GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

2016 EDITION

ADVANCE UNEDITED VERSION

HLPF Side event

14 July 2016, 13:15 – 14:30

Division for Sustainable Development

Outline of the Report

Chapter 1. Ensuring that no one is left behind and the 2030 Agenda

Chapter 2. The infrastructure – inequality – resilience nexus

Chapter 3. Perspectives of scientists on technology and the SDGs

Chapter 4. Inclusive Institutions for Sustainable Development

Chapter 5. Identification of Emerging Issues for Sustainable Development

Chapter 1: Ensuring that no one is left behind and the 2030 Agenda

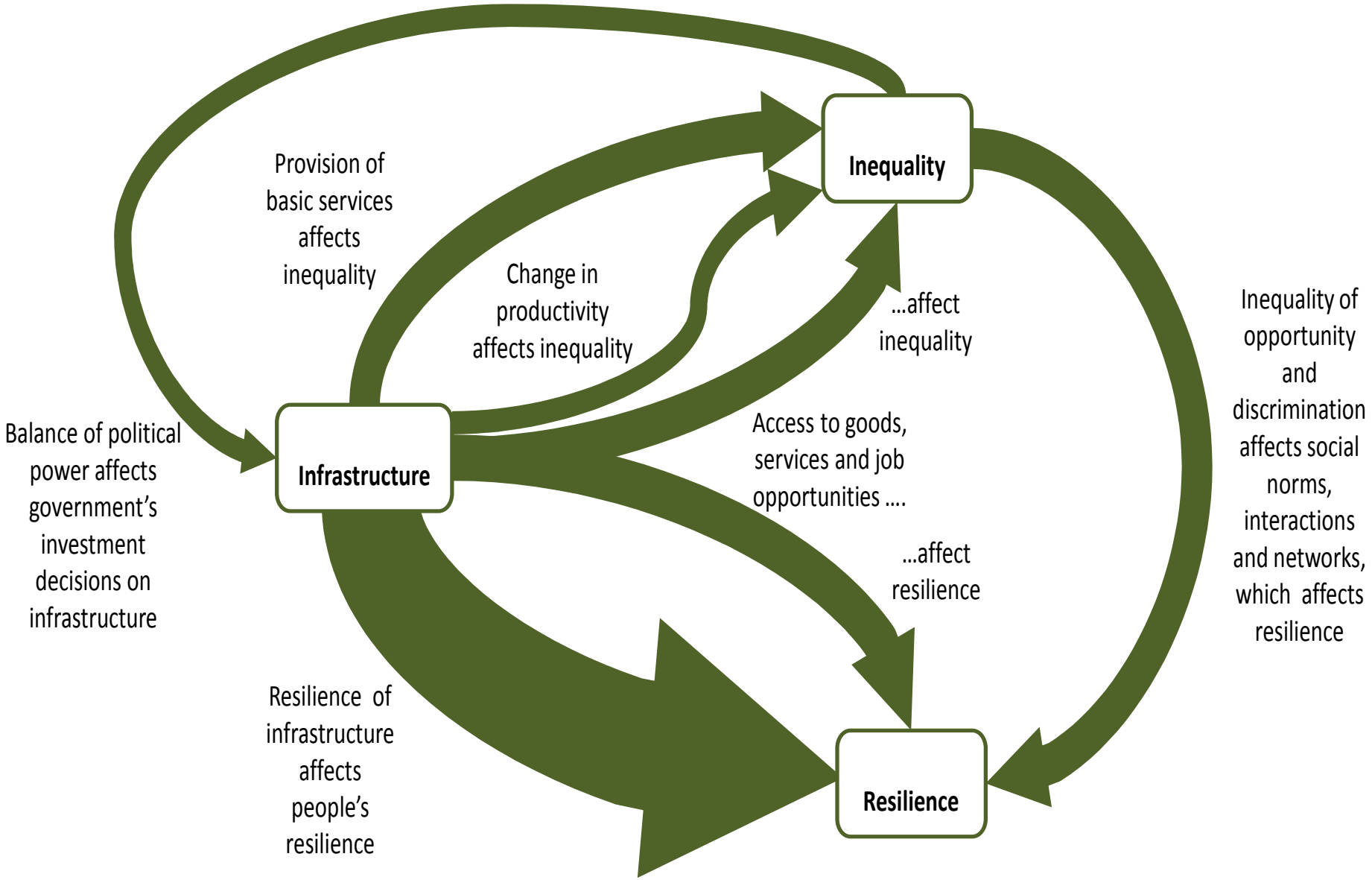
Who are those left behind?

Why are they left behind?

How to reach those left behind in practice?

How well are strategies commonly used in the past aligned with leaving no one behind?

