

MDG quiz - In which direction is the world evolving?

From the MDGs to the SDGs

To be able to estimate if the 2030 agenda and the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) are only a mere notice of intention it is helpful to deal with the predecessors of the SDGs, the millennium development goals. The eight MDGs were decided in 2001 by the UN General Assembly. They enunciate, as the SDGs, major improvements in selected areas of life until 2015. A considerable difference is that the MDGs are just referred to the poor countries of the world and address fewer topics than the SDGs. That is why the MDGs are not global development goals

Exercise:

Solve the “MDG quiz”.

The “MDG quiz”

Where is the world today? Guess if in the last 20 years for the individual MDGs was achieved A) a clear improvement, B) no change or C) a deterioration.



Fighting extreme poverty and hunger

A B C



Primary education for all

A B C



Equal treatment of genders and strengthening of the role of women

A B C



Reduction of child mortality

A B C



Improvement of maternal health care system

A B C



Fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other hard illnesses

A B C



Ecological sustainability

A B C




Build a global partnership

A B C


MDG quiz - In which direction is the world evolving?

Solutions MDG quiz (source: United Nations Organisation)

 **1** Fighting extreme poverty and hunger


A B C

People in extreme poverty (daily income < 1.25 \$) dropped from 1.9 billion (1990) to 836 million (2015).
The percentage of malnourished people from 1992 to 2015 dropped half to 12.9%.

 **2** Primary education for all


A B C

The number of children in primary-school age at do not attend school has decreased from 100 million (2000) to 57 million (2015).
Worldwide literacy has grown among 15 to 24-year-old people from 83% (1990) to 91% (2015)

 **3** Equal treatment of genders and strengthening of the role of women


A B C

In 90 percent of countries in which data were collected the percentage of women in the parliament has nearly duplicated.
Many more girls attend school than 15 years ago.

 **4** Reduction of child mortality


A B C

Despite the population growth in developing regions there was a worldwide decline in infant mortality under 5 years from 12.7 million (1990) to hardly 6 million (2015).

 **5** Improvement of maternal health care system


A B C

The maternal mortality rate has dropped on 45% worldwide since 1990.
Skilled birth attendance: 59% (1990) → 71% (2014)

 **6** Fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other hard illnesses


A B C

The number of new infections with severe illnesses decreased around 40% between 2000 and 2013.
HIV infected in medicinal care: 800 000 (2003) → 13.6 million (2015)

 **7** Ecological sustainability

A B C

Uneven development:
Ozone-depleting substances have been strongly minimised since 1990 ↔ highly increased CO2 emissions speed up climate change
Increase of land and marine protected areas ↔ littering world oceans

 **8** Build a global partnership

A B C

Uneven development:
The public development assistance grew 66% between 2000 and 2014.
Increase of international tensions among important states and new wars e.g. in Syria.
Consequence: More people on the move.

Result and conclusion:

In many millennium goals the progress worldwide was significant. **That is a big success.** The public does not recognise most of those progresses given that natural disasters, wars and famine have a higher news value. This distorts the look at the actual world affairs.

But of course also: Some countries and regions did not have such progress. The situation in war areas like Syria or in collapsed states like Haiti is even worse. This does not contradict the global trend.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



The history of origins of the SDGs

The SDGs are part of the 2030 agenda. The agenda was created from two parallel processes: the international sustainable agenda and the international development agenda, both organised by the United Nations (UN). These processes are only appreciable for the public when heads of state from all over the world meet, like happened in the climate summit in Paris 2015. The lengthy work between the conferences is rarely observed.

The topic sustainability was internationally highlighted with the UN conference for the environment and development in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. That conference gave worldwide momentum to governments, national institutions and environment and development organisations. This led in many German cities to the creation of, for example, the Agenda21 working groups that campaign for more sustainability in the environment and economical questions. Besides the problem of global warming, it was so impressively pointed out that it became an important topic in international politics.

The field of development politics also have a long international history. Europe, as the continent of the former colonial powers, dedicates a lot of attention to that topic. Reminder:

Almost all countries outside Europe were part of former colonies. The goal of supporting the poorest successor states of colonies through development subsidies has just been partly achieved. That is why the international community decided in 2000 to formulate eight millennium development goals (MDGs). Until 2015 there should have been verifiable improvements. And there was actually partly achieved success.

