



Workshops

Heads, Hearts, Hands

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In collaboration with



TARSUS
ÜNİVERSİTESİ



OUTLINE



Sustainable Development (SD)

1



From MDGs to SDGs

2



17 Sustainable Development Goals

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Sustainability and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



INPUT

PROCESS

OUTPUT

OUTCOME

IMPACT

Prof. Dr. Hasan Bedir

Sustainability and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

What is Sustainability?

Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

-United Nations World Commission of Development and Environment



What is Sustainable Development?

**“Development that meets the needs of the present
without compromising the ability of future generations
to meet their own needs”**

*the globally accepted definition adopted in 1987 at the
World Commission on Environment and Development*

In other words, Sustainable Development is the criteria for achieving social and economic progress in ways that will not exhaust the earth’s finite resources and not exploit or impoverish one grouping of people for the enrichment of another.

UNESCO



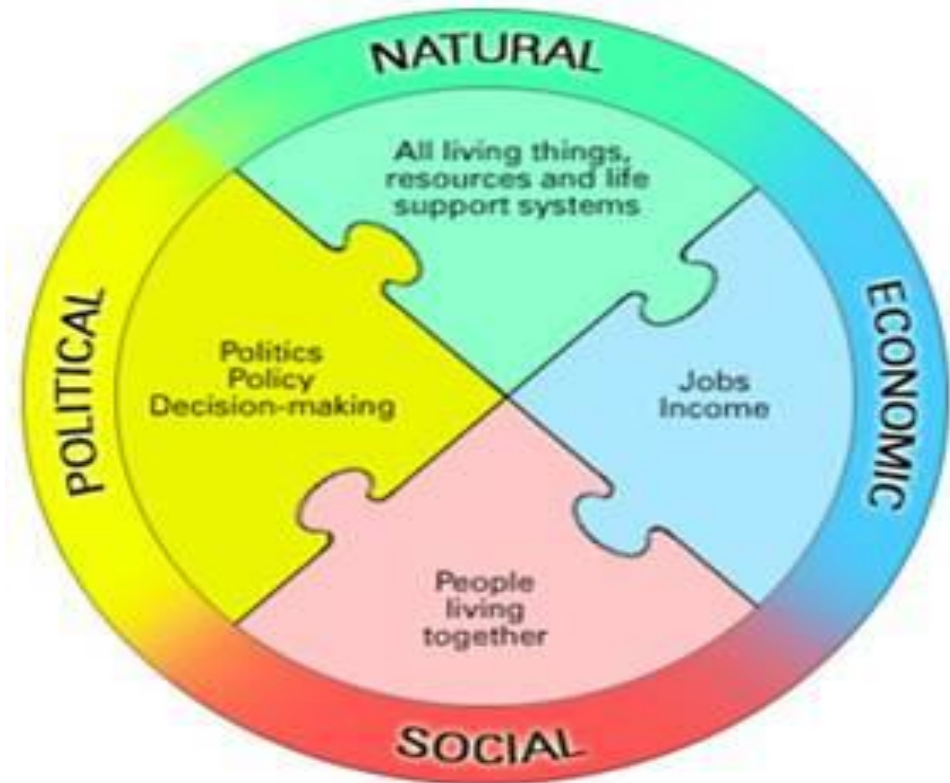
United Nations Educational,
Scientific, and Cultural
Organization

Two of it's key areas of focus:

