

Pre-HLPF Webinar  
6 July 12:00-16:00



# 2020 Targets

Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

# 2020 SDG Targets: Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

Pre-HLPF Webinar

6 July 12:00-16:00



## Opening Session

**Welcome: Mr. Shantanu Mukherjee**, Chief, Integrated Policy Analysis Branch, Division for SDGs, DESA

**Update on Ministerial Declaration: Ms. Marion Barthelemy**, Director, Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development, DESA

# 2020 SDG Targets: Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

Pre-HLPF Webinar

6 July 12:00-16:00



**Session 1:** Targets related to environment, chemicals and biological diversity: (Targets 2.5, 6.6, 12.4, 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.8, 15.9)

**Mr. Alexander Shestakov**, Director, Science, Society and Sustainable Futures Division, SCBD

**Ms. Irene Hoffmann**, Secretary of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

**Mr. Joakim Harlin**, Chief of Freshwater Unit, UNEP

**Ms. Tessa Goverse**, UNEP coordinator of the Sub-Programme on Chemicals, Waste & Air Quality

**Ms. Ludgarde Coppens**, Head of the SDG and Environment Statistics Unit, UNEP

**Mr. Yimin Ye**, Head of Marine and Inland Fisheries Branch, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

**Mr. Matthew Camilleri**, Head of the Fishing Operations and Technology Branch, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

**Mr. Anssi Pekkarinen**, Team Leader, Global Forest Resources Assessment, FAO

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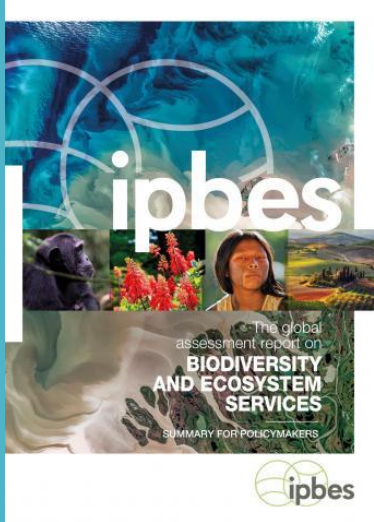
# 2020 SDG Targets

Renewing commitments  
and galvanizing action  
through post-2020 Global  
Biodiversity Framework

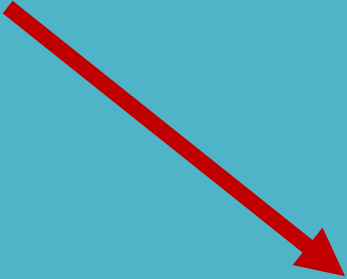


Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Global Biodiversity Outlook 5  
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans  
National Reports



# Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



- The pathway to achieve 2050 Biodiversity vision  
*"Living in Harmony with Nature" where "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."*
- 2050 Goals
- 2030 Milestones
- 2030 Action Targets
- Means of implementation
- Means of monitoring, reporting and review

# Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



- For **30 years till 2050** with milestones for 2030 and 2040
- Built on 2050 vision, unfolding to a practical level
- Address all 3 objectives of the CBD in a balanced way
- Built on science (IPBES, GBO, assessments and etc.)
- SDGs implementation tool
- Global **NOT** a CBD framework
- Engage globally **all players** building on their targets
- Unify Parties and stakeholders for achieving common global goals
- Facilitate **communication**
- To be built on Aichi targets and contribute to SDGs



## Means of Implementation

Resource Mobilization, Capacity Building, Technology Transfer, Traditional Knowledge

IPLCs, All Relevant Stakeholders, Gender Equity, Intergenerational Equity, MEAs, Local / Regional / Global Partnerships, Political Will, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Enabling Condition



## Responsibility & Transparency

Planning, Reporting, Review, Additional Mechanisms

### Tools & Solutions

- 13. Mainstream in Policies, Planning, Regulation
- 14. Mainstream in Production and Supply Chains
- 15. Sustainable Consumption - Responsible Choices
- 16. Biosafety
- 17. Incentives & Subsidies
- 18. Resource Mobilization and Capacity Building
- 19. Information Available, including Traditional Knowledge
- 20. IPLCs, Women & Girls, Youth

### Reducing Threats

- 1. Land/Sea Plan, Retain, Restore
- 2. Land/Sea Protect, Conserve
- 3. Species Recovery, Conservation
- 4. Sustainable Harvest, Trade, Use
- 5. Invasive Alien Species
- 6. Pollution
- 7. Climate Change

### Meeting Peoples Needs

- 8. Use of Species (Fishery...)
- 9. Use of Spaces (Agriculture...)
- 10. Other Regulating Services
- 11. Health Culture
- 12. Benefits Sharing

## 2050 Goals 2030 Milestones

## 2050 Vision

### (a) Ecosystems, Species and Genetic Diversity

- i) area, connectivity & integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [5%]
- ii) number of threatened species reduced by [X%] & abundance of species increased by [X%]

### (b) Nature's Contributions to People

- i) contribute to nutrition & food security, access to safe drinking water & resilience to natural disasters for at least [X] million people
- ii) Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation, financial disclosure

### (c) Benefits Shared Fairly and Equitably

- i) ABS mechanisms are established in all countries
- ii) Benefits shared increased by [x%]

### (d) Means of Implementation

- i) 2022, means to implement to 2030
- ii) y 2030, means to implement to 2040

Living in Harmony with Nature



# Global Biodiversity Framework in support of 2020 Targets



2.5



12.4



6.6



14.1; 14.2; 14.4; 14.5; 14.6



11b



15.1; 15.2; 15.5; 15.8; 15.9

<https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post-2020-sdg-linkages-en.pdf>