In the meanwhile it was discussed how it could be proceed after the MDGs expired, from which emerged the “Post 2015 process”. The civil society was engaged through the campaign “The world we want 2015”. Scientific expertise was also involved. A result of that process was the SDGs that are to be applied in all states. In September 2015 an international conference on development financing took place in Ethiopia to enable the contemplated goals. It was then created the “2030 agenda for sustainable development” and the suggested SDGs. In September 2015 the 2030 agenda was adopted on the general assembly of the UN.

SDGs concrete - Targets for year 2030 (a selection)

SDG	Target	SDG	Target
	End extreme poverty for all people. Establish social protection systems at a national level worldwide. .		Above-average income growth of the poorest 40% of the population at a national level. Regulation of financial markets. Encourage foreign direct investments in the poorest states.
	Guarantee sufficient and adequate nutrition worldwide. Duplicate agricultural productivity and income of small food producers.		Rehabilitate slums and create access to more secure and affordable housing for all. Reduce the damage to the environment of cities per capita.
	Significantly reduce maternal and newborn mortality. Halve traffic deaths until 2020. Access to medicine for all.		Secure the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. Diminish the inefficient subsidisation of fossil fuels.
	All girls and boys obtain free access to high-quality primary and secondary education. All youth can read, count and write.		Provide 100 billion dollars from all sources to implement measures of climate protection in developing countries until 2020. Limit global warming to maximum 2 degrees.
	Stop discrimination of women and girls everywhere. Same right to economic resources and access to land ownership and control over ground and soil.		Regulate effectively the fishing activities and stop overfishing until 2020. Sustainable management and protection of oceans and marine ecosystems until 2020.
	Access to proper and affordable drinking water for all. Adequate health care and hygiene for all. International cooperation for efficient water usage.		Ensure the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use of soil and inland water ecosystems. Effectively fight poaching and trading with protected animals.
	Ensure general access to modern affordable energy services. International cooperation to improve the access to investigation and technology of cleaner energy.		Effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. Access for all to justice. Finish abuse and exploitation of children .
	Productive full employment and decent work for all. Abolish forced labour, slavery and human trafficking as well as all forms of child labour until 2025.		Developed countries supply with developing aid of 0.7% of their GDP. Limit excessive indebtedness of poorest countries. Transfer environment friendly technology to developing countries.
	Support a broad and sustainable industrialisation. Setting more sustainable and resistant infrastructure in poor countries through financial and technological support.		Duplicate the percentage of the least developed countries on global exports until 2020. Encourage a fair multilateral trade system at the WTO. Create a global partnership.

The world sets new goals!

The plan to improve our world exists. Its name is Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development. The core of the 2030 agenda is the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). They were elaborated at the United Nations (UN) and finalised in September 2015 by the international community in the context of the 2030 agenda (see Infosheet “The world sets new goals”).

These goals apply not only for poorer countries but for all countries of the world, as previous development goals did. This reflects the perception that there are many connections and interrelations – it is called interdependency – between countries. No country can evolve independent from other countries.

Furthermore there are global trends and occasions from the last 20 years that have changed our image of the world. Three examples:

The world financial crisis in 2008 has showed that the economic interdependence is global and vulnerable at the same time.

China rose to be one of the major CO₂ polluters. Brazil and India emit meanwhile likewise considerable amount of CO₂. There is not significant difference among the industrial countries, if it is observed according to the nations.

The biggest part of worldwide gross domestic product depending on the region is produced in Asia.

The 2009 earthquake on the Japanese coast caused not only the worst-case scenario in the nuclear power plant of Fukushima but also a nuclear phase out in Germany.

The coverage of Internet receives every time more global dimension. Companies like Amazon, Facebook and Google shape the consumption and communication culture worldwide.

Contents of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

The 17 SDGs cover a huge area of political fields. Complete termination of poverty, change for renewable energies and reduction of global corruption are only three examples of the diverse topics that they approach. The Infosheet “The world sets new goals” gives a short overview. How could it come to a com-

prehensive catalogue of goals that is determined furthermore by 169 subgoals?

