



SOCIETIES IN TRANSITION – GLOBAL CHALLENGES

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ICN WARSAW, SEPTEMBER 2023



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



2023

The Sustainable Development Goals Report
Special edition



- “The impacts of the climate crisis, the war in Ukraine, a weak global economy, and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have revealed weaknesses and hindered progress towards the Goals.”

AFTER EARLY PROGRESS, AT MID-POINT THE SDGS ARE IN DEEP TROUBLE

- Under current trends, 575 million people will still be living in extreme poverty in 2030, and only about one third of countries will meet the target to halve national poverty levels.
- The world is back at hunger levels not seen since 2005.



A CRISIS OF GLOBAL JUSTICE

- Developing countries and the world's poorest and most vulnerable people are bearing the brunt of our collective failure.
- Covid, climate instability, biodiversity loss and economic exploitation built from slavery and colonialism.



EU PROGRESS ON THE SDG TARGETS

Achieved or on-target	66%
Moderate progress	20%
Going backwards	13%

Main failures:

- Responsible consumption and production and sustainable food systems (SDG 2 and SDGs 12–15).
- There are also important gaps in performance across countries on SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure).
- Inequalities within countries have increased in several countries over the past two years.

2022 SDG DASHBOARD

	Gender equality	Affordable & Clean Energy	Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	Responsible production & consumption	Climate action
Estonia					
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Norway					
Poland					
Sweden					

SDG achieved
Challenges remain
Significant challenges remain
Major challenges remain

On track
Moderately Increasing
Stagnating
Decreasing

COVID IMPACTS

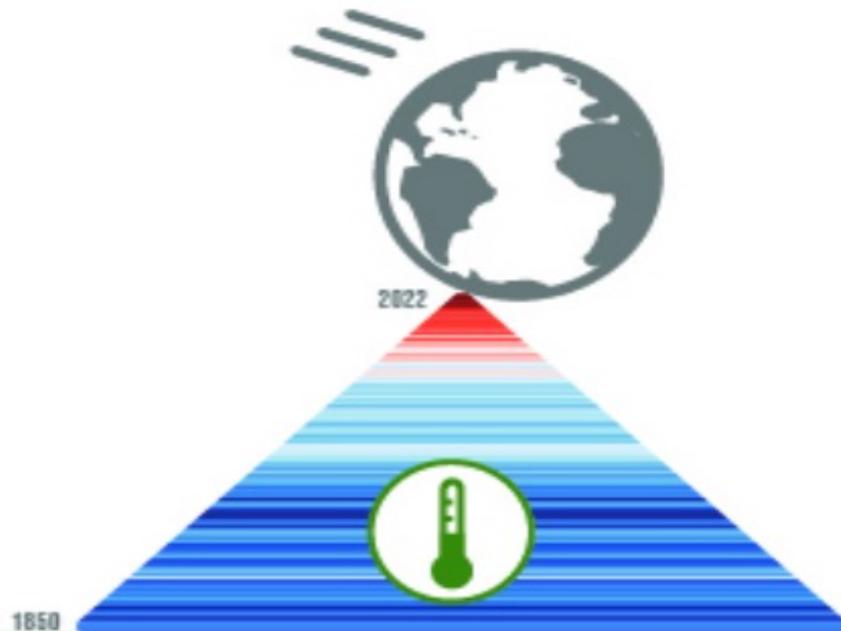
- Recovery has been slow, uneven and incomplete.
- The pandemic has created significant reversals in global health outcomes.
- Devastating impacts on education globally.
- The number of people living in extreme poverty increased for the first time in a generation.
- Widened inequalities between countries.



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

EARTH'S TIPPING POINT

STANDING AT THE BRINK OF CLIMATE CALAMITY



WHERE WE ARE

THE WORLD WILL EXCEED 1.5°C BY 2035 AND FACES A 2.5°C WARMING BY 2100

WHAT WE NEED

DEEP, RAPID AND SUSTAINED GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS BY 43% BY 2030 AND TO NET ZERO BY 2050

BILLIONS TO TRILLIONS:

GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS REACHED AN ANNUAL AVERAGE OF **\$803 BILLION** IN 2019-2020

HOWEVER, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES REQUIRE NEARLY **\$6 TRILLION** BY 2030



THE RATE OF SEA-LEVEL RISE HAS **DOUBLED** IN THE LAST DECADE



HIGHLY VULNERABLE REGIONS

EXPERIENCE **15X HIGHER MORTALITY RATES** FROM DISASTERS

.....
COMPARED TO VERY LOW VULNERABILITY REGIONS (2010-2020)



CO2 EMISSIONS

- To limit global warming to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels, emissions must already be decreasing and need to be cut by almost half by 2030, just seven years away.
- Current warming is 1.1C (IPCC).
- Emissions are still rising but those from energy may be plateauing (International Energy Authority).