# Global Biodiversity Framework in support of SDG



1.4; 1B



2.3; 2.4; 2.5



3.9; 3b, d



4.7



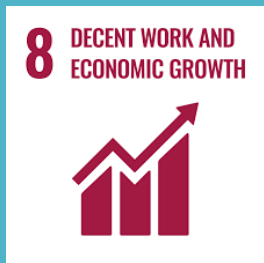
5.5; 5A,C



6.3; 6.4; 6.5;  
6.6; 6b, a



7.1; 7.3; 7.a,b



8.4; 8.9



9.4; 9.5



10.2



11.3; 11.6;  
11.7; 11a,b



12.1; 12.2; 12.3; 12.4;  
12.5; 12.6; 12.8; 12c



13.1; 13.3; 13.6



14.1; 14.2; 14.4;  
14.5; 14.6; 14.7;  
14B



15.1; 15.2; 15.3;  
15.5; 15.6; 15.7;  
15.8; 15.9; 15.14;  
15a,b,c

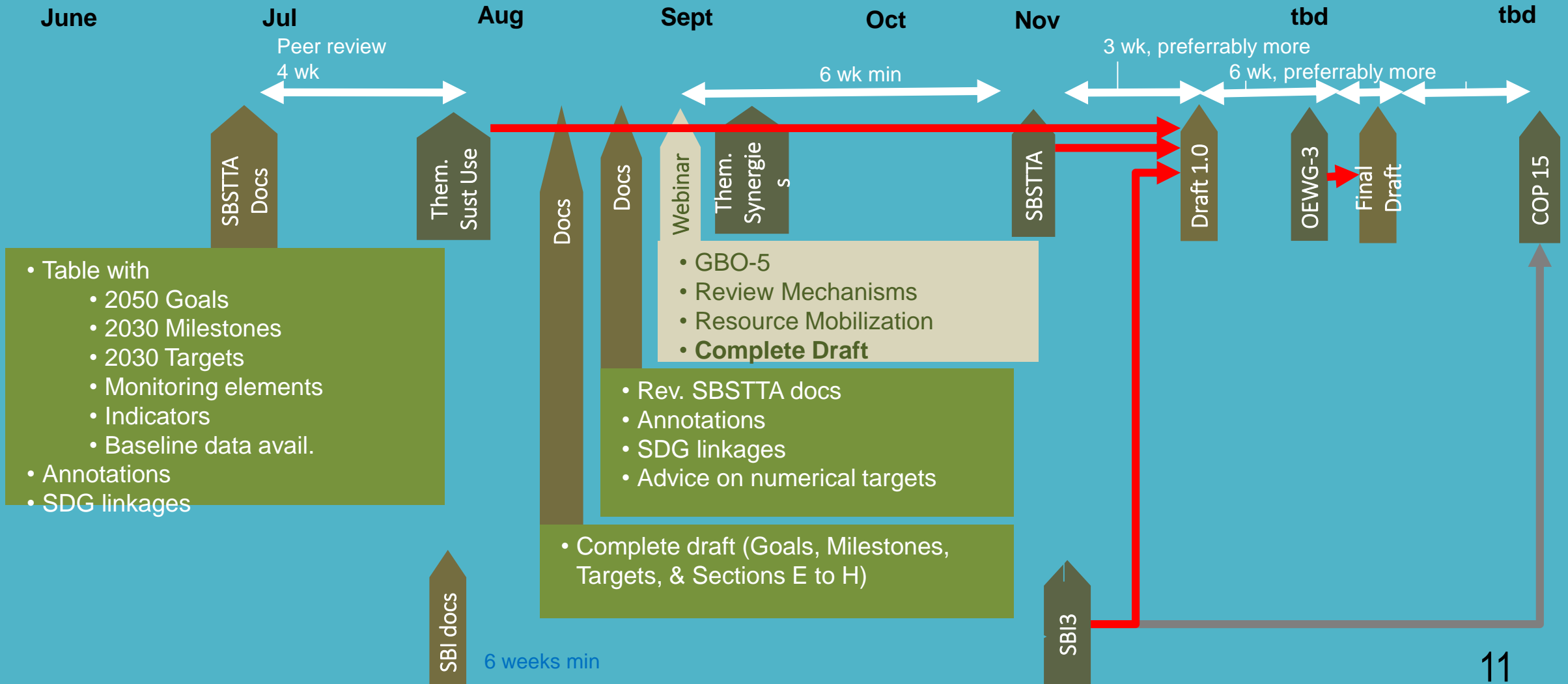


16.7

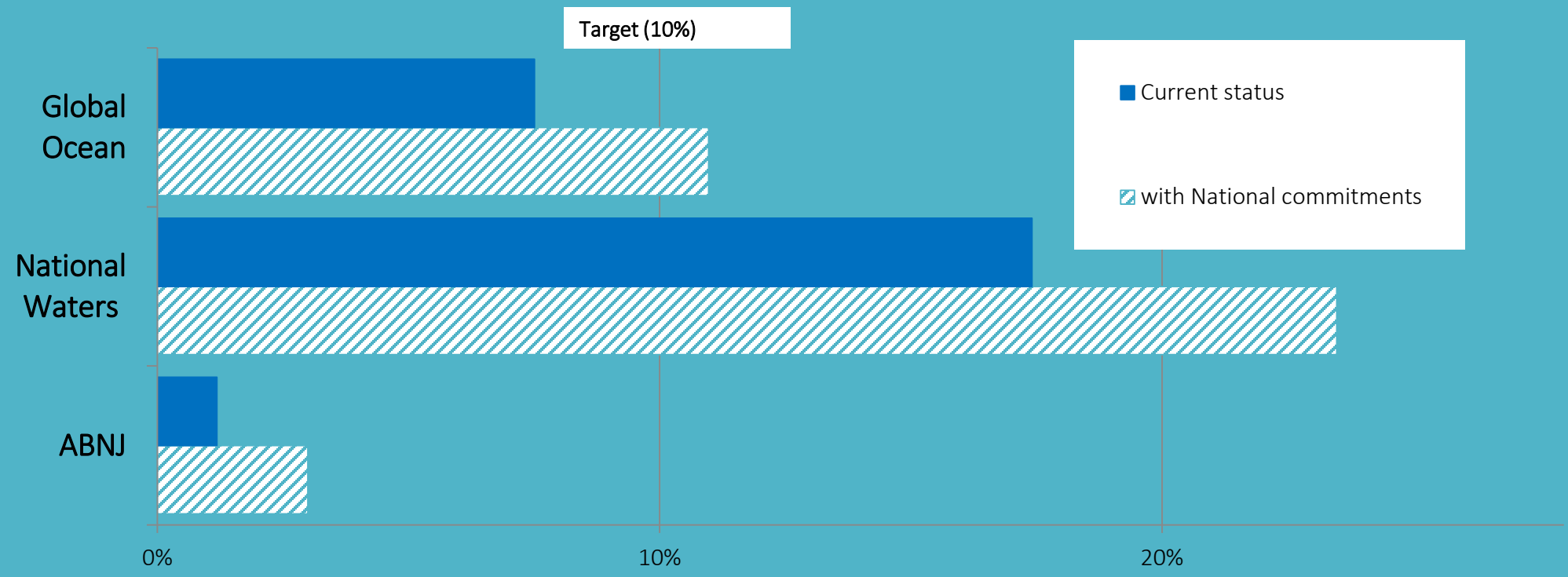
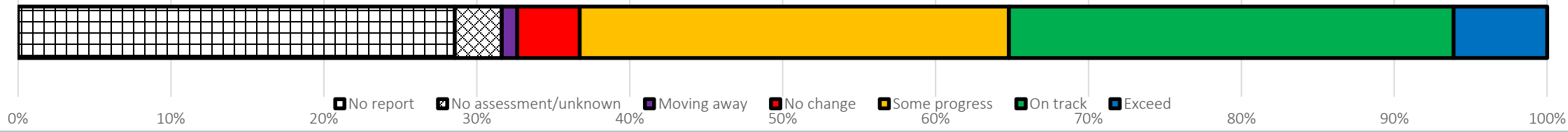