The concept of sustainable development opens four dimensions that can measure it. The chart on the next page presents the ecological, economic, social and political dimensions. Firstly sustainable development can be secured in cooperation with all four dimensions. This does not mean that all four goals are unrivalled. The goal on the economical part enables that more population groups reduce their poverty but it usually leads to more pollution. To make this interdependence broadly fair it comes to the concept of sustainable development through a programme that is taken as the fundamental paper of a global government.

As there is no such government, during the negotiation process of the SDGs it was aimed to concretise through subgoals and a long indicators’ list. In that manner it can be secured that all countries are obliged to follow comparable development paths and the results of the 2030 agenda are verifiable and comparable. The establishment of even more concrete measures was not possible in many cases provided the fact that many countries would have seen it as an intervention on their national sovereignty.

Your hour task (tandem)

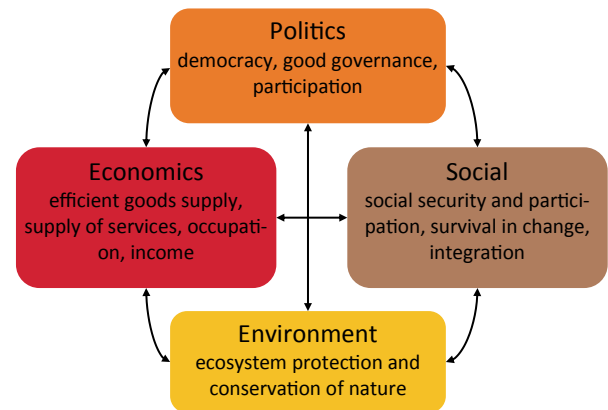
Make some publicity for the SDGs. What do you find particularly good about them? Create a flyer that informs your class about the SDGs.

If you have critical remarks on the SDGs then you can also design an against-flyer, when enough time.

The world sets new goals !

Exercise: Observe the chart of the dimensions of sustainable development. In table M1 try to establish what dimension of sustainable development is more strongly aimed by each SDG. It is allowed to name two dimensions if it does not seem possible to stick just to one. Identify in the end three conflicts that could happen among the different SDGs. For example end hunger and protect the oceans (see also the reverse of Infosheet 2 “SDGs concrete”).

Dimensions of sustainable development*



* from the »Orientierungsrahmen für den Lernbereich Globale Entwicklung«

M1) SDGs and development dimensions			

Who does it? - The actors of the 2030 Agenda that implement the SDGs

The plan to improve our world exists. Its name is Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development. The core of the 2030 agenda is the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). They were elaborated at the United Nations (UN) and finalised in September 2015 by the international community in the context of the 2030 agenda (see Infosheet “The SDGs”).

Who takes a look at the 17 SDGs gets automatically the impression of the high ambitions that the 2030 agenda presents. Behind the SDG 9 “Infrastructure/Industrialisation/Innovation” hide additional investments of 1 to 1.5 trillion of dollar a year only in developing countries. A massive undertaking. At this respect it comes to the question: **Who implements the 2030 agenda?**

The actors' groups

The overview MI gives examples of how the actors' groups can implement the SDGs. Below they are going to be explained more in detail:

