

CLIMATE EMERGENCY & HUMAN RIGHTS



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INTRODUCTION

This material has been created to be given to young people before attending the Ocean & Climate Change workshop to facilitate better understanding and engagement.

It is important that young people are aware of climate change because the future of the planet also depends on their actions.

Engaging young people is important because they have the energy, creativity and determination to bring about meaningful change.

The workshop is carried out as part of the Don't call it change (DOCC) project, in partnership with YouNet APS (Italy), Organosi Gi (Greece), European Association World - Our Home (Latvia) and Dolnoslaska Federacja Organizacji Pozarządowych (Poland).

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What is the climate crisis?



Climate crisis is a term that describes global warming, climate change, and its consequences.



The term has been used to describe the threat of global warming to the planet and to advocate for accelerating efforts to mitigate climate change.



The effects of climate change are sometimes described in terms similar to climate CHANGE, such as:

- **"climate catastrophe"** (used in reference to a documentary made by David Attenborough in 2019 and the 2019–2020 Australian bushfire season)
- **"climate emergency"** (11,000 warning letters from scientists in BioScience, and The Guardian, both 2019)
- **"global warming"** (Richard A. Betts, Met Office UK, 2018)





Climate change has a direct impact on the younger generation and can affect the environment, economy and quality of life. And yet...how can young people get involved?



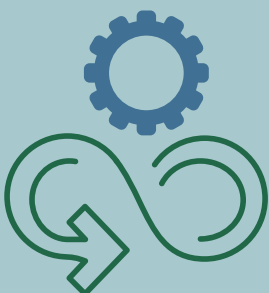
- **Education and awareness** – a first step is to learn about climate change and share the knowledge with family, friends and the communities where they come from.



- **Civic engagement** – participation in movements promoting action to combat climate change.



- **Influence through social media** – young people can use their voice on social media platforms to draw attention to climate change and the need for immediate action.



- **Responsible consumption** – people can opt for sustainable, recyclable products and support brands and companies that have sustainable practices.

What are the causes? climate change?

The main causes of climate change are related to human activities and their impact on the global climate system. Among the most important causes are:

Greenhouse gas emissions: One of the main causes of climate change is the excessive emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere. The most common GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and perfluorinated hydrocarbons (HFCs). These gases form a "blanket" in the atmosphere, which absorbs heat and prevents it from dissipating, thus leading to global warming and major climate change.

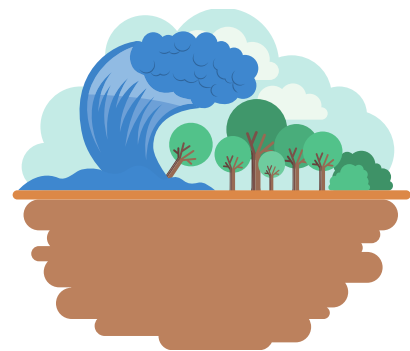
Deforestation and land-use changes: Deforestation and land-use changes, such as the conversion of forests to agricultural or urban land, lead to the release of carbon stocks accumulated in vegetation and soil. These changes exacerbate the climate crisis, as forests play a crucial role in absorbing CO₂ from the atmosphere.

Plastic production and management: Plastic production, especially from petrochemical sources, is energy-intensive and can release greenhouse gases in the process. Also, improper management of plastic waste leads to its accumulation in the environment, which can affect ecosystems and biodiversity.

Industrial and transport pollution: Pollutant emissions from industry, power plants and road transport contribute to air quality deterioration and global warming.



Climate
CHANGE





POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS



- Combating climate change requires coordinated and sustained action at global, national, community and individual levels.
- Here are some key solutions to address this complex issue:



THE TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGIES



PROTECTING FORESTS AND RESTORING ECOSYSTEMS



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION



ENGAGING IN AWARENESS AND ACTION ACTIVITIES



PROMOTING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS?



HUMAN RIGHTS are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of our nationality, residence, sex, sexual orientation and gender identity, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or any other status.



WE ARE ALL EQUALLY ENTITLED TO OUR HUMAN RIGHTS WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

Laws have character:

- **Common** - they are the same for every person, regardless of values, views or religion;
- **Natural** - they exist regardless of the will of authorities or law, the state only creates a system for their protection;
- **Inalienable** - no authority can take them away from us, we can not renounce them
- **Independent** - they exist independently of the authority and cannot be regulated at all times;
- **Natural** - we have them because of personal dignity and humanity, not because of someone's decision or given;
- **Indivisible** - they are all an integral
- and interdependent whole.





HUMAN RIGHTS

THE CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY
ADOPTED IN RIO IN 1992

RESOLUTION OF 16 JANUARY 2020 ON THE 15TH MEETING OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP15) TO THE CONVENTION ON
BIODIVERSITY.

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT ADOPTED BY THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON SEPTEMBER 25, 2015 AND THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 41/21 IDENTIFIES THE
IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND CONTINUING
ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION ON FRESHWATER RESOURCES,
ECOSYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY LIVESTOCKS WHICH NEGATIVELY
AFFECTS THE EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF HUMAN RIGHTS,
INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO:

- LIFE,
- FOOD SECURITY,
- SAFE DRINKING WATER,
- SANITARY SERVICES,
- HEALTH,
- HOUSING,
- SELF-DETERMINATION, WORK AND DEVELOPMENT.



UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR UNHCR MICHELLE BACHELET,
AT THE OPENING OF THE 48TH SESSION
OF THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL:

"A safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is the foundation of human life. But today, due to human action - and inhuman inaction - the planetary crisis involving climate change, environmental pollution and biodiversity loss is having a serious and direct impact on a wide range of human rights, including the right to food, water, education, housing, health, development and even life itself."

(...) "Forecasts of such importance and impact cannot be ignored by no decision maker anywhere. They will have cascading economic, social, cultural and political impacts that will affect every society in the world. Addressing the world's triple ecological crisis is a humanitarian imperative, a human rights imperative, a peacebuilding imperative, and a development imperative".



LET'S ADVANCE
ON THE PROMISE OF
FREEDOM, EQUALITY
AND JUSTICE FOR ALL



SOURCE: WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/PHOTO/?FBID=604852251671158&SET=A.297328585756861

THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RECOGNIZED THAT THE RIGHT TO LIVING IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT IS A HUMAN RIGHT. THE DISCUSSION LASTED 30 YEARS!

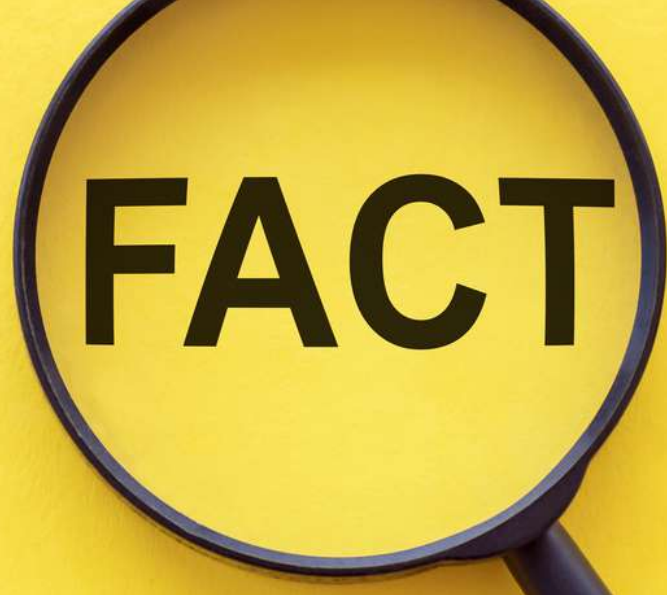
THE RESOLUTION IS THE EFFECT OF MANY YEARS OF WORK OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT PUT PRESSURE ON POLITICIANS. ITS ADOPTION ALSO SPEEDED THE INVOLVEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND, FOR EXAMPLE, PROTESTS YOUTH CLIMATE STRIKES WHO DEMANDED QUICK ACTION.