NEGATIVE SPILLOVERS

- 40% of EU greenhouse gas emissions are generated abroad.
- EU consumption is responsible for 16% of tropical deforestation worldwide.
- EU waste gets shipped to poor countries.



AND THEN THERE ARE WARS, INVASIONS, CIVIL WARS, DRUG WARS, POST-CONFLICT REPRISALS ETC

- Ukraine
- Yemen
- Sudan
- Myanmar
- Syria
- Libya
- Afghanistan, etc. etc.



PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

- SDG Target 10.17: to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.





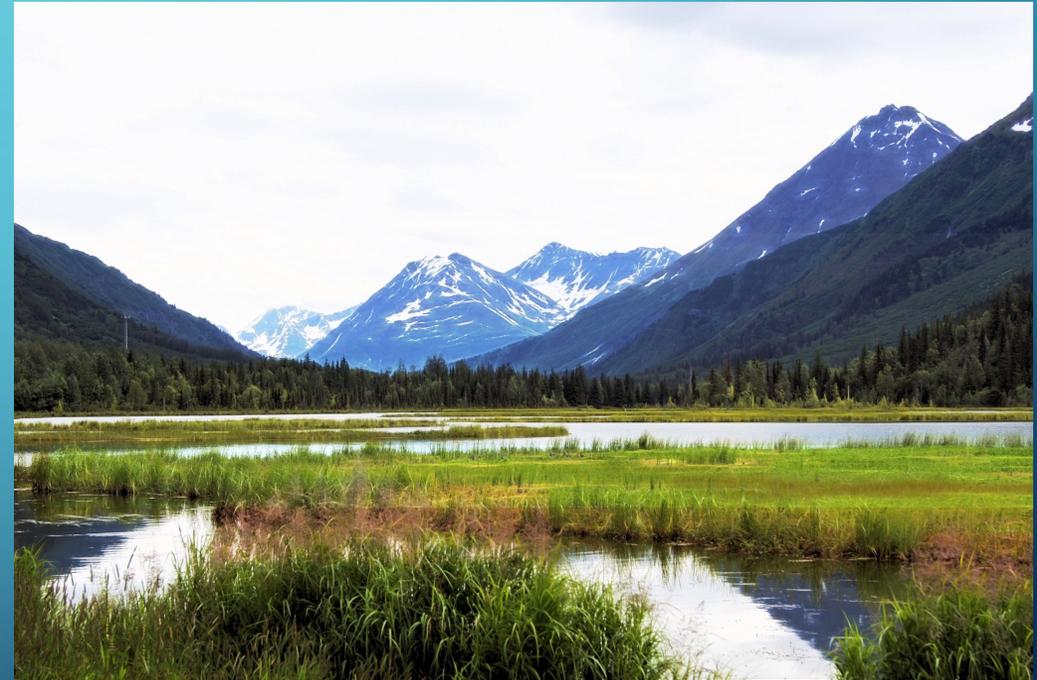
Ageing Europe

Young World



AIDS TO TRANSITION – CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE

- The global oil and gas companies are strongly pushing this option.
- Forests, oceans, peat bogs and particularly coastal wetlands naturally capture and store carbon.
- Use of chemicals to separate carbon from other gasses.



AIDS TO TRANSITION – ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- AI can help in forecasting climate and in managing energy demand by analysing huge amounts of data.
- However, running AI is very energy intensive, there is also energy use in supply chains.
- European Parliament Special Committee on Artificial Intelligence in a Digital Age (2021) *"AI has the potential to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by up to 4% by 2030"*.



Osborne Clarke website.

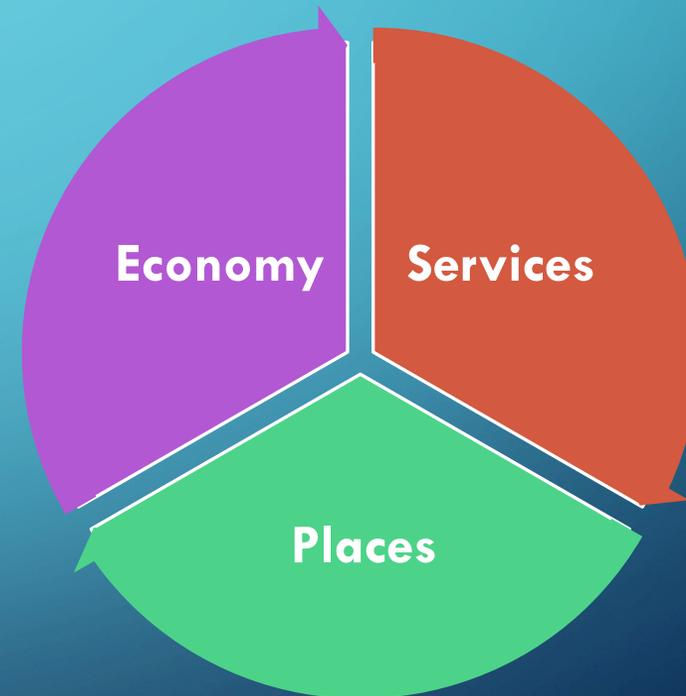
AIDS TO TRANSITION – CLIMATE JUSTICE

- Globally and locally, those who have generated the least emissions are least protected from the climate impacts.
- Internationally climate reparations and debt relief are called for.
- Locally – evaluate actions from a justice perspective: how might they impact on disadvantaged people and places?



