

Modern concepts of sustainable development and «green economy»

Global Challenges of the 21st Century Part2 -2

17 SDG

Subject : ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF KAZAKHSTAN
Modul1 Lecture- 3

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What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

- ▶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- ▶ The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.
- ▶ Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.
- ▶ The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

UN SUMMIT, New York, September 2015

17 SDGs, 169 targets and 230 indicators



THE NEW 17 SDGs ARE COMPREHENSIVE AND INDIVIDUAL AND ENSURE A BALANCE OF ALL COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

- ▶ 1. End poverty everywhere in all its forms
- ▶ 2. End hunger, ensure food security and nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- ▶ 3. Ensuring healthy lifestyles and promoting well-being for all at all ages
- ▶ 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- ▶ 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- ▶ 6. Ensuring the availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all
- ▶ 7. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- ▶ 8. Promoting sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- ▶ 9. Building strong infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation
- ▶ 10. Reducing inequality within and between countries
- ▶ 11. Ensuring openness, security, resilience and sustainability of cities and towns
- ▶ 12. Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns
- ▶ 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- ▶ 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- ▶ 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- ▶ 16. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- ▶ 17. Strengthening the means to achieve sustainable development and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development

Goal 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- ▶ Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of people, an alarming figure that is projected to rise as temperatures do. Although 2.1 billion people have improved water sanitation since 1990, dwindling drinking water supplies are affecting every continent.
- ▶ More and more countries are experiencing water stress, and increasing drought and desertification is already worsening these trends. By 2050, it is projected that at least one in four people will suffer recurring water shortages.
- ▶ Safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 requires we invest in adequate infrastructure, provide sanitation facilities, and encourage hygiene. Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems is essential.
- ▶ Ensuring universal safe and affordable drinking water involves reaching over 800 million people who lack basic services and improving accessibility and safety of services for over two billion.
- ▶ In 2015, 4.5 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation services (with adequately disposed or treated excreta) and 2.3 billion lacked even basic sanitation.

Goal 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- ▶ Between 2000 and 2018, the number of people with electricity increased from 78 to 90 percent, and the numbers without electricity dipped to 789 million.
- ▶ Yet as the population continues to grow, so will the demand for cheap energy, and an economy reliant on fossil fuels is creating drastic changes to our climate.
- ▶ Investing in solar, wind and thermal power, improving energy productivity, and ensuring energy for all is vital if we are to achieve SDG 7 by 2030.
- ▶ Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and more efficient energy in all countries will encourage growth and help the environment.

Goal 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- ▶ More than half of us live in cities. By 2050, two-thirds of all humanity—6.5 billion people—will be urban. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way we build and manage our urban spaces.
- ▶ The rapid growth of cities—a result of rising populations and increasing migration—has led to a boom in mega-cities, especially in the developing world, and slums are becoming a more significant feature of urban life.
- ▶ Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. It involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.

Goal 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- ▶ Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires that we urgently reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources. Agriculture is the biggest user of water worldwide, and irrigation now claims close to 70 percent of all freshwater for human use.
- ▶ The efficient management of our shared natural resources, and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants, are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.
- ▶ A large share of the world population is still consuming far too little to meet even their basic needs. Halving the per capita of global food waste at the retailer and consumer levels is also important for creating more efficient production and supply chains. This can help with food security, and shift us towards a more resource efficient economy.

Goal 13

CLIMATE ACTION

- ▶ There is no country that is not experiencing the drastic effects of climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions are more than 50 percent higher than in 1990. Global warming is causing long-lasting changes to our climate system, which threatens irreversible consequences if we do not act.
- ▶ The annual average economic losses from climate-related disasters are in the hundreds of billions of dollars. This is not to mention the human impact of geophysical disasters, which are 91 percent climate-related, and which between 1998 and 2017 killed 1.3 million people, and left 4.4 billion injured. The goal aims to mobilize US\$100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries to both adapt to climate change and invest in low-carbon development.
- ▶ Supporting vulnerable regions will directly contribute not only to Goal 13 but also to the other SDGs. These actions must also go hand in hand with efforts to integrate disaster risk measures, sustainable natural resource management, and human security into national development strategies. It is still possible, with strong political will, increased investment, and using existing technology, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, aiming at 1.5°C, but this requires urgent and ambitious collective action.

Goal 14

LIFE BELOW WATER

- ▶ The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. How we manage this vital resource is essential for humanity as a whole, and to counterbalance the effects of climate change.
- ▶ Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. However, today we are seeing 30 percent of the world's fish stocks overexploited, reaching below the level at which they can produce sustainable yields.
- ▶ Oceans also absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, and we are seeing a 26 percent rise in ocean acidification since the beginning of the industrial revolution. Marine pollution, an overwhelming majority of which comes from land-based sources, is reaching alarming levels, with an average of 13,000 pieces of plastic litter to be found on every square kilometre of ocean.
- ▶ The SDGs aim to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, as well as address the impacts of ocean acidification. Enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will also help mitigate some of the challenges facing our oceans.

Goal 15

LIFE ON LAND

- ▶ Human life depends on the earth as much as the ocean for our sustenance and livelihoods. Plant life provides 80 percent of the human diet, and we rely on agriculture as an important economic resources. Forests cover 30 percent of the Earth's surface, provide vital habitats for millions of species, and important sources for clean air and water, as well as being crucial for combating climate change.
- ▶ Every year, 13 million hectares of forests are lost, while the persistent degradation of drylands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares, disproportionately affecting poor communities.
- ▶ While 15 percent of land is protected, biodiversity is still at risk. Nearly 7,000 species of animals and plants have been illegally traded. Wildlife trafficking not only erodes biodiversity, but creates insecurity, fuels conflict, and feeds corruption.
- ▶ Urgent action must be taken to reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity which are part of our common heritage and support global food and water security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and peace and security.