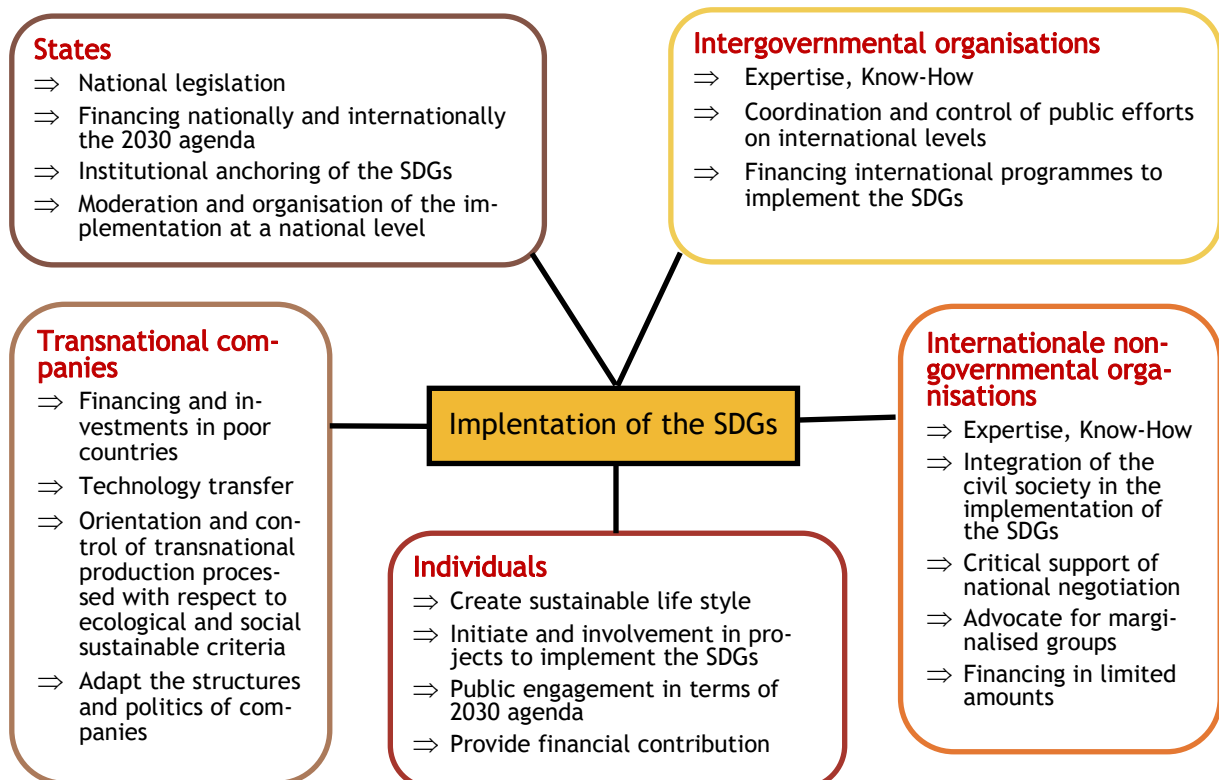
The states

They have the main responsibility of the implementation of the SDGs. Their negotiation reasons are different: On the one side they recognise the necessity of international cooperation to solve global questions. How much they are ready to cooperate depends on their aspirations of national sovereignty and the pursuit of national interests and how they are connected to the SDGs.

Intergovernmental organisations (IGOs)

There are many intergovernmental organisations, as the European Union, the United Nations but also international institutions like the World Bank or the World Trade Organisation. They all share a huge expertise in individual political fields. Furthermore they display first the necessity of rules and negotiation at an international level because of their global orientation. The assertiveness of IGOs is very different. They often bump into obstacles when the nation sovereignty of countries is affected.

Overview MI: Actors' groups and the possible contribution to the implementation of the SDGs



Wer macht`s? - Die Akteure der 2030-Agenda zur Umsetzung der SDGs

Player	SDG I - Poverty		SDG XV - Protect ecosystems		SDG IV - Education	
	Example player	Contribution for implementation	Example player	Contribution for implementation	Example player	Contribution for implementation
State	Germany		Kenya			
IGO			African Union (AU)		United Nations (UN)	
NGO	Greenpeace				terre des hommes	
TNC	Shell		Nestlé		Apple	
Individuals	Dentist		car dealer			

Exercise: Fill in the yellow fields with actors of your choice and think with which measures those actors could help the implementation of the SDGs.

International non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

Together with the nations the civil society has a big role in the implementation of the SDGs. The type of actors here is varied. Besides foundations of billionaires and lobby associations of all economic sectors it comes to NGOs like Greenpeace and terre des hommes. They often represent high social goods, such as child or human rights, the environment protection or the safeguard of marginalised groups. They try to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs with their limited financial funds.

Transnational companies (TNCs)

The role of TNCs in the process of implementation of the SDGs is very complex. Through their cross-border investments and innovations they shape the globalisation to a large extent. Google and Facebook have changed the communication behaviour worldwide. That is why there are many hopes on TNCs about the implementation of the SDGs. However TNCs reject the responsibility to, for example, the working conditions on many countries although they organise them through

their chain of production. They are seen as driven of the international competition and the conditions that are put in place. Their own responsibility is often downplayed. The interests of the companies differentiate moreover partly considerably.

Individuals

Of course also everyone can help the implementation of the SDGs changing their life style using, for instance, less hot water.