AIDS TO TRANSITION - INCLUSION

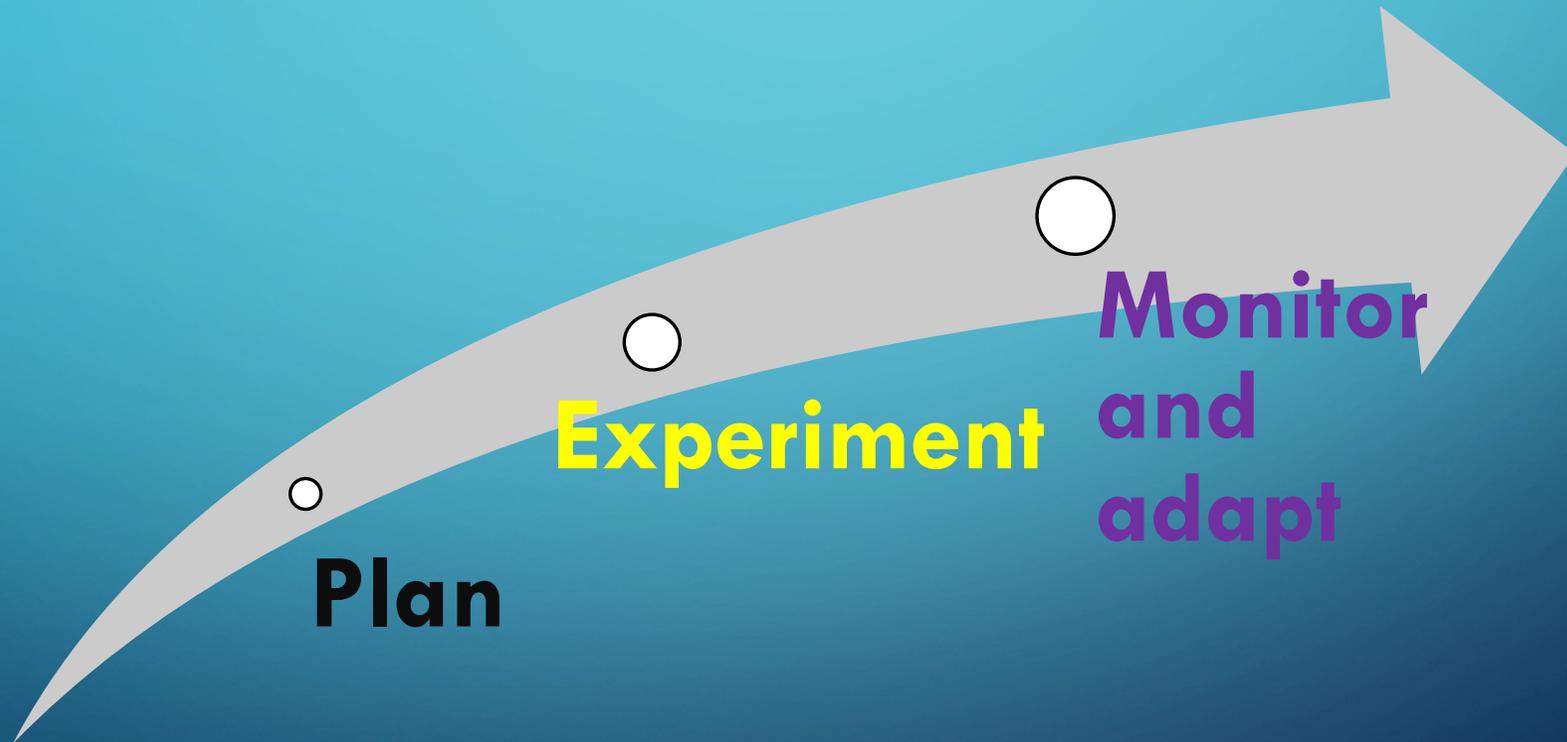
- Safe and legal routes for refugees.
- Removal of forms of discrimination based on age, gender, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation or income.
- Human rights based approach.



TOWARDS A LOCAL ACTION PROGRAMME



A PATH TO TRANSITION



Plan

Experiment

**Monitor
and
adapt**