IT WAS FIRST TO BE DISCUSSED IN THE 1990s. THAT THE RIGHT TO LIVING IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS A UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHT. HOWEVER, THERE ARE MANY CRITICAL VOICES IN THE DISCUSSION. FIRST OF ALL FROM THE PART OF THE COUNTRIES WHICH - LIKE THE FOUR VOTING AGAINST (RUSSIA, INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN) - WERE AFRAID OF THE LEGAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHANGE.

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ESTIMATES THAT AROUND 13.7 MILLION PEOPLE DIE EACH YEAR DUE TO ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION. THE REASONS ARE AMONG SMOG AND EXPOSURE TO HARMFUL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES. IT'S ALMOST 25 % OF ALL DEATH REGISTERED WORLDWIDE.

SOURCE: WWW.UNEP.ORG/EXPLORE-TOPICS/CLIMATE-ACTION



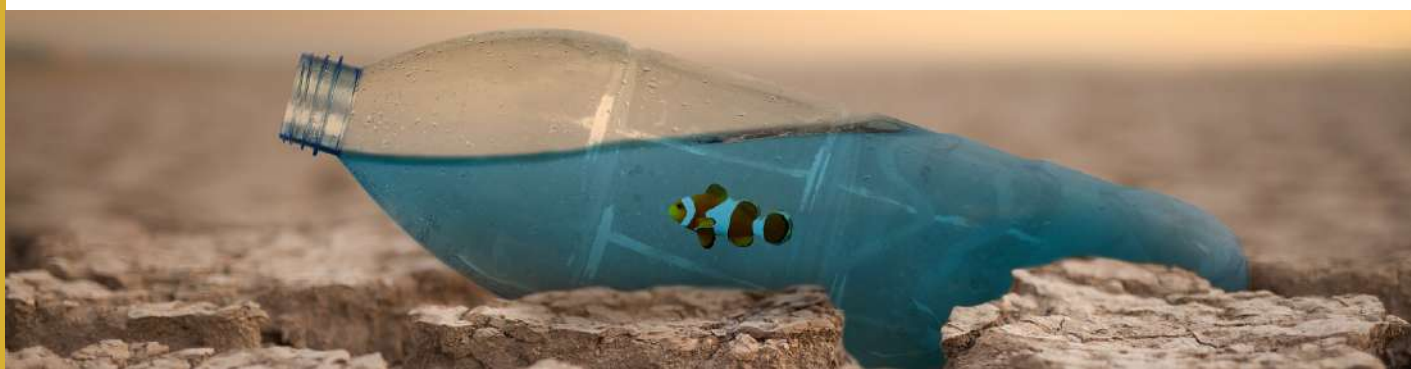


LANCET COUNTDOWN REPORT SHOWS GROWING PROBLEM OF VULNERABILITY TO HEAT WAVES IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

1. DATA SHOWS THAT THE PROBLEM MAINLY AFFECTS COUNTRIES WITH HIGH AND VERY HIGH THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) OF COUNTRIES WITH A RAPIDLY AGING SOCIETY.
2. THESE ARE THE ELDERLY PEOPLE (OVER 65), PEOPLE WITH ACCOMPANYING DISEASES AND CHILDREN (UP TO 1 YEAR OF AGE) MOST COMMONLY SICK DURING HEAT WAVES.
3. AS A RESULT OF HEAT WAVES RECORDED IN 2019 IN THE WORLD - MAINLY IN COUNTRIES WITH A VERY HIGH HDI - 345,000 DIED PREMATURELY PEOPLE.

ACCORDING TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC) REPORT AT 2°C WARMING FROM 800 MILLION TO 3 BILLION PEOPLE WILL EXPERIENCE CHRONIC WATER SHORTAGE DUE TO DROUGHT. IT IS A CONSEQUENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE ALSO.

1. ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATES OF THE IPCC, AS MUCH AS 8% OF CURRENTLY USED LAND WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO USE FOR CROPS, BY THE END OF THE 21ST CENTURY.
2. AT THE SAME TIME, EVEN WITH WARMING OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE BELOW 1.6°C, FROM 3 TO 41% OF AFRICAN TROPICAL REGIONS' FISHING POINTS MAY DISAPPEAR.
3. IN POLAND APPROXIMATELY 15 MILLION PEOPLE EXPERIENCE WATER SHORTAGE UNTIL THE END OF THE CENTURY.



FACT

ACCORDING TO THE WORLD BANK, 216 MILLION PEOPLE WILL LEAVE THEIR HOMES BY 2050.

FORECASTING THAT MIGRATION THE STONGEST AFFECT SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (86 MILLION PEOPLE), EASTERN ASIA PACIFIC (49 MILLION PEOPLE) AND SOUTH ASIA (40 MILLION PEOPLE).

FOLLOWING THESE WILL BE NORTH AFRICAN PEOPLE (19 MILLION), LATIN AMERICA (17 MILLION), EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (5 MILLION).

THE WORLD BANK FORECASTS THAT THE FIRST FLASHPOINT WILL APPEAR IN 2030 AND THE PHENOMENON WILL BE INCREASE AT LEAST UP TO THE MIDDLE OF THE CENTURY.

ACCORDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE MAY WORSE THE LIVING CONDITIONS AND RETURN OF CURRENT REFUGEES.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, THIS IS CAUSED BY THE INCREASING NUMBER OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS, DROUGHTS, DESERTIFICATION AND RISING SEA LEVELS.

AS A RESULT, LIVING SPACE IS REDUCED, ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER, AND OBTAINED YIELDS ARE LOWER. FOR INSATNCE, COUNTRIES ALREADY EXPOSED TO INCREASE IN MIGRATION PROCESSES ARE CHAD, CAMEROON AND NIGER.





IN 2020, ACCORDING TO THE UN REFUGEE AGENCY REPORT, 95% OF ALL REFUGEES ASSOCIATED WITH ARMED CONFLICTS WERE IN AREAS EXPOSED TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS.

OCTOBER 8, 2018 INTERNATIONAL PANEL FOR THE CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC) PUBLISHED A SPECIAL REPORT DEDICATED TO A 1.5°C INCREASE IN GLOBAL WARMING RELATED TO THE PRE-INDUSTRIAL ERA. (SR1.5) THE REPORT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENTS CARRIED OUT BY THE IPCC IN THE THIRD YEAR HISTORY OF THE PANEL.

1. THE REPORT SAYS THAT LIMITING GLOBAL WARMING TO BELOW 1.5°C IS NECESSARY TO AVOID SEVERE CONSEQUENCES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE YEARS TO COME. THIS WILL BE ACHIEVED ON THE CONDITION OF RADICAL REDUCTION OF EMISSIONS, IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSFORMATION SCENARIOS AND PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS.

2. THE RISE IN THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IS NOT EVEN - WARMING IS GREATER OVER LAND THAN OVER OCEANS AND 2-3 TIMES GREATER IN THE ARCTIC. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 20-40% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVE IN AREAS WHERE WARMING HAS ALREADY EXCEEDED 1.5°C.