17.1; 17.2; 17.3;  
17.6; 17.7; 17.9;  
17.14; 17.18

# Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: Timeline



# Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information



# Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information



## Obstacles:

Progress has been uneven among the countries and regions

Lags in reporting (designated but not yet reflected in the global databases used to assess progress)

Less focus on implementation and effectiveness, after designation of new MPAs, which is required to ensure they deliver biodiversity outcomes and the provision of ecosystem services.

## Opportunities:

Other-effective area-based conservation measures (OECA). Further progress from increased recognition and reporting of OECA.

Facilitate reporting of currently designated sites (in WDPA, WD-OECA).

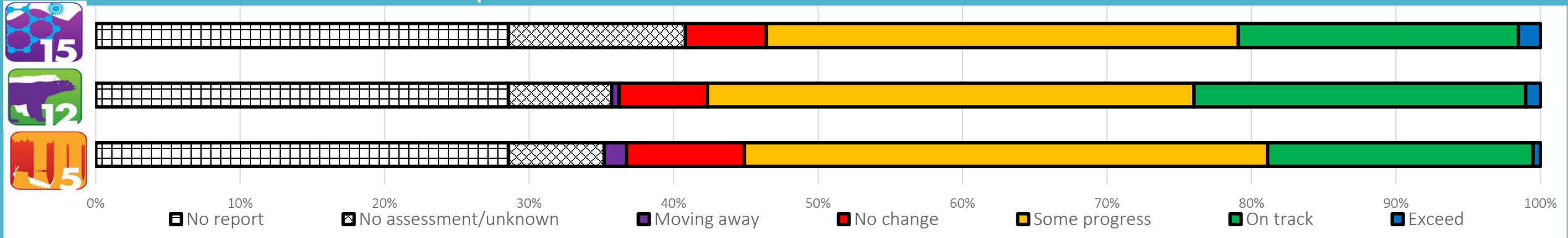
## Ways to accelerate action:

Capacity-building to enable the application of the scientific and technical advice and guidance on recognising and reporting OECA.

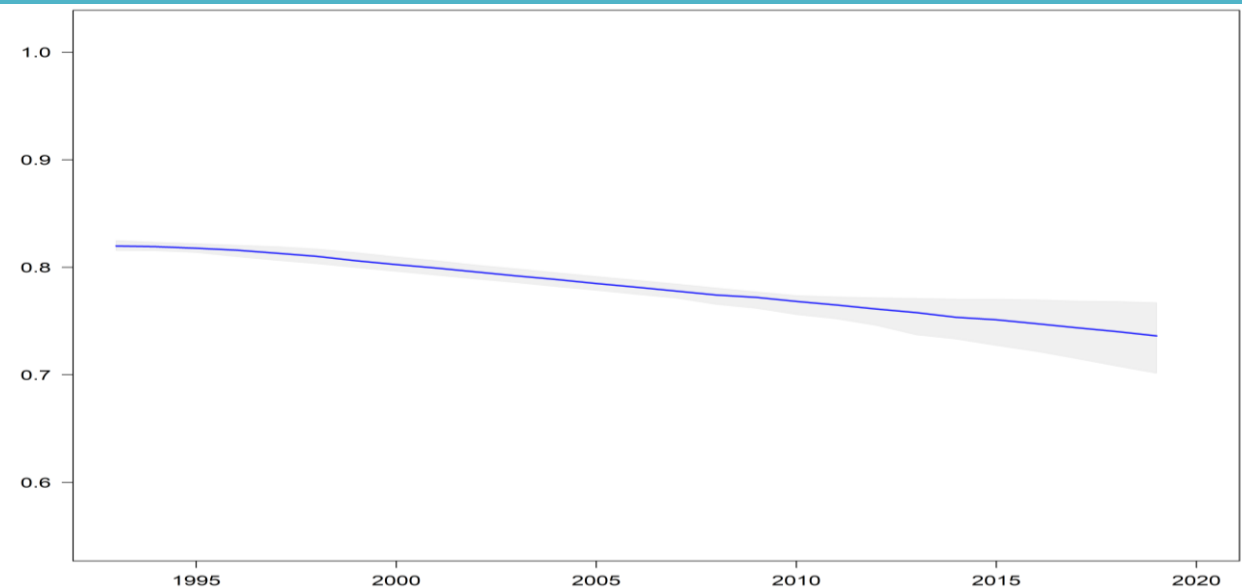
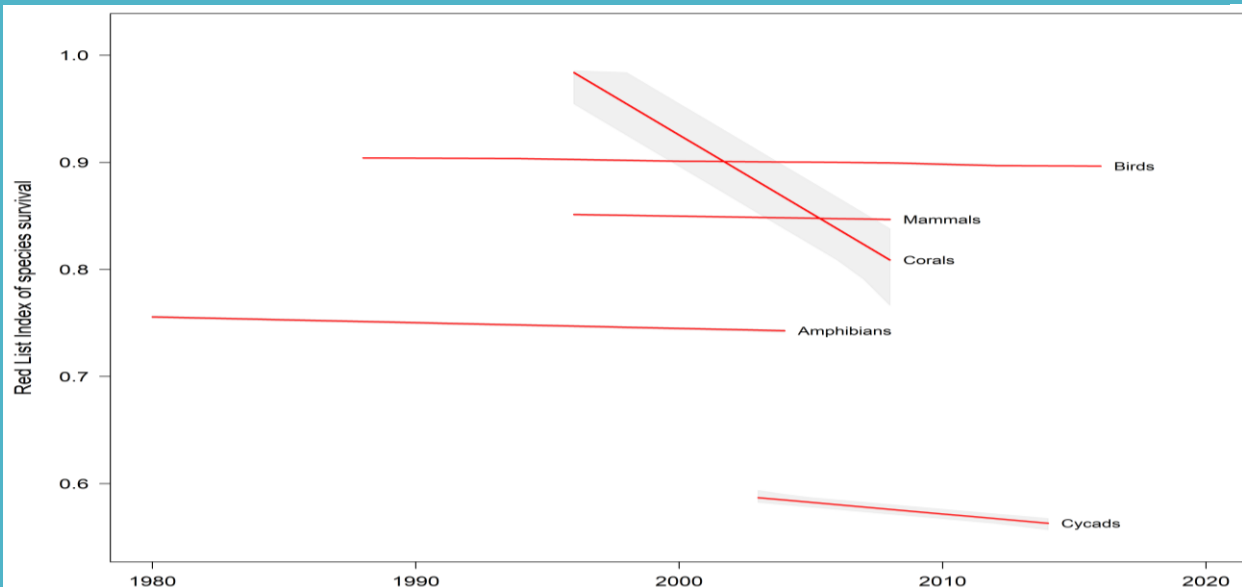
Encouraging countries with commitments to urgently advance designation/implementation