Chapter 2: The infrastructure-inequality-resilience nexus



Perspectives of Scientists on technology and the SDGs

61 scientists
→ 3 tasks

20 countries
45 disciplines

97 scientists
→ 58 briefs

Technology-related SDG targets (48 of 169 targets)

- Significant overall technology performance improvement — 19 targets
- Universal access to sustainable technology — 12 targets
- Global effective innovation system for sustainable development — 17 targets

Proposals for leveraging technology for the SDGs

- Strengthening national systems of innovation to accelerate technology progress
- Building institutions that support sustainable technology progress
- Plans, roadmaps and integrated assessment
- Putting technology at the service of inclusion

Crucial emerging technologies for the SDGs until 2030

Opportunities in all SDG areas

Potential threats

- Digital-tech
- Bio-tech
- Nano-tech
- Neuro-tech
- Other
- Green-tech

Chapter 4: Inclusive institutions for sustainable development

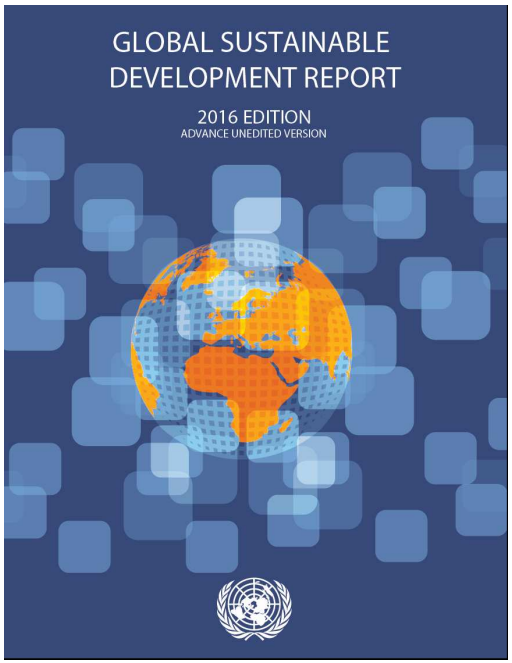
- Understanding of institutions is critical for delivering to leave no one behind.
- Assessment both how inclusive institutions are, and whether and how they foster inclusiveness through their actions.
- Two specific types of institutions: national councils for sustainable development (NCSDs) and national parliaments have been featured.
- If provided with adequate resources, NCSDs can be effective mechanisms for stakeholder participation and engagement across the whole policy cycle.
- As legislative bodies, parliaments will have a key role to play in ensuring that no one is left behind. The report focuses on the inclusion of four specific groups: women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and children and youth.
- Progress has been made with respect to the representation of these groups in national parliaments. However, gaps still exist. Similarly, while progress has been made in terms of codifying the rights of marginalized groups, there is still a long way to go in this respect.

Priority emerging issues selected by experts in a indicative prioritization exercise

- Establishing governance mechanisms for the SDGs, from global (UN) to regional, national, and local levels.
- Coping with the increasing impacts of climate change.
- Political instability and social unrest from increased income and wealth inequalities.
- Ensuring access to affordable, sustainable, and reliable modern energy services for all.
- Accelerating the implementation of environmentally-friendly renewable energy.
- The need to develop alternative economic models that decouple economic growth resource use and minimize environmental degradation.
- The need to protect and restore ecosystems.
- Persistence of poverty globally, including the poor in rich countries.
- Strengthen and enhance the means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development.
- Highly unequal distribution of household wealth across and within nations.
- Enhancing social protection and environmental protection in developing countries as a means to decrease inequalities and combat environmental degradation and climate change.
- Integrated assessment of sustainable development pathways.
- Increasing the sustainability, inclusiveness, safety, and resilience of cities and human settlements.
- Depletion of ocean fish stocks and exploitation of marine resources.
- Time lags of several decades between scientific findings and policy action.
- Migration and all forms of movement of people across borders due to changes in demographics, weather patterns, and other causes.
- Promotion of sustainable industrialization.
- Reduction of future agricultural yields due to climate change, especially in Africa.
- Inadequate funding for health systems, especially in developing countries.
- Putting in place the blend of governance forms and approaches required for the 2030 Agenda.

Generic chapters of past Global Sustainable Development Reports

Chapters	GSDR 2014	GSDR 2015	GSDR 2016
Science-policy interface, including assessments	Ch.2	Ch. 1, Ch. 2	Ch. 1, Ch. 5
Trends and review of progress	Ch.3		
Sustainable development scenarios	Ch.4		
New and emerging issues	Ch. 7	Ch. 7	Ch. 5
Featured clusters or nexuses	Ch. 6	Ch.3, Ch.5	Ch. 2
Cross-cutting issues	Ch. 6	Ch. 2, Ch.4	Ch. 1, Ch. 3, Ch. 4
Countries in special situation / regions		Ch. 6	
Data and measurement (measuring progress)	Ch.5	Ch. 8	



The GSDR and GSDR Briefs can be found here:

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/globalsdreport/2016