Your hour task (tandem)

Create two role cards for two actors, e.g. Volkswagen and Germany, and explain in a column the interests and in another one the measures in relation to a SDG .

Sustainable Development Goal II



End hunger, food security and get better nutrition and support sustainable agriculture

You are an expert group on SDG “Secure nutrition”. This can be done in four steps. Important: You all have to respect the time given.

Step 1)

Working time 10 minutes

Split into four groups of two to three people. Create a draft mind map on your SDG II. Don't look yet at Infosheet 4a. What points, aspects, topics occur to you on your SDG? Think on local, national and global level .

Step 2)

Working time 10 minutes

After having appointed some words on your SDG write the measures that you consider important for the implementation of your SDG.

Step 3)

Working time 25 minutes

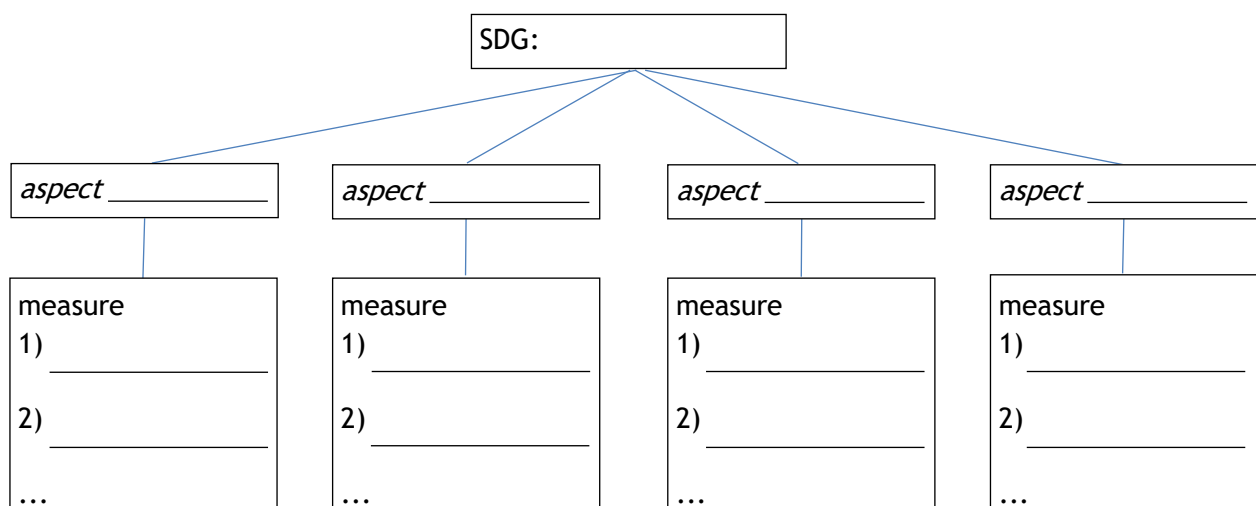
Stay in your small group. Place you mind map next to the overview of the implementation goals of SDG II. Do your appointed words respond to the twelve implementation goals? Important: This comparison is not about the identification of the right points but about your information on the points on which the international community could agree upon.

Identify three aspects and three measures that you find important or interesting with a view to your mind map and the implementation goals. Write each of them on a card. Now you have six cards in total that you take to the discussion with your expert group .

Step 4)

Working time 15 minutes

In the big expert groups you read all cards out loud and hang them. The group decides four aspects and creates a list of the measures that are necessary for their implementation.



SDG 2

End hunger, food security and get better nutrition and support sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
- 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Explanations on the reverse



Infobox

This text is an extract of the original text of the contract of the 2030 agenda.

On the website sustainabledevelopment.un.org you can find much information on each SDG. For Germany the Open Knowledge Foundation provides many indicators for the implementation of the SDGs on the website 2030-watch.de.

Explanations on Sustainable Development Goal II

SDG 2

Den Hunger beenden, Ernährungssicherheit und eine bessere Ernährung erreichen und eine nachhaltige Landwirtschaft fördern.