Working with regional implementation support networks to facilitate submissions to the WDPA and WD-OECA

# Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species



Red List Index (BirdLife International and IUCN (2019))



# Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species



## Obstacles:

- The scale of existing initiatives and activities is not commensurate with the challenges
- Lack of funding
- Limited resources and capacity
- Bias towards certain ecosystems and species
- Lack of coordination between different ministries and sectors
- Lack of information, data, and monitoring systems

## Opportunities and way to accelerate action :

- Further identification of priority areas for conservation.
- Promoting sustainable resource and habitat management
- Improved recognition of land tenure
- Incentivizing sustainable management
- Promoting the integrated land use planning
- Promoting and undertaking restoration actions
- Promoting connectivity and developing green corridors
- Implementation of species-specific recovery programmes and breeding programmes
- Promoting community-based conservation





Target 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species



### **Obstacles:**

- Global spread of IAS continues
- High volume of trade accelerates spread
- Unintentional introductions (40-75% on land and 88% in oceans)
- Lack of capacity
- New pathways

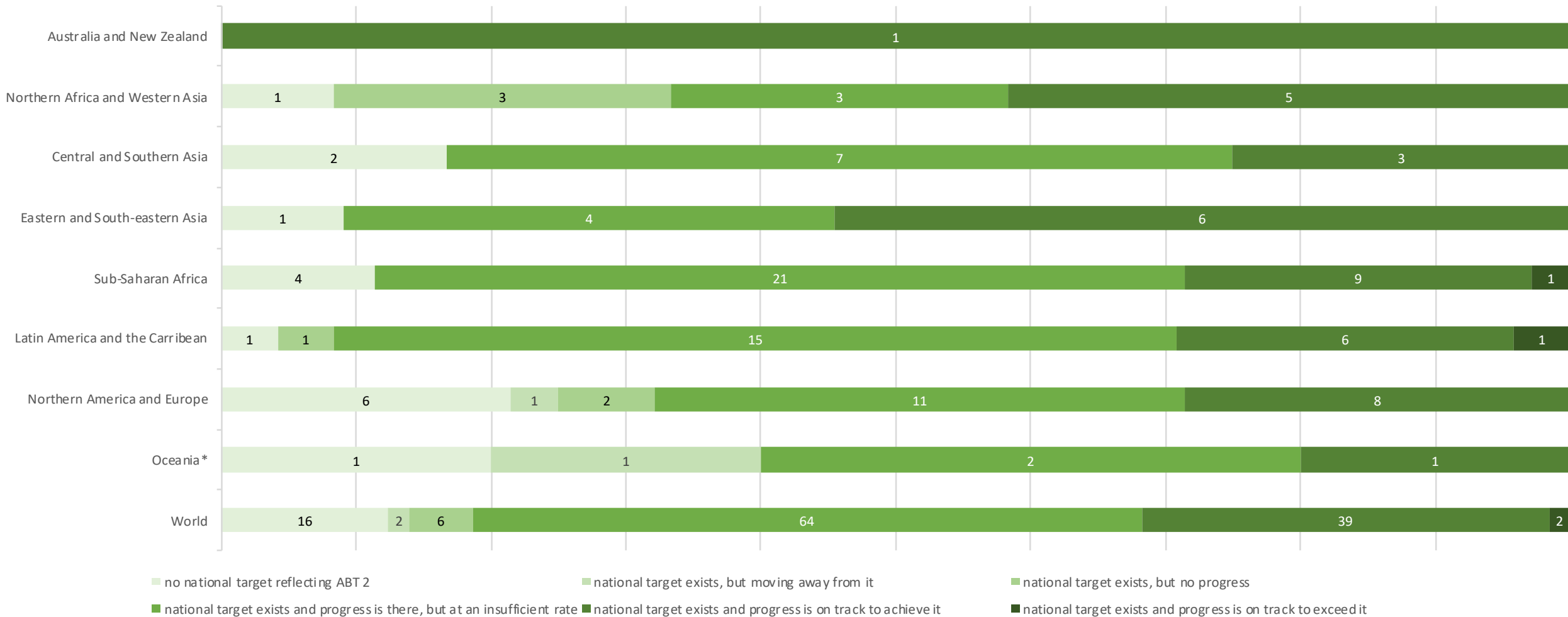
### **Opportunities and way to accelerate action :**

- Further address key pathways (Escapes, Transport-stowaways, Transport-contaminants, Corridors)
- Develop and enhance national regulations on IAS (currently only in over 70 countries)
- Prevention measures (currently focus on controls of established IAS)
- Facilitation of safe international trade and transport
- Capacity development for IAS identification and rapid response
- Eradication of priority IAS on islands
- Priority pathway measures: ballast water management, biofouling, living organisms trade, unintentional introductions
- Priority measures: biosecurity at ports of entry, early detection and rapid response at susceptible areas to IAS to be enhanced

# Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts



Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020



# Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts



## **Obstacles:**

- Lack of mainstreaming and application of “Whole of Government” approaches
- Involvement of decision-makers
- Translating regulatory frameworks to regional and local-level actions
- Lack of integration of the financial costs of biodiversity loss and environmental degradation into the financial plans of other sectors

