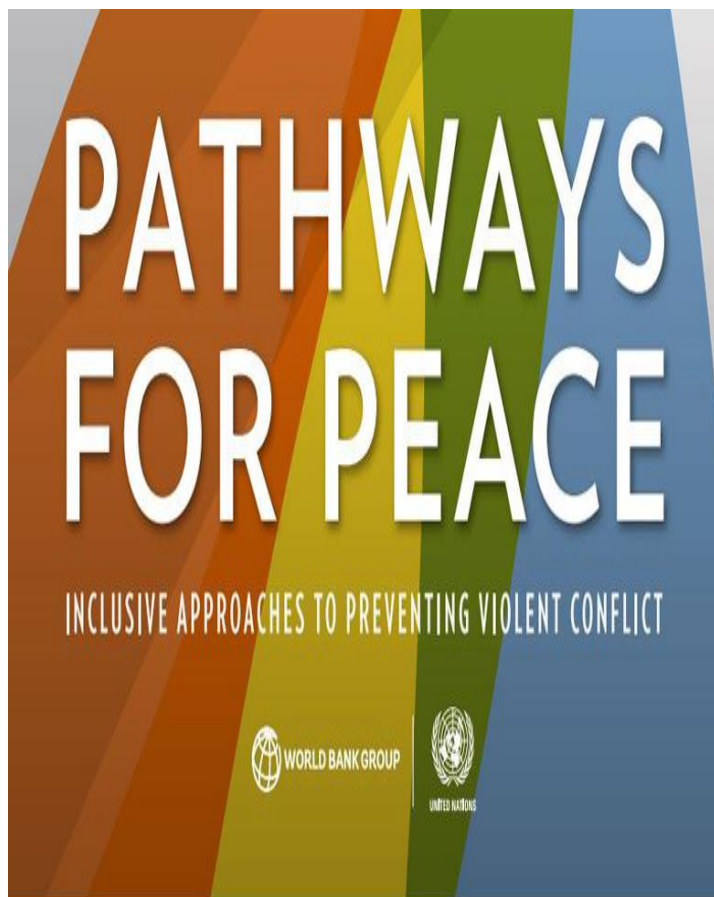
70

— YEARS —


**UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS**

#StandUp4HumanRights | ohchr.org

Pathways for Peace – Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict



- UN and World Bank
- Violent conflict is increasingly recognized as one of the big obstacles to reaching the SDGs.
- Preventing fragility, conflict and violence is central to reducing poverty and achieving shared prosperity.



International Initiatives on SDGs and Peace By CSOs and other Stake-holders (Non-state actors)

International Initiatives on Peace and SDGs By CSOs and other Stake-holders (Non-state actors)

- Saferworld
- PeaceBoat
- Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflicts (GPPAC)
- Institute for Economy and Peace (IEP)
- Abolition 2000
- PyongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF)



Putting SDG16+ into practice

11 steps to promote peace, justice and inclusion



What is SDG16+?

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include SDG16, as well as a number of targets under other goals that are also critical for building peaceful, just and inclusive societies – particularly SDG5 on promoting gender equality and SDG10 on reducing

inequalities. The term 'SDG16+' is used to describe these commitments across the 2030 Agenda, and it provides a framework for comprehensive action on a range of peace-related issues.

For more see: https://cic.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/peaceful_just_inclusive_targets_analysis_aug2016.pdf

Why this approach?

To achieve the 2030 Agenda commitments to peace, justice and inclusion depends on engagement, ownership and action on SDG16+ by a range of people and institutions at national and sub-national levels. There is no blueprint for this process, but – based on

Saferworld's experience of testing approaches with partners over several years – we have identified lessons on how to catalyse and support a locally-led process. These lessons are illustrated above.

For more see: <https://www.saferworld.org.uk/global-action-against-conflict/2030-agenda>



Global Partnership
for the Prevention of
Armed Conflict







ABOLITION 2000

GLOBAL NETWORK TO ELIMINATE NUCLEAR WEAPONS
NO NUKES, NO WAR

Working group on Peace, Climate, SDGs & Nuclear Abolition

2019 평창평화포럼 

PYEONGCHANG GLOBAL PEACE FORUM 2019



SDGs
PEACE
GOVERNANCE
FORUM
SPORTS

평창에서 세계와 함께 평화를 구상하다

2019년 2월 9일(토) - 11일(월)
강원도 평창 알펜시아 컨벤션센터