**Innovation, Sustainability &
Education**

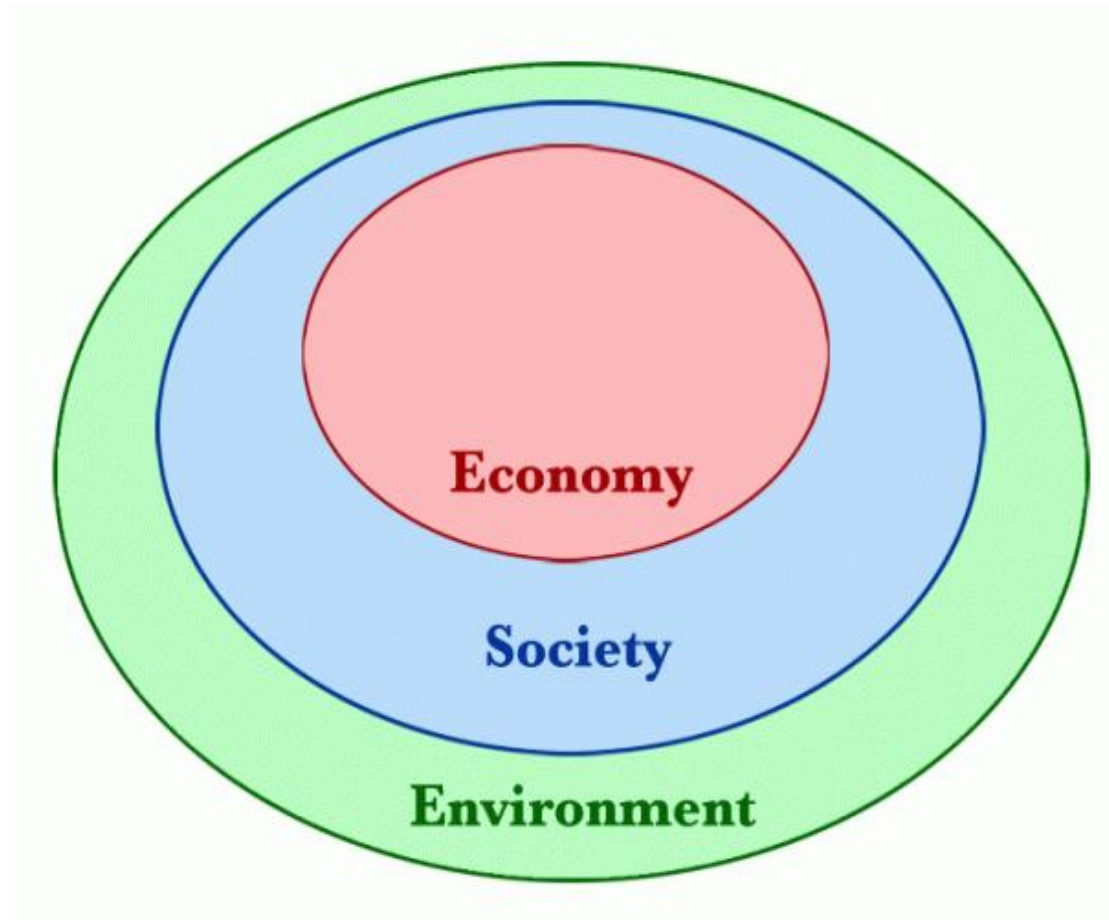
UNESCO helps us define Elements of Sustainability

1. **Natural systems:** provide resources – air, water, soil, food, etc. – that support all life – human and non-human;
2. **Social and cultural systems:** provide family, community and wider support for people to live together in ways that are culturally appropriate.
3. **Economic systems:** provide a means of livelihood (jobs and income) for people.
4. **Political systems:** through which social power is exercised to make policies and decisions about the way social and economic systems use resources in the natural environment. (UNESCO, *Teaching and Learning for Sustainability*, 1997)



What is Sustainability?

Sustainability brings three elements in to harmony:



How Do We “Achieve” Sustainability?

*“ Achieving sustainability will depend ultimately on **changes in behavior and lifestyles**, changes which will need to be motivated by a **shift in values** and rooted in the cultural and moral precepts upon which behavior is predicated.”*

-Teaching and Learning for A Sustainable Future, UNESCO, 1997

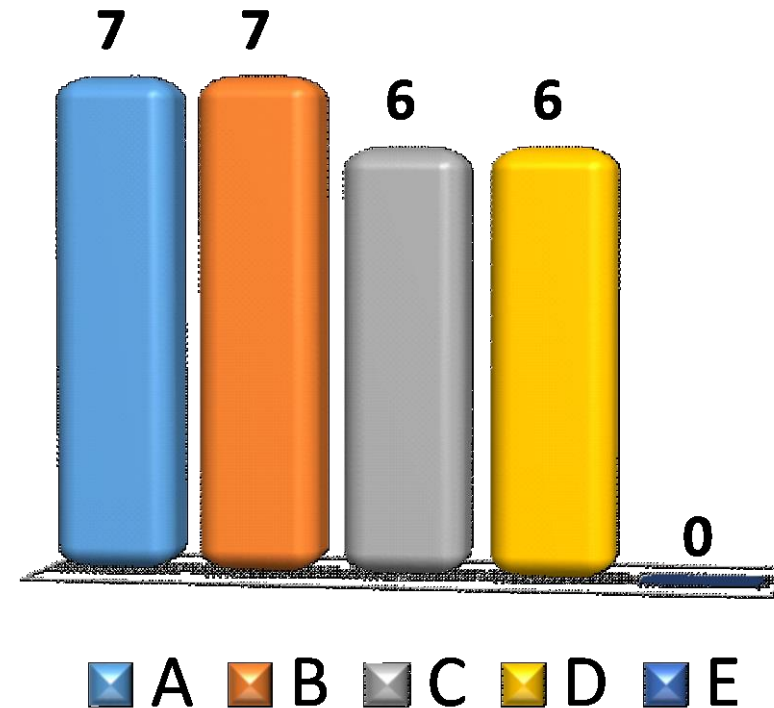
what is sustainable development?