3. WE ARE CURRENTLY OBSERVING THE EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING, INCLUDING INCREASE OF EXTREME WEATHER PHENOMENA, MELTING OF ICE IN THE ARCTIC, REFLECTION OF GLACIES, AND RISE OF WATER LEVEL IN THE SEA AND OCEANS.



216 MILLION PEOPLE WILL LEAVE THEIR HOMES BY 2050!

ACCORDING TO THE WORLD BANK, BY 2050, 216 MILLION PEOPLE FROM SIX REGIONS WILL MOVE WITHIN THEIR COUNTRY. IT'S LIKE ALL RESIDENTS OF BRAZIL LEAVE THEIR HOMES.

IN ADDITION TO ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS, CLIMATE CHANGE IS BEGINNING TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN GLOBAL MIGRATION. MORE AND MORE PEOPLE DECIDE TO LEAVE THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE BOTH DUE TO THE RISK OF DROUGHT AND FLOOD.

NO REGION IS RESISTANT TO POTENTIAL CLIMATE-DRIVEN MIGRATION. THE FIRST "HOT SPOTS" SHOULD APPEAR CIRCA 2030, WHEN A SIGNIFICANT PART OF THE POPULATION WILL MOVE FROM AREAS WHERE LIVELIABILITIES ARE THREATED. THE PHENOMENON WILL INCREASE AT LEAST THE MIDDLE OF THE CENTURY, HITTING THE POOREST PARTS OF THE WORLD NOW.

THE MAIN DESTINATION OF MIGRATION WILL BE CITIES, WHICH OFTEN DO NOT HAVE THE SUITABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PLACES TO LIVE AND WORK.





216 MILLION PEOPLE WILL LEAVE THEIR HOMES BY 2050!

CURRENTLY THE MOST VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGES (AND THE RELATED DEADLY DANGER FOR PEOPLE) ARE AREAS EXTREMELY VOLATILE POLITICALLY AND EXPOSED TO ARMED CONFLICTS.

AN EXAMPLE IS THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD. EXTREME DROUGHTS IN THE LAST 50 YEARS CAUSED THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER IN THE AREA - LAKE CHAD - TO REDUCE ITS AREA BY ALMOST 90%. THE POPULATION FROM DROUGHT AREAS MIGRATES CLOSER TO WATER SOURCES, WHICH ARE EVEN LESS, AND THIS CAUSES CONFLICTS, OFTEN ARMED.

IN 2020, 95% OF ALL REFUGEES RELATED TO ARMED CONFLICTS WERE IN AREAS VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS.

IN THE FUTURE, MILITARY CONFLICTS OVER ACCESS TO WATER AND FARMLAND WILL BE MORE COMMON.

ANOTHER CONFLICTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE WAR IN UKRAINE CAUSED A MILLION FLOW OF MIGRANTS TO EUROPE, WHICH IS ALSO RELATED TO BORDER CRISES AND GETTOIZING OF SOCIETIES (IN POLAND, GREECE, GERMANY AND FRANCE).





216 MILLION PEOPLE WILL LEAVE THEIR HOMES BY 2050!

MILLIONS OF CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD ARE FORCED TO MIGRATE. THE GREAT MOST OF THEM ARE INTERNAL MIGRATIONS (WITHOUT LEAVING THE BORDERS OF YOUR COUNTRY).

UNICEF EMPHASIZES THAT GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE IS A SERIOUS CHALLENGE TO CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, LIVING STANDARD AND SAFETY. ESTIMATED THAT A BILLION OF CHILDREN IN THE WORLD (ABROSS HALF) ARE EXTREMELY EXPOSED TO THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. CURRENTLY THREE-YEAR-OLDS WILL GROW UP WITH EXTREME WEATHER AND DETERIORING LIVING CONDITIONS IN MANY REGIONS OF THE WORLD

AS UNICEF EMPHASIZES: 820 MILLION CHILDREN ARE HIGHLY EXPOSED TO HEAT WAVES, 400 MILLION CHILDREN LIVE IN AREAS WITH A HIGH LIKELIHOOD OF CYCLONES, 330 MILLION CHILDREN ARE AT RISK OF THE POSSIBILITY OF RIVER FLOODS. 920 MILLION CHILDREN ARE SERIOUSLY EXPOSED TO WATER SHORTAGE.

MIGRATION EXPOSES CHILDREN TO MANY DIFFICULTIES, INCLUDING IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, AND IN DEVELOPING A SENSE OF BELONGING TO A GIVEN AREA OR COMMUNITY. THAT IS WHY IT IS SO IMPORTANT TO FINANCING SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS IN PLACES RISK OF NATURAL DISASTERS AND AT REFUGEE CAMPS.





SECOND PART VI OF THE REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH TEAM CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC

THE REPORT PUBLISHED IN 2022 PRESENTS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLIMATE, BIODIVERSITY AND SOCIETY.

KEY CONCLUSIONS FROM THE IPCC REPORT:

- ALMOST HALF OF THE EARTH'S POPULATION LIVES IN REGIONS HIGHLY THREATENED BY CLIMATE CHANGE.
- INEQUALITIES IN THE FEELING OF THE EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING RESULT NOT ONLY FROM LOCAL CLIMATE, BUT ALSO FROM HISTORIC AND PRESENT INEQUALITIES RESULTING FROM, AMONG FROM COLONIALISM.
 - THREATS UNEQUALLY DISTRIBUTED WITHIN THE REGIONS ARE MOST AFFECTING VULNERABLE SOCIAL GROUPS, E.G. PEOPLE ON LOW INCOME.
- POSSIBILITIES FOR ADAPTATION TO A CHANGED CLIMATE WILL DECLINE WITH PROGRESSIVE WARMING.
- CIVIL SOCIETY IS A VALUABLE SUPPORT IN ADAPTATION TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. ON THE ONE HAND, ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES ARE PROGRESSING, BUT SHORT-TERM SOLUTIONS ARE PREFERRED AMONG THEM. HOWEVER, ON THE OTHER SIDE, SYSTEM CHANGES ARE NECESSARY, IMPLEMENTED IN A SOCIALLY JUST WAY, THAT TREATS CITIZENS IN A NON-DISCRIMINATORY WAY AND OPERATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLE SOLIDARITY AND CARE FOR THE COMMON GOOD.
- ATTENTION WAS ALSO DRAWN TO THE INCREASE IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES, WHICH INCREASE THE VULNERABILITY OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS. THREATS ARE GETTING MORE COMPLEX AND MORE HARD TO MANAGE. THIS IS BECAUSE NATURAL RISKS AND ANTHROPOGENIC PRESSURE (CAUSED BY E.G. URBANIZATION) - THEY DRIVE UP ON EACH OTHER.





education

ONLY SLIGHTLY MORE THAN HALF OF NATIONAL CURRICULUMS WORLDWIDE REFER TO CHANGE CLIMATE.

OUT OF THE SELECTED 100 COUNTRIES, AS MUCH AS 47% OF CURRICULUMS DO NOT HAVE EDUCATION ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE. IN THE CASE OF THE REMAINING 53%, SUCH EDUCATION IS PRESENT, BUT THERE IS NOT ATTACHED TO IT.

EDUCATION ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE SHOULD BE THE CORE OF THE CURRICULUM IN EVERY COUNTRY.

MORE EMPHASIS NEEDED TO BE EDUCATED ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE IN COUNTRIES THAT EMIT MORE POLLUTION.

TEACHING ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED AT EVERY STAGE OF EDUCATION. TEACHERS NEED TO BE PROPERLY PREPARED TO TEACH ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE, SO THAT THEY FEEL CONFIDENT AT THIS LEVEL.