## **Opportunities and way to accelerate action :**

- Developing practical methodologies, assessments and tools to mainstream biodiversity into national development strategies, national and local plans, and accounts
- Involving strategic, upstream, finance and territorial management players in designing policies and plans considering nature’s benefits to people



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



# UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

**COP 15** – CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4

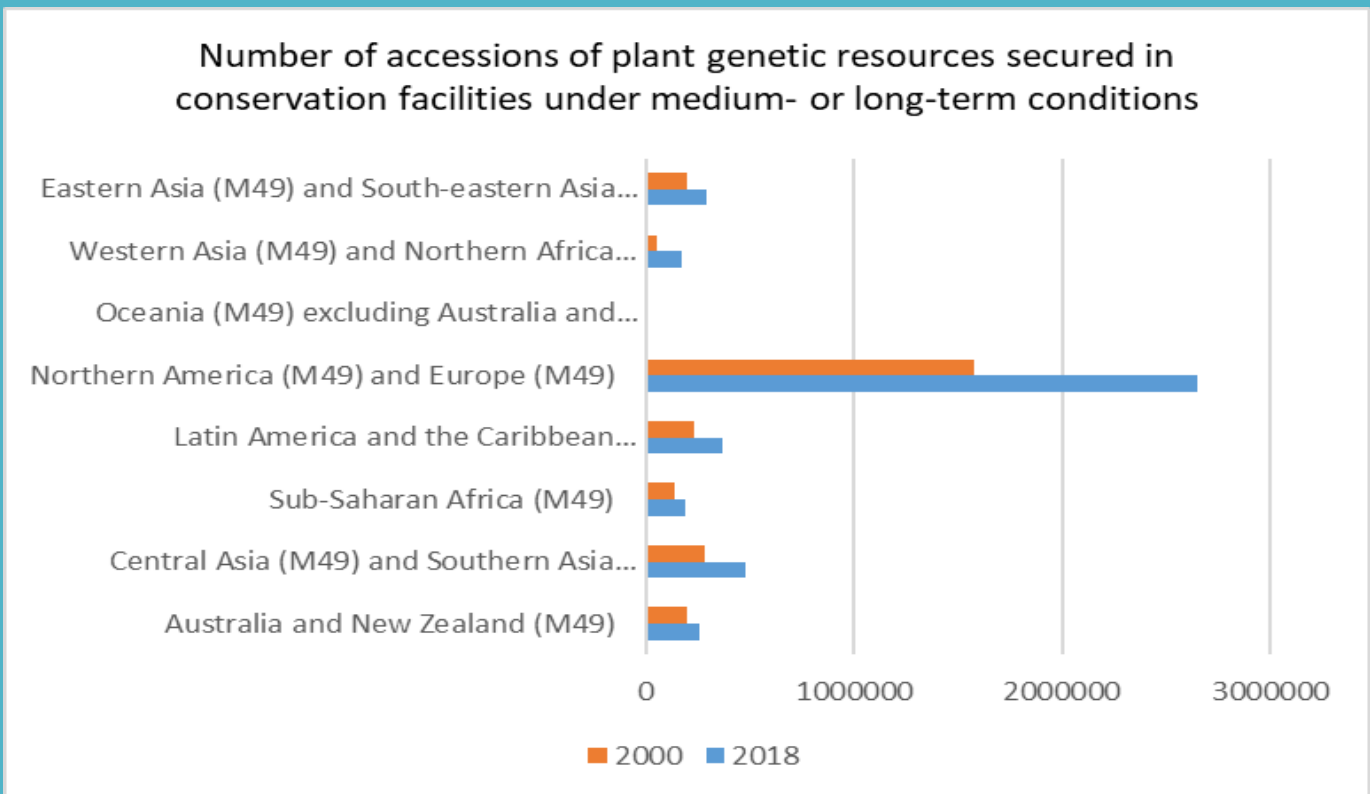
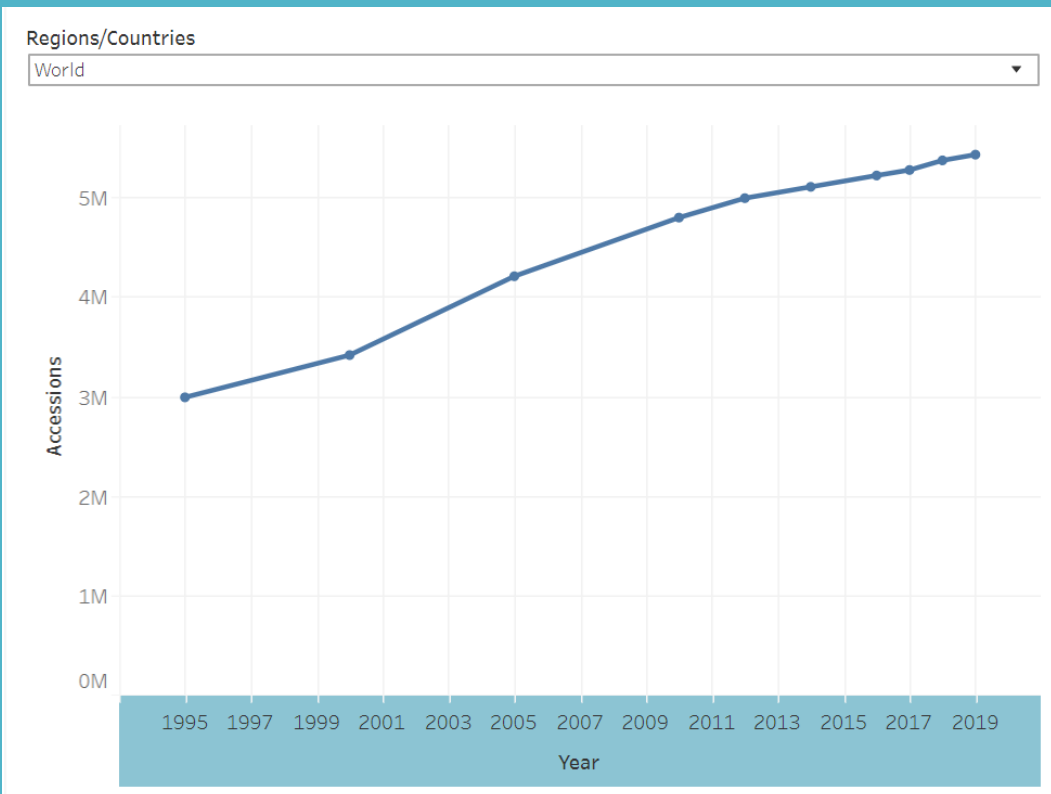
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