Please describe SD
in max 3 key words or 1 sentence

Q1. How much do you know about the U N Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- A) What SDGs?
- B) I've heard of them
- C) I know a bit about them but I'm not sure how they apply to me
- D) I'm actively working towards 1 of more of the goals
- E) What don't I know!



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Background

- The SDGs were developed by the UN Open Working Group on Sustainable Development between March 14, 2013 to July 19, 2014.
- The post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations (January 19 to August 2, 2015) took over the SDGs with minor changes.
- The SDGs became an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, but it is important to keep in mind that the SDGs are just one of the 2030 Agenda chapters, among the Preamble, Declaration, Sustainable Development Goals and targets, Means of implementation and the Global Partnership, Follow-up and Review.

From MDGs to SDGs



1. MDGs & SDGs/**MDGs**

- The **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** were the eight international development goals for the year 2015 that had been established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. All 189 United Nations member states at the time (there are 193 currently), and at least 23 international organizations, committed to help achieve the following Millennium Development Goals by 2015:

- 1) To eradicate extreme **poverty and hunger**
- 2) To achieve universal primary **education**
- 3) To promote **gender equality and empower women**
- 4) To reduce **child mortality**
- 5) To improve **maternal health**
- 6) To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other **diseases**
- 7) To ensure environmental sustainability
- 8) To develop a **global partnership** for development

1. MDGs & SDGs/Comparison

8 goals 21 targets 60 indicators

17 goals 169 targets 304 indicators



1. MDGs & SDGs/**Comparison**

MDG	SDG
Traditional assistance	Traditional assistance + Universal goals
Limited goals	More comprehensive
Top-down process	Inclusive goal setting
Traditional statistics	Traditional + Data revolution
Hunger and poverty together	Distinction
Quantity Education	Quality Education
Funding: Focus on ODA	Broader set of financial sources

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



bit.ly/sdg4all

#SDG4ALL



What are the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals?

On September 25, 2015, after three years of debate and negotiations, all 193 member-nations of the UN, including the United States, voted unanimously to adopt these global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), stating:

“On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this agenda by 2030.”

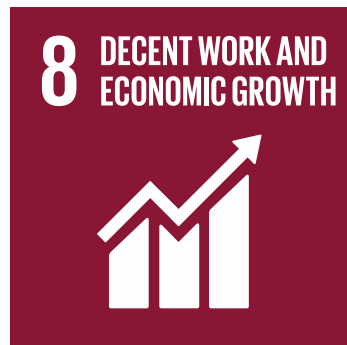
Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development

Who wrote the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Goals?



Representatives from all 193 member nations of the UN and hundreds of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups representing indigenous people, small farmers, working people, environmental movement people, scientists, social workers, minorities, women's groups and other stakeholders over a three year period of time.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

- The main goals focus on the **5 Ps**
 - **People**: the wellbeing of all people
 - **Planet**: protection of the earth's ecosystems
 - **Prosperity**: continued economic & technological growth
 - **Peace**: securing peace
 - **Partnership**: improving international cooperation
- These five aspects are interdependent
- Therefore the SDGs demand integrated thinking as well as integrated approaches to achieving the goals



The focus on **People**

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The focus on the **Planet** and on **Prosperity**

6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The **Planet** and **Prosperity** (cont.)

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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

The focus on **Peace**

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

• The focus on **Partnerships**

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

The Development of SDGs

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, officially known as **Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, sets out an ambitious plan of action for People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partners hip with objective of **LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND**.



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):
a set of universally applicable goals that balances the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, environmental and economy

Comparing the MDGs and the 2030 Agenda

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	2030 Agenda
Adopted in 2000 and end in 2015	Adopted in 2015 and end in 2030
Focus on developing countries	Universal, applies to all countries
To reduce extreme poverty	To eradicate poverty in all its forms and to realize economic empowerment through sustainable development
8 goals and 18 targets with 48 indicators	17 goals and 169 targets with 231 global indicators
No references to persons with disabilities	7 references in SDGs: education (2), employment, reducing inequalities, inclusive cities (2), disaggregation of data by disability (All together 11 in Agenda 2030 and 9 in global indicators)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1

NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



2

ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**Ensure healthy lives and promote
well-being for all at all ages**



4

QUALITY EDUCATION

**Ensure inclusive and equitable, quality education
and promote lifelong learning opportunities**



5

**GENDER
EQUALITY**

**Achieve gender equality and empower
all women and girls**



6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all



8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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