CLIMATE EDUCATION SHOULD EQUALLY RELATE TO HEAD, HEART AND HANDS, AND TEACHERS MUST BE READY TO TEACH IN A WHOLE WAY.

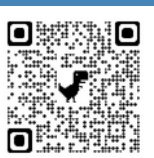
TEACHING ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE SHOULD BECOME AN ESSENTIAL PART OF NATIONAL CURRICULUMS AND REGULATIONS. MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD COOPERATE FOR EDUCATION ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE.

THE REGIONS MOST VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE MAKE SOCIAL AWARENESS ON THE TOPIC, WHEREAS THE LEAST INVOLVEMENT RECORDED IS IN REGIONS WHICH ARE MAIN EMITTERS OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HUMAN RIGHTS



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 AND JUSTICE 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	





THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ARE A CALL FOR ACTION BY ALL COUNTRIES - POOR, RICH AND MIDDLE-INCOME - TO PROMOTE PROSPERITY WHILE PROTECTING THE PLANET. THEY RECOGNIZE THAT ENDING POVERTY MUST GO HAND-IN-HAND WITH STRATEGIES THAT BUILD ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ADDRESS A RANGE OF SOCIAL NEEDS INCLUDING EDUCATION, HEALTH, SOCIAL PROTECTION, AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES, WHILE TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER, THE GOALS PROVIDE A CRITICAL FRAMEWORK FOR COVID-19 RECOVERY

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ARE A UNIVERSAL CALL TO ACTION TO END POVERTY, PROTECT THE PLANET AND IMPROVE THE LIVES AND PROSPECTS OF EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE. THE 17 GOALS WERE ADOPTED BY ALL UN MEMBER STATES IN 2015, AS PART OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WHICH SET OUT A 15-YEAR PLAN TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS.

TODAY, PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN MANY PLACES, BUT, OVERALL, ACTION TO MEET THE GOALS IS NOT YET ADVANCING AT THE SPEED OR SCALE REQUIRED. 2020 NEEDS TO USHER IN A DECADE OF AMBITIOUS ACTION TO DELIVER THE GOALS BY 2030.





END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/>

IF CURRENT TRENDS CONTINUE, BY 2030



575 MILLION PEOPLE WILL STILL BE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY

ONLY **ONE THIRD** OF COUNTRIES WILL HAVE HALVED THEIR NATIONAL POVERTY LEVELS

MANY OF THE **WORLD'S VULNERABLE POPULATION** REMAIN UNCOVERED BY SOCIAL PROTECTION

IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES, ONLY



RECEIVED SOCIAL PROTECTION CASH BENEFITS (2020)

IN RESPONSE TO THE COST-OF-LIVING CRISIS,



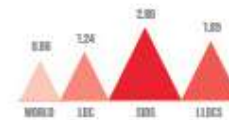
105 COUNTRIES ANNOUNCED ALMOST 350 SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES IN THE PAST

12 MONTHS

(FEB. 2022 - FEB. 2023)

LDCs, SIDS AND LLDCs FACE HIGHER VULNERABILITY TO DISASTERS

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OR MISSING PERSONS PER 100,000 POPULATION (2012-2021)



WORLDWIDE, COUNTRIES HAVE **INCREASED GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON ESSENTIAL SERVICES** (EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION) SINCE 2015



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

PRIORITY ACTIONS ON POVERTY ERADICATION INCLUDE:

- IMPROVING ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS, ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES;
- PROVIDING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES;
- PROGRESSIVELY DEVELOPING SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT THOSE WHO CANNOT SUPPORT THEMSELVES;
- EMPOWERING PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS;
- ADDRESSING THE DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON WOMEN;
- WORKING WITH INTERESTED DONORS AND RECIPIENTS TO ALLOCATE INCREASED SHARES OF ODA TO POVERTY ERADICATION;
- INTENSIFYING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR POVERTY ERADICATION





END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

ZERO HUNGER GOAL

AT RISK



MORE THAN **600 MILLION** PEOPLE WORLDWIDE ARE PROJECTED TO **FACE HUNGER IN 2030**

LITTLE TO NO PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN REDUCING ANAEMIA WORLDWIDE SINCE 2000



PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA IN WOMEN AGED 15-49

HAS REMAINED STAGNANT AT AROUND 30%

DESPITE DROPPING IN 2021, HIGH FOOD PRICES CONTINUE TO PLAGUE MANY NATIONS

SHARE OF COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING MODERATELY TO ABNORMALLY HIGH FOOD PRICES:



1 IN 3 PEOPLE



WORLDWIDE STRUGGLE WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY

MALNUTRITION PERSISTS WORLDWIDE, JEOPARDIZING CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

CHILDREN UNDER AGE-5 AFFECTED BY: [2022]



STUNTING
148 MILLION



WASTING
45 MILLION



OVERWEIGHT
37 MILLION

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION
- DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS
- SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES
- MAINTAIN THE GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FOOD PRODUCTION
- INVEST IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND GENE BANKS
- PREVENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE RESTRICTIONS, MARKET DISTORTIONS AND EXPORT SUBSIDIES
- ENSURE STABLE FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS AND TIMELY ACCESS TO INFORMATION

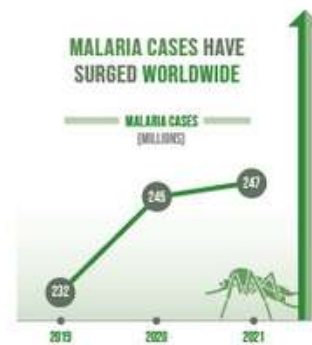
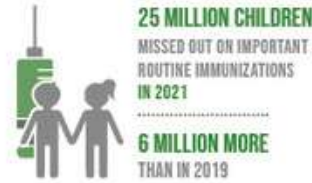




3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



NOTABLE STRIDES HAVE BEEN MADE TOWARDS IMPROVING GLOBAL HEALTH OUTCOMES



OUT-OF-POCKET PAYMENTS FOR HEALTH PUSHED OR FURTHER PUSHED



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY
- END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE
- FIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
- REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH
- PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- REDUCE ROAD INJURIES AND DEATHS
- UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE CARE, FAMILY PLANNING AND EDUCATION
- ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE
- REDUCE ILLNESSES AND DEATHS FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION
- IMPLEMENT THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL
- SUPPORT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINES
- INCREASE HEALTH FINANCING AND SUPPORT HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- IMPROVE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH RISK





ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



DESPITE SLOW PROGRESS,

THE WORLD IS FALLING FAR BEHIND IN ACHIEVING QUALITY EDUCATION

WITHOUT ADDITIONAL MEASURES, BY 2030:



THE PANDEMIC CAUSED LEARNING LOSSES IN 4 IN 5 OF 104 COUNTRIES STUDIED

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATES ARE RISING, BUT THE PACE IS SLOW AND UNEVEN



LOW- AND LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES FACE A NEARLY **\$100 BILLION ANNUAL FINANCING GAP** TO REACH THEIR EDUCATION TARGETS

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION - [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- FREE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
- EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION
- EQUAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION
- INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH RELEVANT SKILLS FOR FINANCIAL SUCCESS
- ELIMINATE ALL DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION
- UNIVERSAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY
- EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP
- BUILD AND UPGRADE INCLUSIVE AND SAFE SCHOOLS
- EXPAND HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



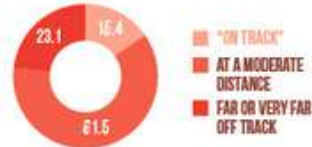


5 GENDER EQUALITY
ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



THE WORLD IS **NOT ON TRACK** TO ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY BY 2030