- 1 Especially in the case of children under 5 years of age, malnutrition can lead to growth but also to cognitive disorders, which are irreversible, i.e. cannot be remedied. That is why in these years of life it is particularly important to ensure a healthy diet. It is not only about the calories.
- 2 Resiliency - In this context, the term resiliency refers to the resistance of whole ecosystems but also to individual crop plants in the face of external disturbances. Resilient systems are characterized by their high resistance. In particular, as a result of climate change, this concept is becoming increasingly important in determining how to ensure food security in the future.
- 3 The just use of genetic resources is an important issue which, for example, plays a role in drug development. Many drugs are based on plants, fungi or bacteria occurring in nature. Their efficacy is partly known to the local population. However, in order to make this knowledge and genetic resources available to a large number of patients, it is often necessary for a pharmaceutical company to develop this knowledge to produce an approved drug. But who is allowed to use the substance in the future and to reap the profits that can be expected from the sale of the drug? This is now regulated internationally by the Nagayo Protocol, which makes it easier for the affected countries and companies to agree on the use of the genetic resources in advance and not to withhold the developed products from third parties, which does not mean that these are left over free of charge.
- 4 The World Trade Organization (WTO) sets its agreements in negotiation sessions. The current round, which has been running since 2001, is called the Doha Round and is also referred to as the Development Round, as improvements are to be made regarding the trading conditions for the poorest countries. These include, for example, simplified access to European markets or derogations for better protection of domestic agriculture. To date, however, no agreement has yet been reached. The EU has now set up a number of bilateral trade agreements with African countries.
- 5 With this point the so-called food speculations are addressed. Just like other exchanges, food exchanges are not only dealing with actual goods or shares, but also derivatives. A derivative is a contract that derives its current market value based on a fixed relationship with an underlying. An example of a derivative is an option transaction: In this example, the option transaction is the right, but not the obligation, to purchase a certain quantity of wheat at a fixed price at a future time. Should the price of wheat grow sharply in the meantime and exceed the agreed price, the value of the option business will increase. The owner of the derivative listed here can expect a substantial profit if he or she sells the wheat directly at the time of the redemption. In the case of food speculations, one sees the danger that the real price for food is distorted by these times and possibly driven up considerably. This has a significant impact on millions of people. In turn, these transactions are indispensable for hedging farmers. A separation between pure speculation and the comprehensible desire for planning security is best ensured by a transparent market structure. However, many NGOs are calling for more and more restrictive steps to limit food speculation.

Sustainable Development Goal X



Reduce inequality within and among countries

You are an expert group on SDG “Reduced Inequalities”. This can be done in four steps. Important: You all have to respect the time given.

Step 1)

Working time 10 minutes

Split into four groups of two to three people. Create a draft mind map on your SDG X. Don’t look yet at Infosheet 4b. What points, aspects, topics occur to you on your SDG? Think on local, national and global level .

Step 2)

Working time 10 minutes

After having appointed some words on your SDG write the measures that you consider important for the implementation of your SDG.

Step 3)

Working time 25 minutes

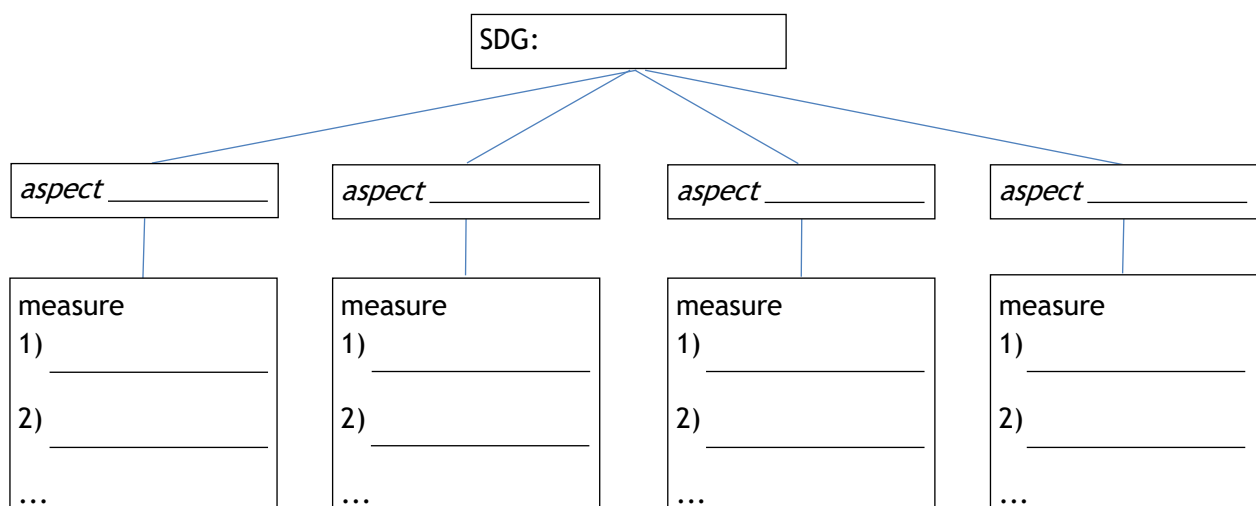
Stay in your small group. Place you mind map next to the overview of the implementation goals of SDG X. Do your appointed words respond to the twelve implementation goals? Important: This comparison is not about the identification of the right points but about your information on the points on which the international community could agree upon.