10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

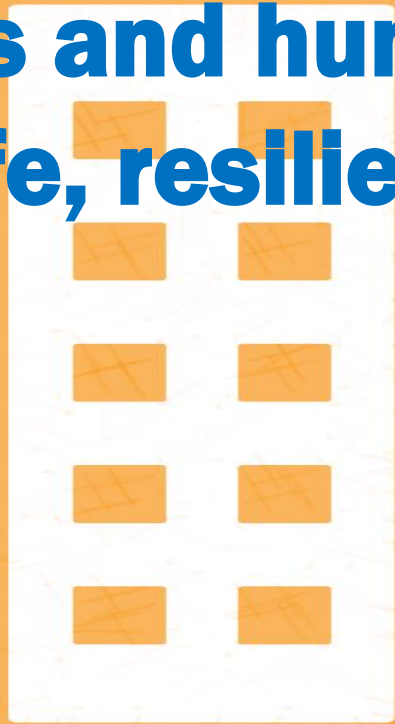
**Reduce inequality within
and among countries**



11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



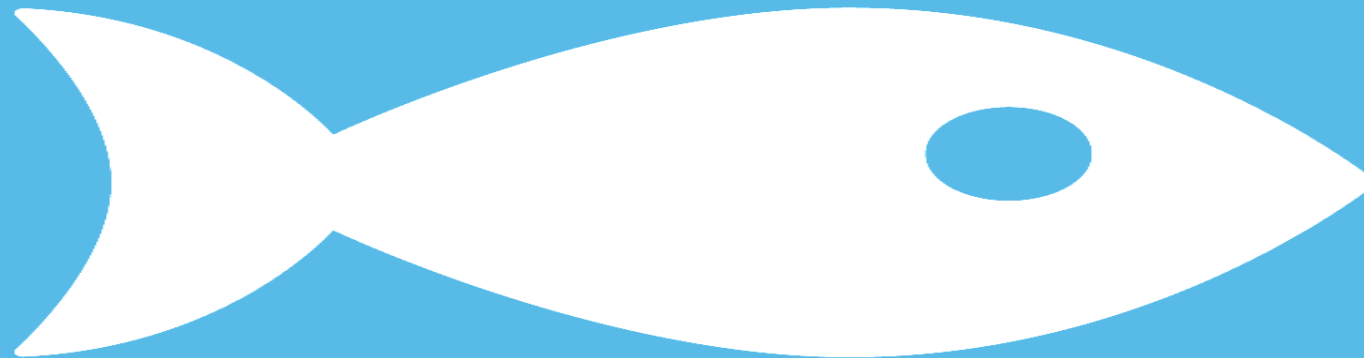
13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