OUT OF GOAL 5 INDICATORS:



AT THE CURRENT RATE, IT WILL TAKE



300 YEARS TO END CHILD MARRIAGE



286 YEARS TO CLOSE GAPS IN LEGAL PROTECTION AND REMOVE DISCRIMINATORY LAWS



140 YEARS TO ACHIEVE EQUAL REPRESENTATION IN LEADERSHIP IN THE WORKPLACE

LEGISLATED GENDER QUOTAS ARE **EFFECTIVE** TO ACHIEVE EQUALITY IN POLITICS

WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT (2022)



30.9% COUNTRIES APPLYING QUOTAS



21.2% COUNTRIES WITHOUT QUOTAS



NEARLY HALF OF MARRIED WOMEN LACK DECISION-MAKING POWER OVER THEIR SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

1 IN 5 YOUNG WOMEN

ARE MARRIED BEFORE THEIR 18TH BIRTHDAY

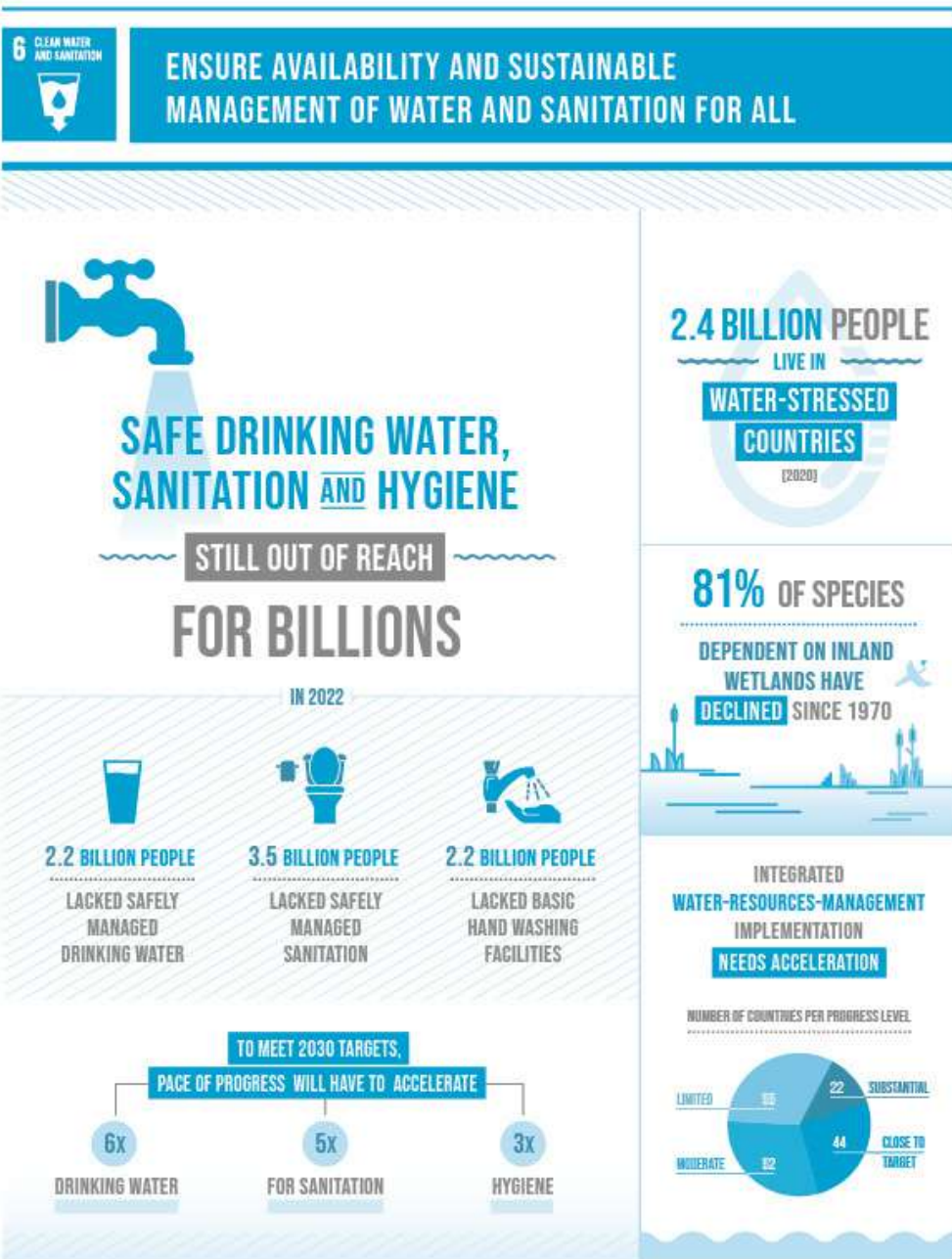


THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS
- SEND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS
- END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS
- ELIMINATE FORCED MARRIAGES AND GENITAL MUTILATION
- VALUE UNPAID CARE AND PROMOTE SHARED DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES
- ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING
- UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND HEALTH
- EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
- PROMOTE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNOLOGY
- ADOPT AND STRENGTHEN POLICIES AND ENFORCEABLE LEGISLATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY



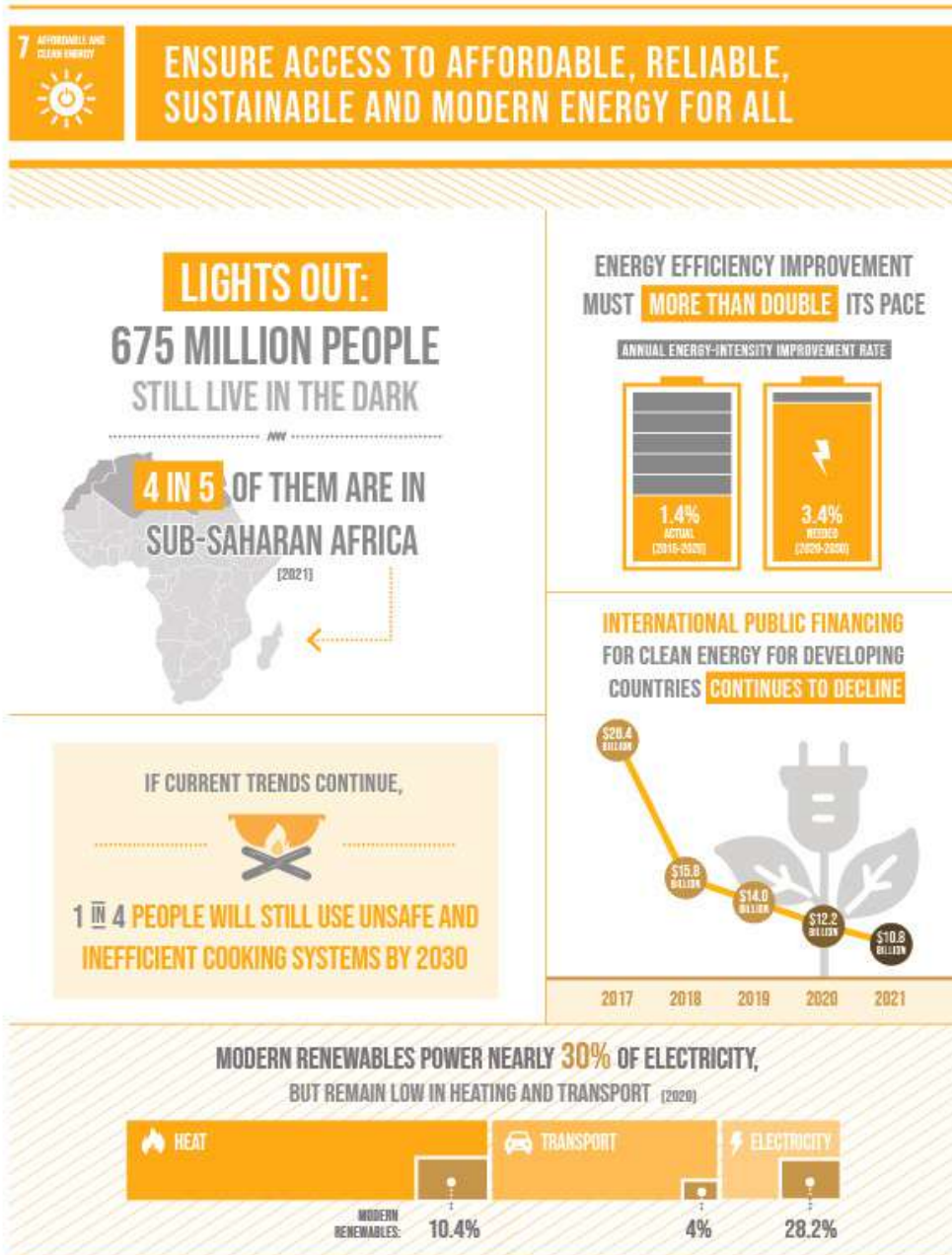


THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER
- END OPEN DEFECATION AND PROVIDE ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE
- IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND SAFE REUSE
- INCREASE WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND ENSURE FRESHWATER SUPPLIES
- IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
- PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS
- EXPAND WATER AND SANITATION SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- SUPPORT LOCAL ENGAGEMENT IN WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT





THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

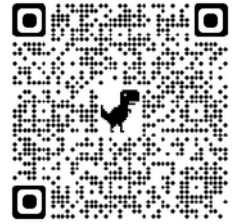
LIST OF TARGETS:

- UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY
- INCREASE GLOBAL PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY
- DOUBLE THE IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY
- PROMOTE ACCESS, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN ENERGY
- EXPAND AND UPGRADE ENERGY SERVICES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

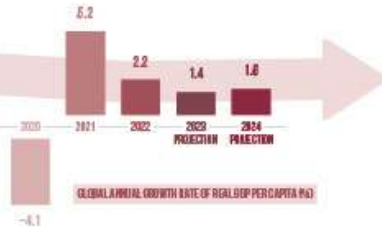




PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY CONTINUES, BUT ON A SLOW TRAJECTORY



2 BILLION WORKERS ARE IN PRECARIOUS INFORMAL JOBS WITHOUT SOCIAL PROTECTION
(2022)

GLOBAL UNEMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO FALL BELOW PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS, BUT NOT IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

	2019	2020	2022	2023 PROJECTION
LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.7
WORLD	5.6	6.6	5.4	5.3

1 IN 4 YOUNG PEOPLE ARE NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING,



WITH YOUNG WOMEN MORE THAN TWICE AS LIKELY AS YOUNG MEN TO BE IN THIS SITUATION
(2022)



DURING THE PANDEMIC, 4 IN 10 ADULTS IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES OPENED THEIR FIRST BANK ACCOUNT

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION - UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/

LIST OF TARGETS:

- SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH
- DIVERSIFY, INNOVATE AND UPGRADE FOR ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY
- PROMOTE POLICIES TO SUPPORT JOB CREATION AND GROWING ENTERPRISES
- IMPROVE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY
- PROMOTE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING
- END MODERN SLAVERY, TRAFFICKING, AND CHILD LABOR
- PROTECT LABOR RIGHTS AND PROMOTE SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS
- PROMOTE BENEFICIAL AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
- UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
- INCREASE AID FOR TRADE SUPPORT
- DEVELOP A GLOBAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY



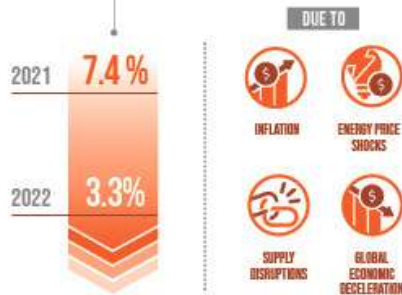


9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION



GLOBAL MANUFACTURING

GROWTH SLOWED FROM



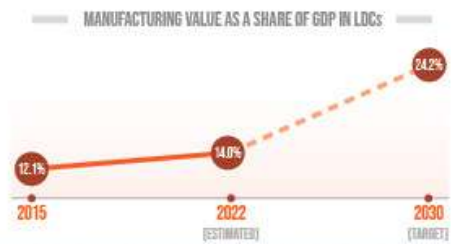
ENERGY-RELATED

CO₂ EMISSIONS

REACHED
36.8 BILLION
METRIC TONS IN 2022
A RECORD HIGH



LDCs ARE LIKELY TO MISS THEIR 2030 TARGET OF DOUBLING MANUFACTURING SHARE OF GDP



MEDIUM-HIGH AND HIGH-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES EXPERIENCED

STRONG GROWTH IN 2022

BUT WITH REGIONAL VARIATION

SHARE IN TOTAL MANUFACTURING



95% OF THE WORLD

HAS MOBILE BROADBAND ACCESS (3G OR HIGHER) (2022)

BUT COVERAGE IS ONLY 82% IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND 68% IN OCEANIA*