Identify three aspects and three measures that you find important or interesting with a view to your mind map and the implementation goals. Write each of them on a card. Now you have six cards in total that you take to the discussion with your expert group .

Step 4)

Working time 15 minutes

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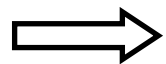


SDG 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Explanations on the reverse



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Explanations on the Sustainable Development Goal X

SDG 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

- This is a remarkable point, as it gives all states the task of combating inequality in their own country by using the same three instruments. Fiscal policy measures concern the state's output. Investments by the state increase the demand for labour. However, this point is controversial worldwide since it is doubtful whether employment can be built sustainably even with rising public debt. Moreover, the effect of crowding out is feared, so the effect is that private demand is simply replaced by government demand, which would be a zero-sum game overall.

A wage policy measure applied throughout the world is the introduction of general statutory minimum wages, as was the case in Germany in 2015. Even more effective is the strengthening of workers' rights, such as the right to trade union organization as this has a direct impact on the negotiation process of wages between employers and employees.

Furthermore, insurance policies such as health, pension or unemployment insurance are addressed by means of political measures for social protection. This avoids the need for people affected by these life risks to live in poverty and the inequality increases. The introduction of these systems would be a great achievement for many states.
- There are numerous agreements on the regulation of financial markets and banks. The world's most important regulations are taken by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), which is represented by a number of central banks of the states. The headquarters of the bank are in Basel. The agreements on banking regulation are called Basel I, Basel II and the latest version Basel III, which was negotiated in 2010 in response to the global financial crisis in 2007. In the EU, Basel III has gradually been implemented since 2014.
- This also affects institutions like the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) or the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These financial and commercial organizations, dominated by the United States and Europe, set standards worldwide, e.g. (IMF), trade disputes for all Member States (WTO) or their own agenda for funding development and large-scale infrastructure projects (World Bank). It has been struggling for a long time to see how the voice of financially weak countries could get more weight because they are significantly affected by the policies of these institutions. Because the IMF, the WTO and the World Bank are largely financed by the United States and Europe and they do not want to lose their sovereignty over spending, no solution has been found to this problem.
- The World Trade Organization (WTO) sets its agreements in negotiation sessions. The current round, which has been running since 2001, is called the Doha Round and is also referred to as the Development Round, as improvements are to be made regarding the trading conditions for the poorest countries. These include, for example, simplified access to European markets or derogations for better protection of domestic agriculture. To date, the Doha Development Round has not been completed; a final agreement has been reached.
- Foreign direct investments are made mainly by companies who buy companies abroad or build production capacities outside their own funds. For the country concerned, this means not only that it profits from the investments financially and often with an increase in employment. It is equally important that foreign direct investments make the countries more involved in globalization and often benefit from long-term transfer of knowledge. However, it is pointed out by critics of economic globalization that these effects would fail in many cases.

Sustainable Development Goal XVI



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

You are an expert group on SDG “Peace, justice and strong institutions”. This can be done in four steps. Important: You all have to respect the time given.

Step 1)

Working time 10 minutes

Split into four groups of two to three people. Create a draft mind map on your SDG XVI. Don't look yet at Infosheet 4c. What points, aspects, topics occur to you on your SDG? Think on local, national and global level .

Step 2)

Working time 10 minutes

After having appointed some words on your SDG write the measures that you consider important for the implementation of your SDG.