14 LIFE BELOW WATER

**Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and
marine resources for sustainable development**



15

LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



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

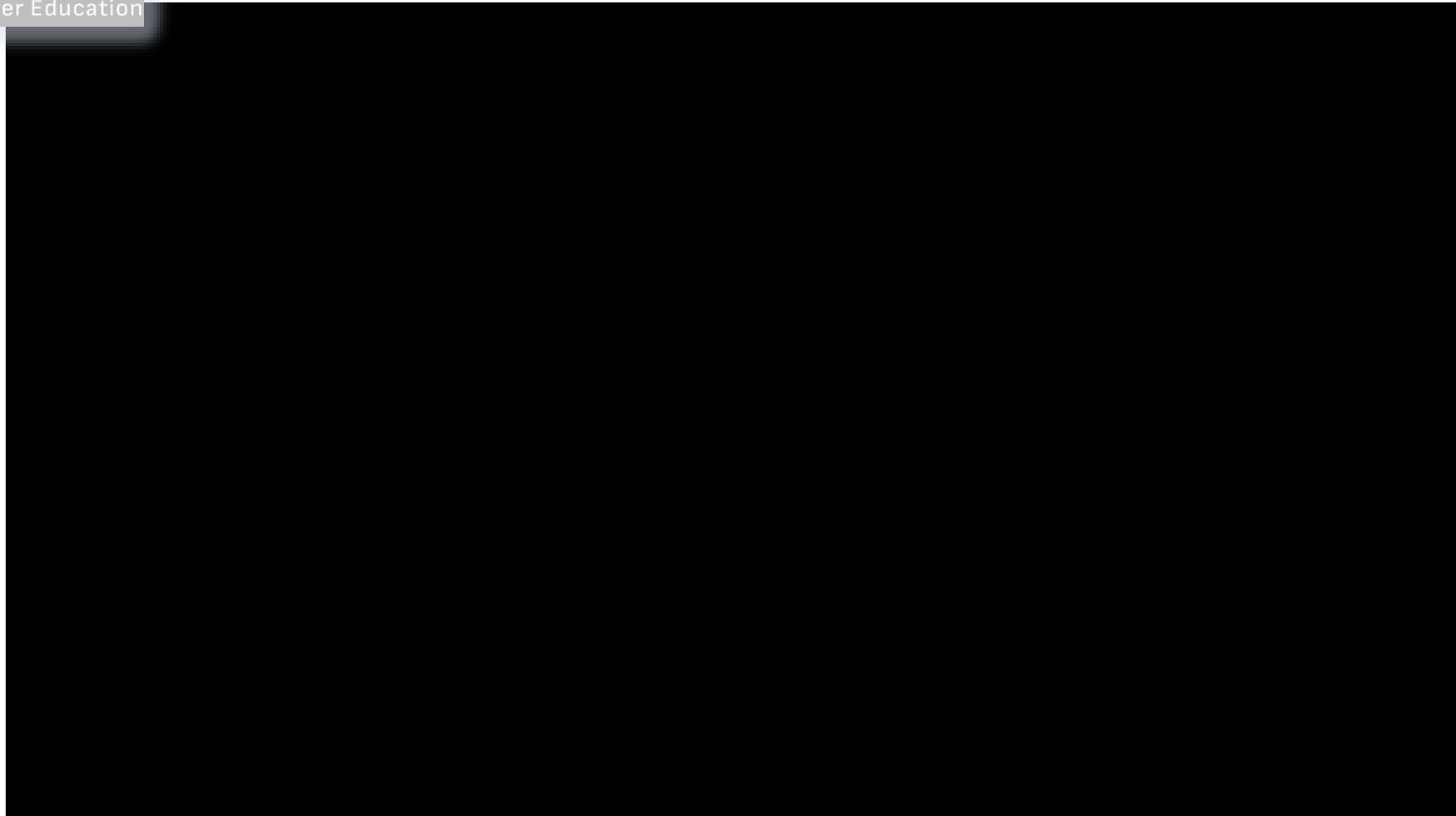


17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

**Strengthen the means of implementation
and revitalize the global partnership for S
ustainable Development**



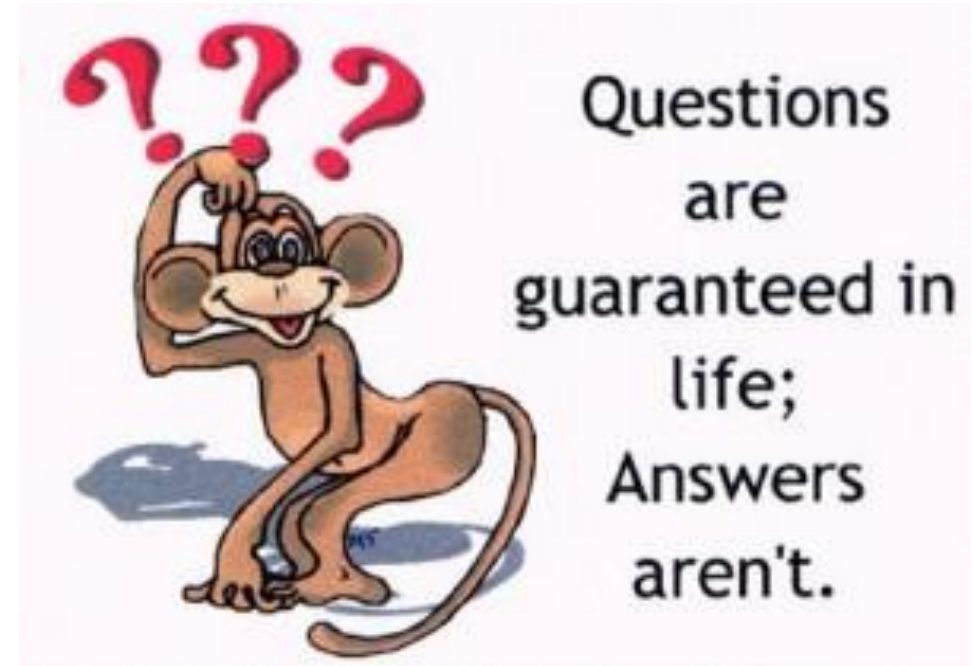
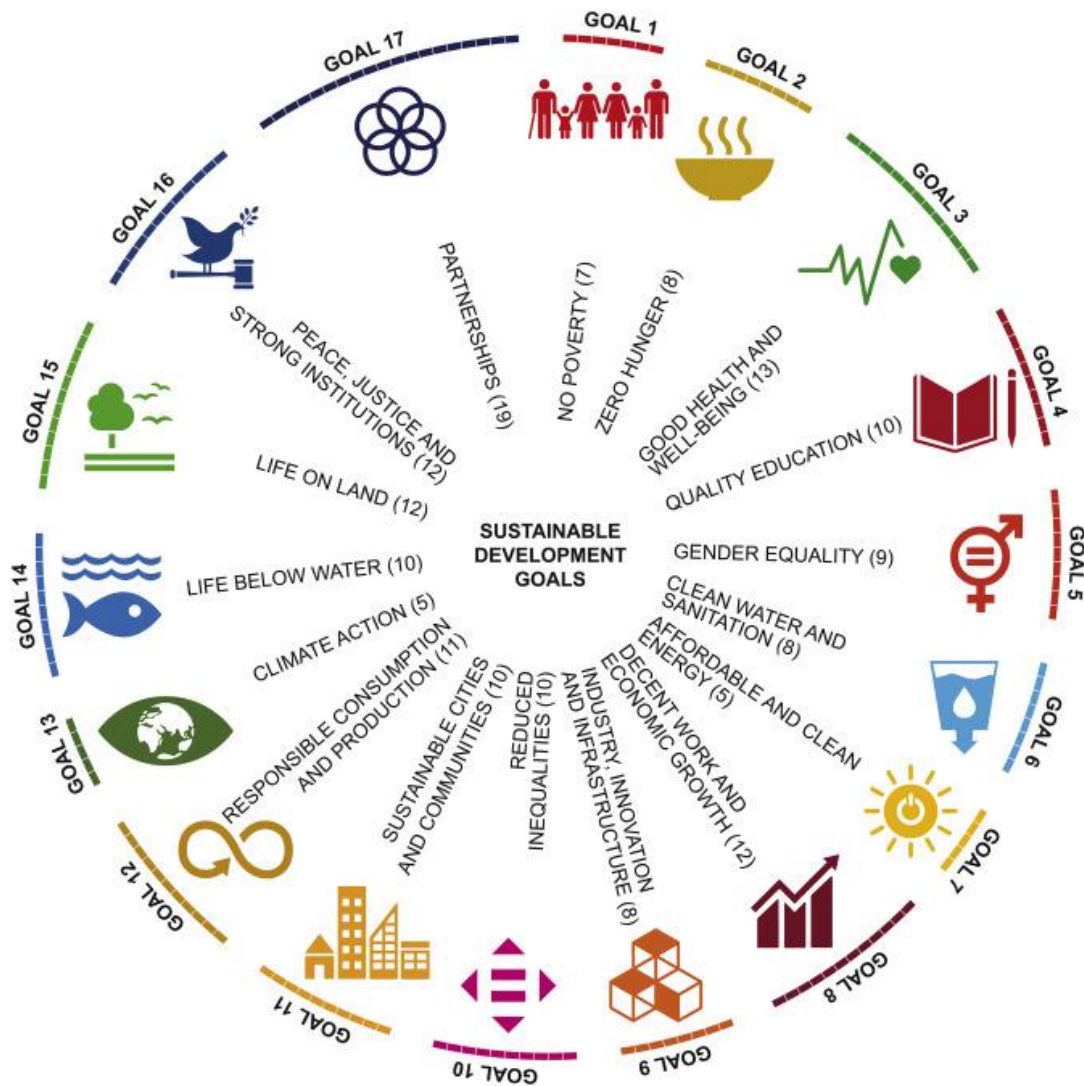
We love SDGs song