KUNMING • CHINA





# 2.5.1.a Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

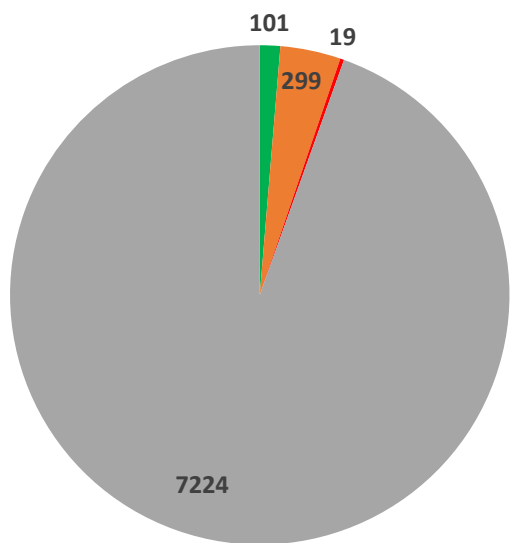




# 2.5.1.b

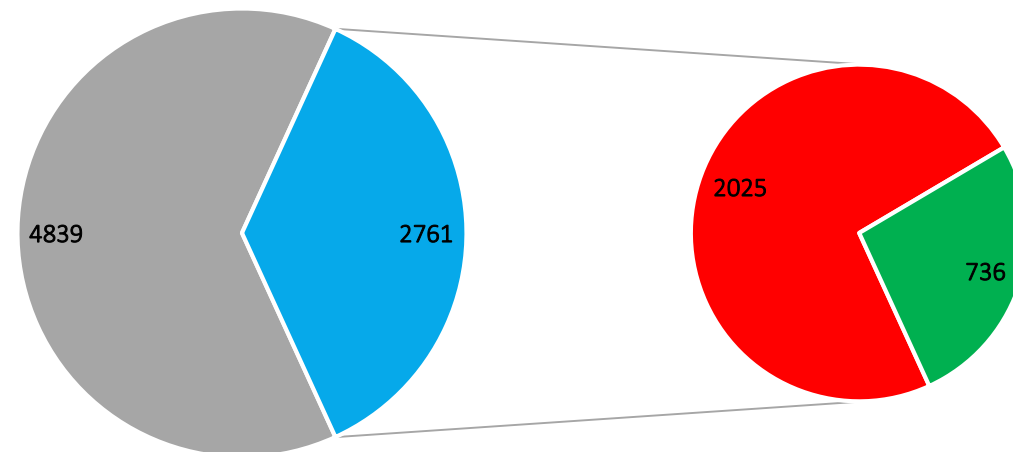
# and 2.5.2 for animal genetic resources

Number of local livestock breeds with material secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities



- Breeds with sufficient material
- Breeds with some material
- Breeds with no material
- Breeds with no information

Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction



- Risk status of local livestock breeds
- Known
  - Unknown
  - At Risk
  - Not at risk



# Conclusion

## Data

- Lack of available data and low levels of reporting
- Documentation of plant genetic resources poorly standardized within and across national repositories
- Few regular livestock censuses, less at breed level
- In-situ conservation possible with little material / small populations - but little monitoring

## Trend

- Negligible progress in maintaining plant and animal genetic diversity for food and agriculture

## Links

- SDG indicator 2.4.1 (biodiversity subcomponent) covers presence of local breeds on farm
- Target 2.5 part on ABS not covered by 2.5 indicators but in 15.6



# SDG target 6.6

TARGET 6.6



PROTECT AND RESTORE  
WATER-RELATED  
ECOSYSTEMS

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

## Indicator 6.6.1 (Tier I Indicator) “Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time”

High resolution, accurate, geo-spatial Earth observation data is available globally for all countries for:

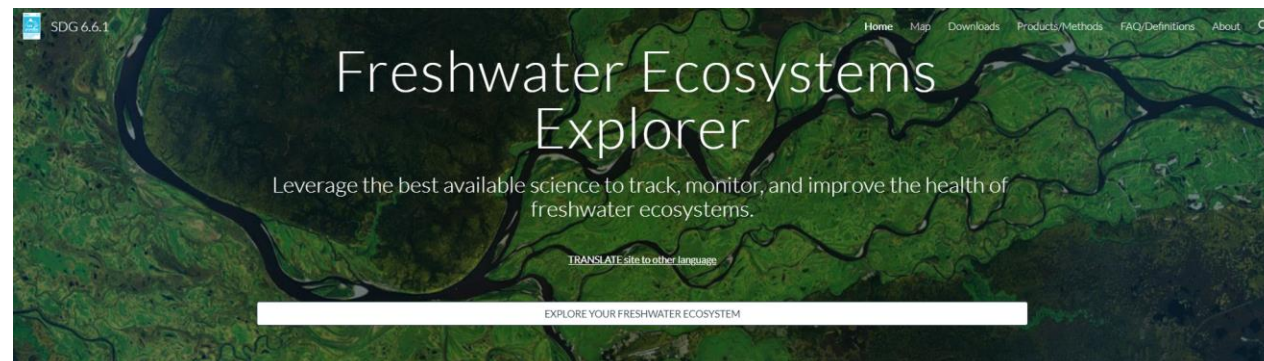
1. Lakes & Rivers – surface water time series data on permanent and seasonal water
2. Reservoirs – surface water time series, min and max extent
3. Lakes -water quality in 4300 lakes globally
4. Wetlands - surface area extent
5. Mangroves – surface area extent

## Progress:

Progress on reporting indicator 6.6.1 data is very high – as of April 2020 UNEP has available 193 country data sets which have been disseminated to member states; with 163 so far validated / approved by member states as of June 2020.

All data is aggregated to national level. Sub-national, basin and water body level data is available. All data is made free with open access.

Visit the Freshwater Ecosystem Explorer ([www.sdg661.app](http://www.sdg661.app)) to explore your own freshwater ecosystems!



The Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer is a free and easy to use data platform. It provides accurate, up-to-date, high-resolution geospatial data depicting the extent freshwater ecosystems change over time.