Step 3)

Working time 25 minutes

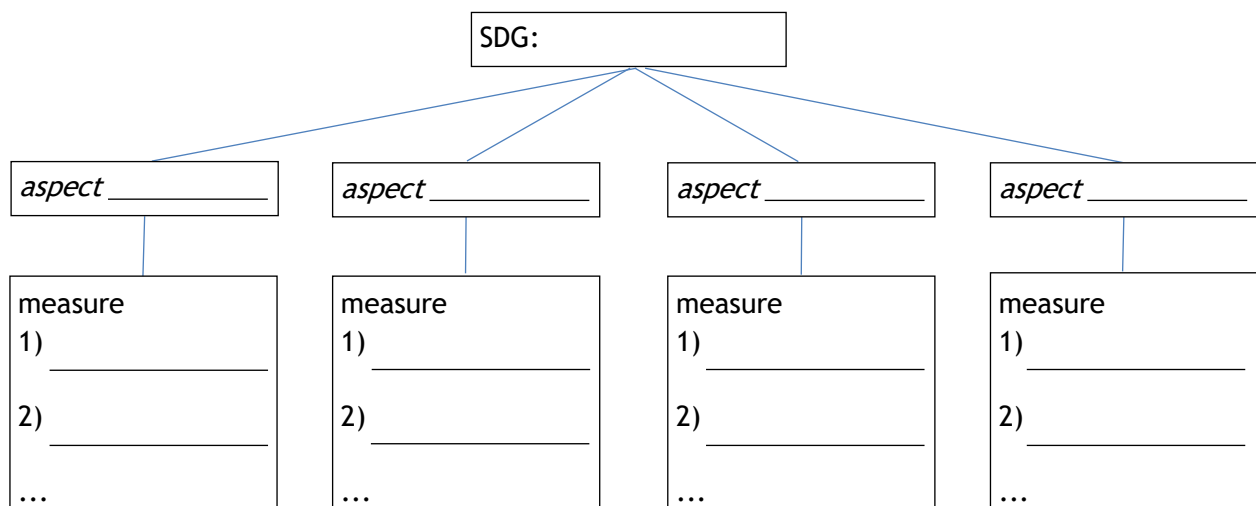
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Identify three aspects and three measures that you find important or interesting with a view to your mind map and the implementation goals. Write each of them on a card. Now you have six cards in total that you take to the discussion with your expert group .

Step 4)

Working time 15 minutes

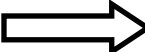
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Ziel 16

Friedliche und inklusive Gesellschaften

- 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 children¹
- 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 levels²
- 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

Explanations on the reverse 

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Explanations on the Sustainable Development Goal XVI

Ziel 16

Peace, justice and strong institutions

- 1 There are important aspects included from the UN children rights convention. This convention was passed in 1989 at the UN general assembly and accepted by all countries except for the USA and Somalia. The UN children rights guarantees children the right to fundamental protection, development and participation.
- 2 It has to be added that this point is incredibly extensive. "Institutions at all levels" means that all public institutions should meet these criteria. Here schools, courts and also security bodies of the country like the military and secret service are included. It has to be added that they have to be accountable and the trading of those institutions has to be verifiable and, where applicable, sanctionable by parliaments and courts. Finally the concept "efficient" leaves room for big interpretation. If you think about the performance requirements that societies like Germany set to institutions of the public existence supply, such as sewage disposal or waste collection it becomes clear with how big investments this point is related.
- 3 Here it could be appealed to the UN Security Council or forums like the G20 that have as aim the reduction of crisis worldwide and to establish previous appropriate rules. This also affects institutions like the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) or the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These financial and commercial organizations, dominated by the United States and Europe, set standards worldwide, e.g. (IMF), trade disputes for all Member States (WTO) or their own agenda for funding development and large-scale infrastructure projects (World Bank). It has been struggling for a long time to see how the voice of financially weak countries could get more weight because they are significantly affected by the policies of these institutions. Because the IMF, the WTO and the World Bank are largely financed by the United States and Europe and they do not want to lose their sovereignty over spending, no solution has been found to this problem.
- 4 This means that every person should be allowed to have a nationality that validates those rights to a nation. Stateless people are de facto to the greatest possible extent unprotected and without rights.

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