Lyrics and Commentaries

<http://17goals.org/we-love-the-sdgs/>

<http://17goals.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/We-Love-the-SDGs-Study-Guide-v2.pdf>



Prof. Dr. Hasan Bedir

The 2030 Agenda

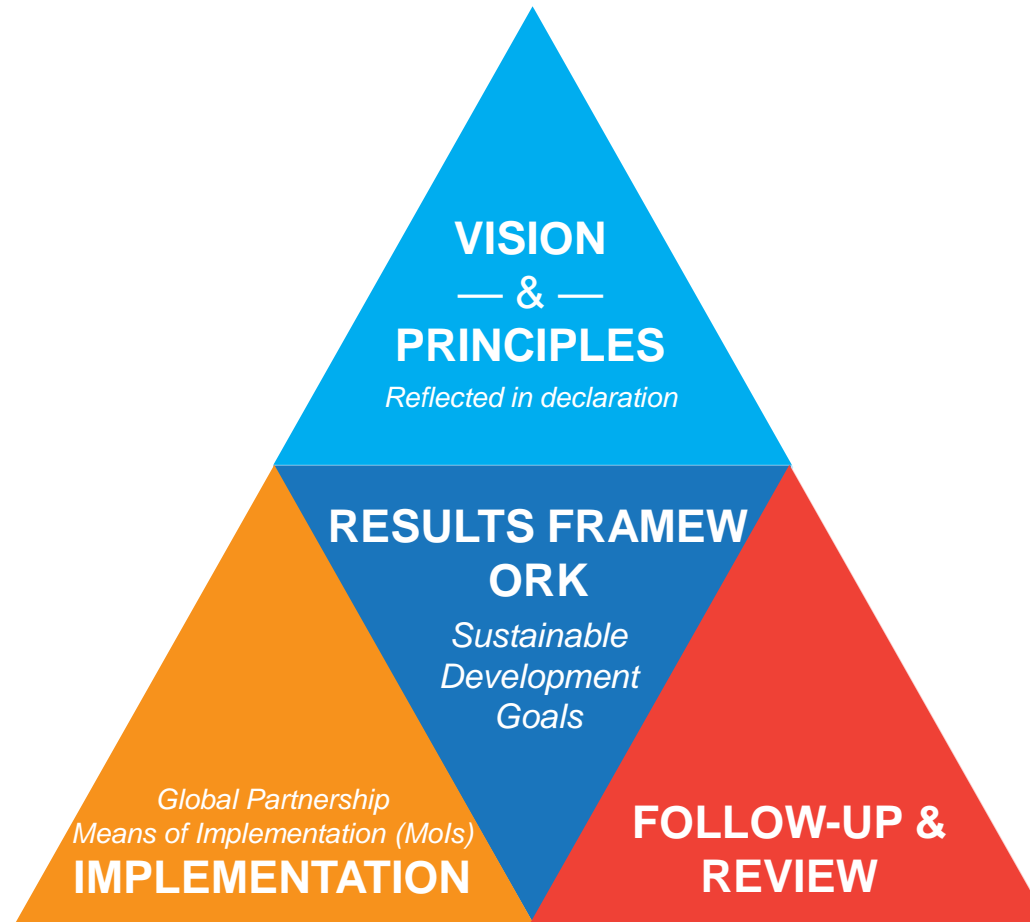
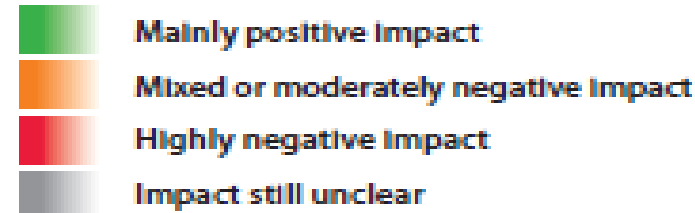