By helping decision-makers understand dynamic ecosystem changes, the data presented on this open access platform is intended to drive action to protect and restore freshwater ecosystems and enable countries to track progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal Target 6.6. Data can be visualized and downloaded at national, sub-national and basin levels. Data is available for the following:

Permanent & Seasonal Surface Waters | Reservoirs | Wetlands | Mangroves | Water Quality

All data on the site is updated annually and produced to align with the SDG Indicator 6.6.1 methodology.

The United Nations Environment Programme is the custodian agency for SDG Indicator 6.6.1.

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment



➤ *Current status of the target:*

- Global Chemicals Outlook-II: minimization of adverse impacts of chemicals and waste will not be achieved by 2020
- Indicator 12.4.1: *Number of parties to international MEAs on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement terms* (Custodian: UNEP)
- Indicator 12.4.2: *(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment* (Custodians: UNEP and UNSD; UNU for the e-waste sub-category)

➤ *Obstacles, opportunities and interlinkages:*

- Process-oriented, data gaps, no measure of chemicals quantity in media or adverse impacts on health and the environment
- Opportunity to build back better: circularity can result in reduced waste
- Interlinkages with post-2020 biodiversity framework (pollution -> biodiversity loss) and SDG targets 3.9, 6.3, 11.6, 12.5, 14.1
- Intersessional process considering SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

➤ *Accelerating action:*

- Ambitious policy framework for the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020
- Implementation Plan “Towards a pollution-free planet”
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other financial mechanisms/ donor support

Target: 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

### 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

*Status as of end 2018*

- Core set of the Regional Seas Indicators.
- Progressive monitoring approach

*Obstacles - opportunities - interlinkages*

- High degree of connectivity within the marine environment, between marine and terrestrial systems - Agriculture – Waste
- Use this information in conjunction with information related to the terrestrial environment, freshwater, climate and the socio-economic situation
- Drivers and pressures

*Accelerate action*

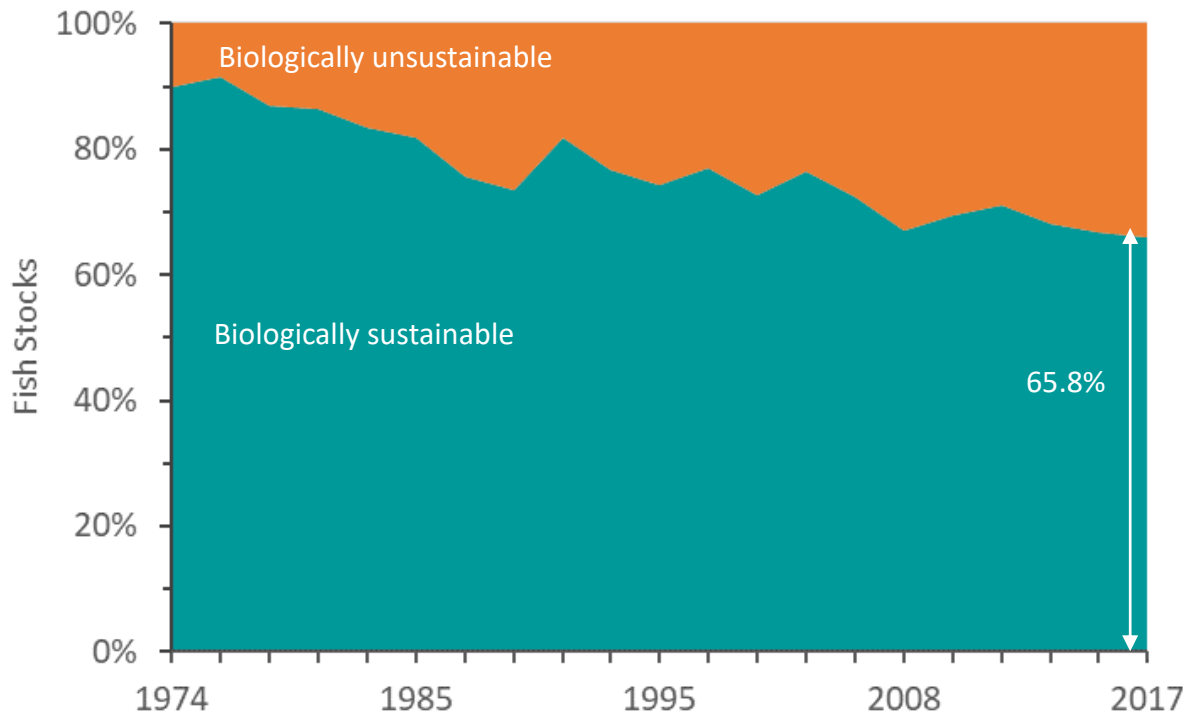
- Regional Seas
- Ocean Accounting – Blue economy - multidisciplinary knowledge framework
- Marine spatial planning, Inter-Coastal Zone Management, Protected Areas, Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Plans and other forms of marine management all play a part in managing oceans



## Target 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing,..., to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