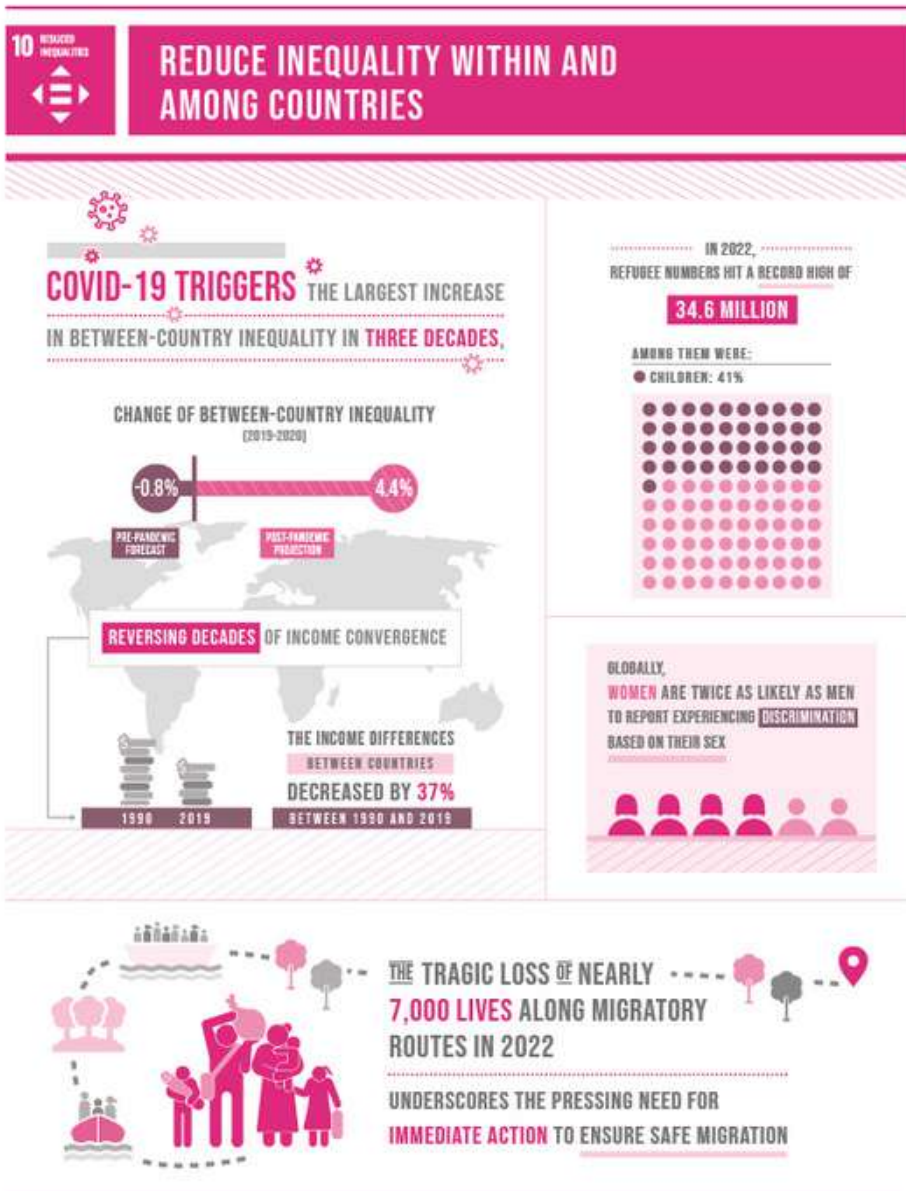


THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE INFRASTRUCTURES
- INCREASE ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS
- UPGRADE ALL INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES FOR SUSTAINABILITY
- ENHANCE RESEARCH AND UPGRADE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES
- FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- SUPPORT DOMESTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DIVERSIFICATION
- UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY





THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

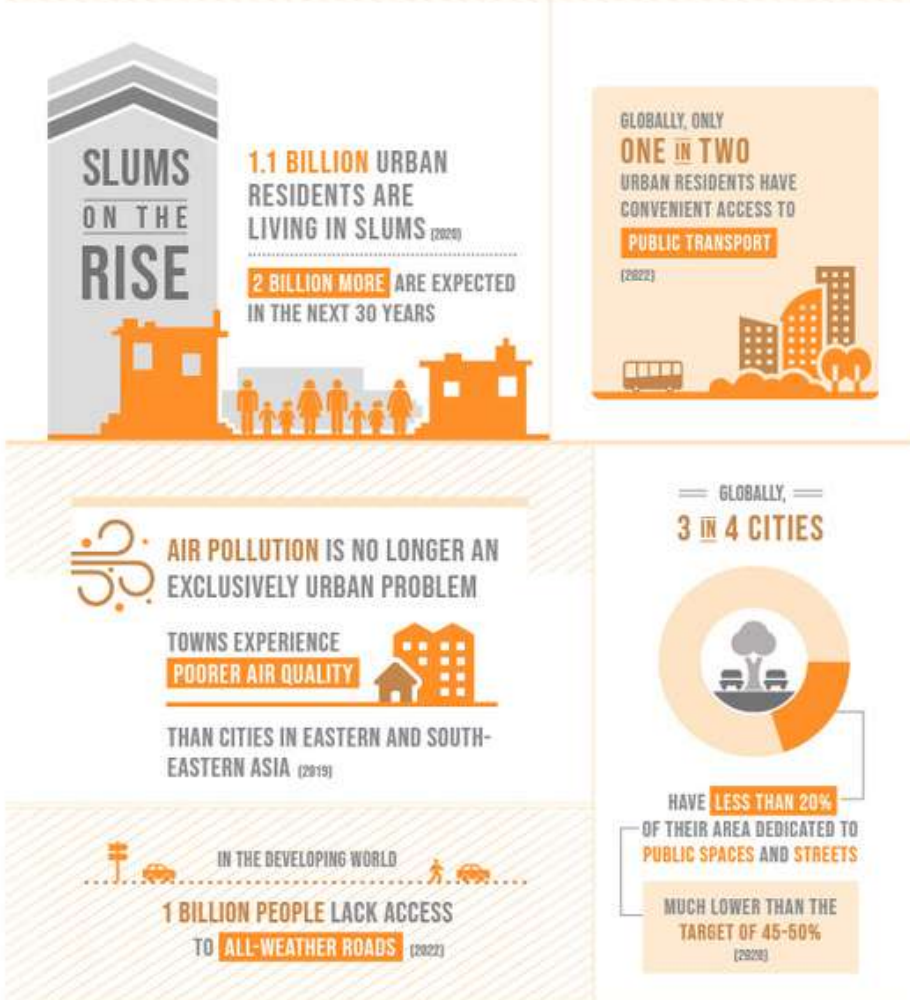
LIST OF TARGETS:

- REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITIES
- PROMOTE UNIVERSAL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION
- ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND END DISCRIMINATION
- ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTE EQUALITY
- IMPROVED REGULATION OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS
- ENHANCED REPRESENTATION FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
- RESPONSIBLE AND WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES
- SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND INVESTMENT IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
- REDUCE TRANSACTION COSTS FOR MIGRANT REMITTANCES





11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/

LIST OF TARGETS:

- SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING
- AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS
- INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION
- PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
- REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS
- REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF CITIES
- PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACES
- STRONG NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
- IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR INCLUSION, RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
- SUPPORT LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILDING





12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



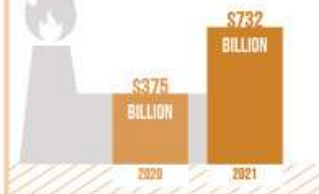
HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES LEAVE A LARGER ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT COMPARED TO LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES IS

10 TIMES THAT OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES



DESPITE CALLS FOR A PHASE-OUT OF FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES RETURN AND NEARLY DOUBLED, TRIGGERED BY GLOBAL CRISES



ON AVERAGE, EACH PERSON WASTES **120 KILOGRAMS**

OF FOOD PER YEAR

COMPANY SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING HAS **TRIPLED** SINCE 2016



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- IMPLEMENT THE 10-YEAR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FRAMEWORK
- SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES
- HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE
- RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE
- SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE WASTE GENERATION
- ENCOURAGE COMPANIES TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING
- PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PRACTICES
- PROMOTE UNIVERSAL UNDERSTANDING OF SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES
- SUPPORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TOOLS TO MONITOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
- REMOVE MARKET DISTORTIONS THAT ENCOURAGE WASTEFUL CONSUMPTION





13
CLIMATE ACTION

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS



EARTH'S TIPPING POINT

STANDING AT THE BRINK OF CLIMATE CALAMITY

1850 2022

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 \$8 TRILLION BY 2030

2019-2020 (ANNUAL AVERAGE) 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)

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS
- INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO POLICY AND PLANNING
- BUILD KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY TO MEET CLIMATE CHANGE
- IMPLEMENT THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
- PROMOTE MECHANISMS TO RAISE CAPACITY FOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT





14 LIFE BELOW WATER

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



**PRESERVE THE BLUE, PROTECT THE EARTH:
URGENT ACTIONS NEEDED TO SAFEGUARD
THE PLANET'S LARGEST ECOSYSTEM**

OCEAN EMERGENCY

COASTAL EUTROPHICATION:
CAUSING ALGAL BLOOMS AND DEAD ZONES

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION:
30% HIGHER THAN IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL TIMES