Image with thanks to the UN: sustainabledevelopment.un.org

Figure 1

Short-term Impacts of Covid-19 on the Sustainable Development Goals



SDG 1

No poverty

Highly negative Impact

- Increased poverty due to job losses and economic lockdown
- Disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups (e.g., the poor)



SDG 2

Zero hunger

Highly negative Impact

- Food insecurity due to reduction in global food supplies and trade
- Hunger due to fall in incomes and reduced food availability during lockdown
- Higher food loss and waste due to transportation challenges and reduced labor availability
- Poorer nutrition due to interruption of school meals



SDG 3

Good health and well-being

Highly negative Impact

- Higher disease incidence and mortality from Covid 19
- Higher mortality from other causes because of overburdening of health systems
- Slight decline in mortality due to reduced economic and social activities (e.g., traffic accidents)
- Potential short-term health gains due to lower environmental pollution
- Negative impact of confinement and lockdown on mental health (e.g., anxiety and depression)



SDG 4

Quality education

Mixed or moderately negative Impact

- School and day-care closures
- Loss in the development of human capital
- Poorer nutrition due to interruption of school meals



SDG 5

Gender equality

Mixed or moderately negative Impact

- Possible disproportionate economic impacts on women (e.g., job losses, poverty)
- Other social impacts on women from the lockdown (e.g., domestic violence)
- Higher mortality rates from the virus among men (because they suffer from more chronic respiratory diseases due to higher smoking rate)



SDG 6

Clean water and sanitation

Mixed or moderately negative Impact

- Limited access to clean water among disadvantaged groups limits possibility of adhering to strict hygiene guidelines



SDG 7

Affordable and clean energy

Mixed or moderately negative Impact

- Slowdown in economic growth contributing to a reduction in energy prices (e.g. oil), which might increase access to energy but reduce incentives for renewables



SDG 8

Decent work and economic growth

Highly negative Impact

- Economic crisis in virtually all parts of the world
- Trade disruption
- Mass unemployment
- Business closures / bankruptcies
- Sharp decline in tourism activities
- Massive public deficits



SDG 9

Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Mixed or moderately negative Impact

- Decline in industrial outputs
- Possible nationalization of some industries, and bankruptcies and closures of others
- Scientific collaboration to find treatments and vaccine
- Accelerated uptake of digital technologies, for e-health, e-education, e-governance, and e-payments



SDG 10

Reduced inequalities

Highly negative Impact

- Disproportionate negative health and economic impacts on vulnerable groups (including refugees and migrants), especially in countries with low safety nets
- Loss of jobs of lower-skilled, lower-wage labor



SDG 11

Sustainable cities and communities

Mixed or moderately negative Impact

- Rise in urban poverty and vulnerability
- Shut down of public transports
- Lower access to public / green spaces
- Movements of population that vary across countries
- Sharp short-term reduction in pollution levels



SDG 12

Responsible consumption and production

Impact still unclear

- Short-term reduction in natural resource use due to reduced economic activity and consumption
- Pressure to loosen up regulations on circular economy and postpone the adoption of new measures
- Increased plastic pollution (e.g., used to produce personal protective equipment)