OCEAN WARMING:
SEA-LEVEL RISE AND AFFECTING MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

PLASTIC POLLUTION:
17 MILLION METRIC TONS IN 2021-2-3X MORE BY 2040

OVER-FISHING:
MORE THAN A THIRD OF GLOBAL FISH STOCKS ARE OVERFISHED

CITIZEN SCIENCE BEACH CLEAN-UPS

→ SHED LIGHT ON THE MAGNITUDE OF OCEAN PLASTIC POLLUTION

SUFFOCATING SEAS

→ COASTAL EUTROPHICATION TRIGGERS CRUSTACEAN WALKOUTS

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

REPORTING STATIONS HAVE TRIPLED WORLDWIDE

2021: 176 STATIONS
2022: 308 STATIONS
2023: 539 STATIONS

1 IN 5 FISH CAUGHT

ORIGINATES FROM ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/

LIST OF TARGETS:

- REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION
- PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS
- REDUCE OCEAN ACIDIFICATION
- SUSTAINABLE FISHING
- CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS
- END SUBSIDIES CONTRIBUTING TO OVERFISHING AND ILLEGAL FISHING
- INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES
- INCREASE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FOR OCEAN HEALTH
- SUPPORT SMALL SCALE FISHERS
- IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL SEA LAW





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





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT IN HUMANITY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH NATURE IS ESSENTIAL

ESCALATING


 FOREST LOSSES


 LAND DEGRADATION


 SPECIES EXTINCTION

POSE SEVERE THREATS TO PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

100 MILLION HECTARES OF HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LAND WAS DEGRADED EVERY YEAR FROM 2015-2019
 EQUIVALENT TO **2X** THE SIZE OF GREENLAND

THE WORLD IS CURRENTLY FACING THE **LARGEST SPECIES EXTINCTION EVENT SINCE THE DINOSAUR AGE**

PROTECTED AREA COVERAGE OF KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS **HAS STALLED** SINCE 2015

THE **KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**
 PROVIDES RENEWED IMPETUS FOR **CONSERVING TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS**

4 OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS BY 2050 **23** TARGETS BY 2030



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/

- LIST OF TARGETS:
- CONSERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS
 - END DEFORESTATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS
 - END DESERTIFICATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED LAND
 - ENSURE CONSERVATION OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS
 - PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HABITATS
 - PROTECT ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND FAIR SHARING OF THE BENEFITS
 - ELIMINATE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING OF PROTECTED SPECIES
 - PREVENT INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ON LAND AND IN WATER ECOSYSTEMS
 - INTEGRATE ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY IN GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING
 - FINANCE AND INCENTIVIZE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT
 - COMBAT GLOBAL POACHING AND TRAFFICKING





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



STEEP RISE IN
CONFLICT-RELATED CIVILIAN DEATHS



WITH AN OVER **50% SURGE** IN 2022, FUELED BY THE **WAR IN UKRAINE**

2021 SAW
THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES
IN 20 YEARS
458,000 LIVES LOST

9 IN 10 VICTIMS WERE MALE

MORE THAN
108.4 MILLION PEOPLE
HAD BEEN FORCIBLY DISPLACED WORLDWIDE AS OF END-2022
2.5X THE NUMBER A DECADE AGO

NEARLY **200,000**
TRAFFICKING VICTIMS
WERE DETECTED WORLDWIDE BETWEEN 2017 AND 2020
BUT MANY MORE LIKELY REMAINED **UNDETECTED**

YOUTH FACE UNDERREPRESENTATION IN POLITICS,
HINDERING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

30 GLOBAL MEDIAN AGE

51 AVERAGE AGE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE
- PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE
- PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE
- COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS
- SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY
- DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS
- ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING
- STRENGTHEN THE PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE
- PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY
- ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
- STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT CRIME AND TERRORISM
- PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES

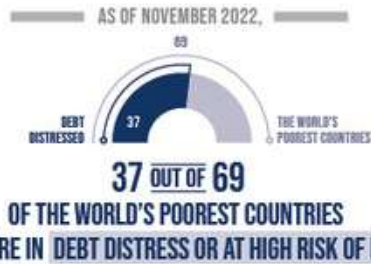




STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE FACING A DEBT CRISIS



THE SHARE OF EXPORTS FROM LDCs IN GLOBAL MERCHANDISE TRADE



HAS STAGNATED AT AROUND 1%
— SINCE 2011 —



NET ODA REACHED \$206 BILLION IN 2022, UP 15.3% FROM 2021



MAINLY OWING TO SPENDING ON REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES AND AID TO UKRAINE

NET ODA REACHED 0.37% OF GNI, STILL BELOW THE TARGET OF 0.7%

2 IN 3 PEOPLE USED THE INTERNET
IN 2022
259 MILLION MORE MALE THAN FEMALE USERS



ODA FUNDING FOR DATA



DROPPED BY MORE THAN 20%
(2019-2020)

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/)

LIST OF TARGETS:

- MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC REVENUE COLLECTION
- IMPLEMENT ALL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS
- MOBILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ATTAINING DEBT SUSTAINABILITY
- INVEST IN LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
- KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND COOPERATION FOR ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
- PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- STRENGTHEN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION CAPACITY FOR LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
- ENHANCED SDG CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL TRADING SYSTEM UNDER THE WTO
- INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- REMOVE TRADE BARRIERS FOR LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
- ENHANCE GLOBAL MACROECONOMIC STABILITY
- ENHANCE POLICY COHERENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- RESPECT NATIONAL LEADERSHIP TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- ENHANCE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS
- ENHANCE AVAILABILITY OF RELIABLE DATA
- FURTHER DEVELOP MEASUREMENTS OF PROGRESS





MATERIAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE WAS PREPARED FOR YOU BY THE LOWER SILESIA FEDERATION OF NGOS FROM WROCLAW (POLAND).

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FEDERATION GOALS:

- SUPPORTING AND DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN LOWER SILESIA.
- IMPLEMENTATION OF TASKS FROM PUBLIC BENEFIT AREAS.
- DEVELOPING COOPERATION AND OPERATION STANDARDS AND STRENGTHENING THE SENSE OF IDENTITY IN THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ENVIRONMENT.
- ADVOCACY OF INTERESTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.
- FORMING FAVORABLE SOCIAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BUILDING THEIR RELIABLE IMAGE.
- OPINION ON LEGISLATION.
- ACTIVITIES FOR PARTNERSHIP COOPERATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AT ALL LEVELS.
- SUPPORTING THE ACTIVITIES OF MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS.
- REPRESENTATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS BELONGING TO THE FEDERATION TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTS.
- ACTIVITIES FOR OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE FEDERATION, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, UNIVERSITIES AND ENTERPRISES IN THE SCOPE OF BUILDING RELATIONS OF COOPERATION WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.
- ESTABLISHING COOPERATION AND EXCHANGING EXPERIENCES WITH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PARTNERS.

Final note

Dear participant,

The information in this material is only a small part of what the problems that climate change is causing our planet really mean.

The material has been created to give you only some essential information about the human fights & the climate crisis, but the key point of this workshop will be your contribution, yours and the other participants. We want to hear your views, understand your fears and dreams about our collective future. In the debates that will take place, we will explore diverse ideas and look for creative solutions to protect the environment.

We were delighted to hear that you are interested in taking part in our workshop on this important topic. Each of us plays an important role in the fight to protect the planet and ensure a sustainable future for generations to come.

We encourage you to be open, prepare your arguments and express your thoughts freely. Until then... we look forward to meeting you at the workshop and starting a positive change.

With love and enthusiasm,
DFOP, NGO team