SDG 13

Climate action

Impact still unclear

- Short-term reduction in global GHG emissions
- Pressure to reduce environmental safeguards
- Lack of clarity on environmental investments
- Slowdown in economic growth contributing to reduction in energy prices (e.g., oil), which might increase access to energy but reduce incentives for renewables



SDG 14

Life below water

Impact still unclear

- Short-term reduction in threats to marine biodiversity due to reduced global economic activity and consumption
- Pressure to reduce marine biodiversity and ecosystem safeguards



SDG 15

Life on land

Impact still unclear

- Short-term reduction in threats to terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity due to reduced global economic activity and consumption
- Pressure to reduce terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem safeguards, including biodiversity and ecosystem regulations conventions (for instance, on deforestation)



SDG 16

Peace, justice and strong institutions

Mixed or moderately negative Impact

- Increased pressure on governments to mitigate the health and economic consequences of the pandemic
- Pressure to increase accessible health care in countries that have not yet achieved universal health coverage
- Increased public deficits and debt
- Disruption of legislative processes and public debates
- Suspension of freedom-of-information laws and transparency policies



SDG 17

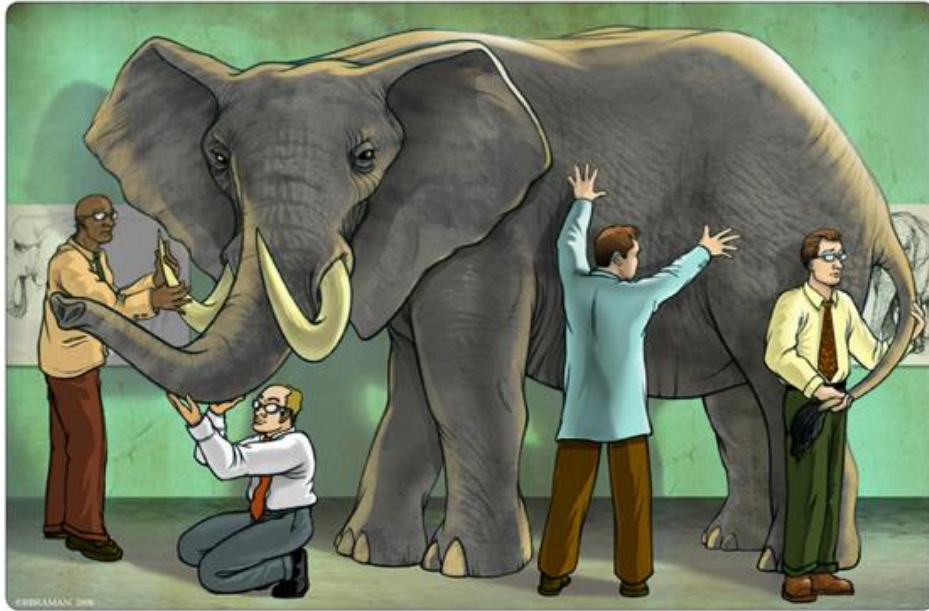
Partnerships for the goals

Mixed or moderately negative Impact

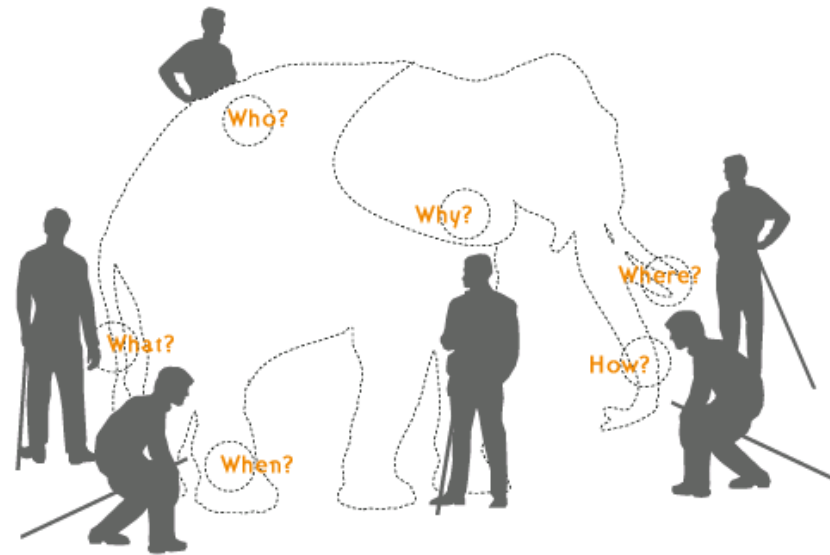
- Possible reduced responsiveness of international aid community to needs of the poorest countries
- Possible reduction in international remittances and cross-border financing
- Closing of borders
- Slowdown in international trade
- Debt crisis



Why is it so hard to put into action?



No One Sees the System!



Curriculum making