### Indicator 14.4.1 Percentage of Biologically Sustainable Stocks



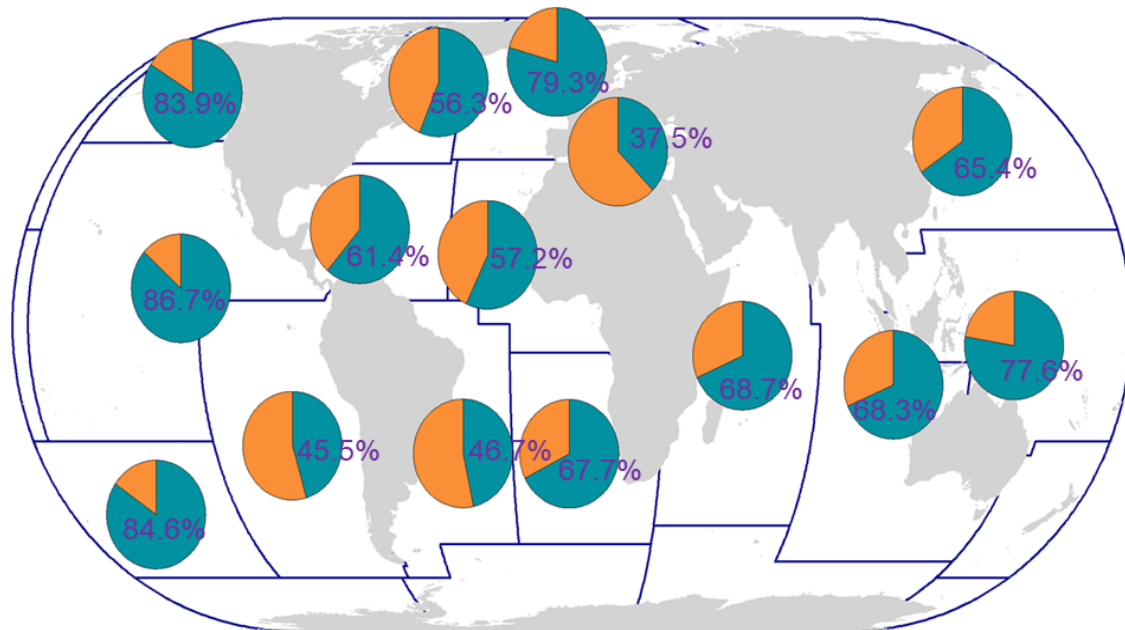
#### Current Status & Challenges

- A decreasing trend has not been reversed in biologically sustainable stocks
- The rate of decrease slowed down over the last decade thanks to improvement in some areas
- Assessment was done by FAO statistical areas, not by country

## Target 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing,..., to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

### Indicator 14.4.1 in different statistical areas



### Obstacles & Opportunities

- Great variations between areas from 37.5% to 86.7%
- Lack of technical capacity, infrastructure and sufficient data for stock assessment in the developing world
- FAO is updating the methodology for country level assessment
- CBD Aichi Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks ...harvested sustainably...,overfishing is avoided, ...the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

### Plans/Potentials to Accelerate Action

- More and more countries have adopted the target and geared up management actions, seeing overfished stocks recovering in some areas and countries
- Urgent needs for global partnership (**SDG 17**) to strengthen technical capacity and governance in many developing states
- FAO has developed a E-learning course on the indicator and online tools to facilitate stock assessment and country reporting



# SDG Target 14.6

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation

## SDG Indicator 14.6.1

Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

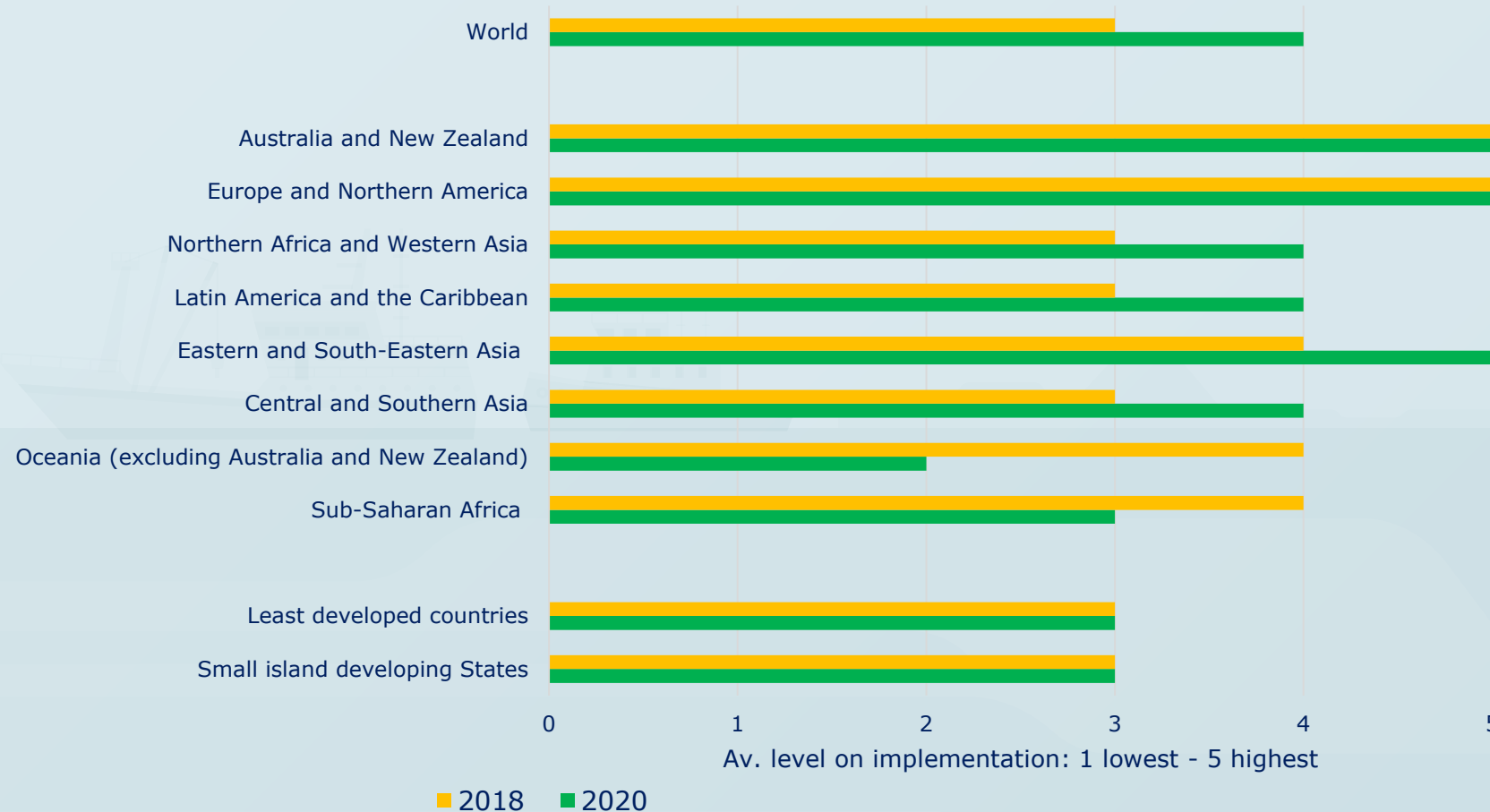
## Linkages

- Target 14.4: End overfishing, IUU fishing and destructive practices; restore fish stocks
- Target 14.c: Implementation of international instruments under UNCLOS
- Target 14.2: Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems
- Relevant Targets within SDGs 1, 2, 8 and 17

# SDG Target 14.6

## SDG Indicator 14.6.1:

Progress in degree of implementation of instruments to combat IUU fishing  
2018 - 2020



## Next Steps:

- Global Information Exchange
- Transshipment International Guidelines
- WTO Subsidies Discussion

**Cooperation**

**Transparency**

**Compliance**

# SDG target 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

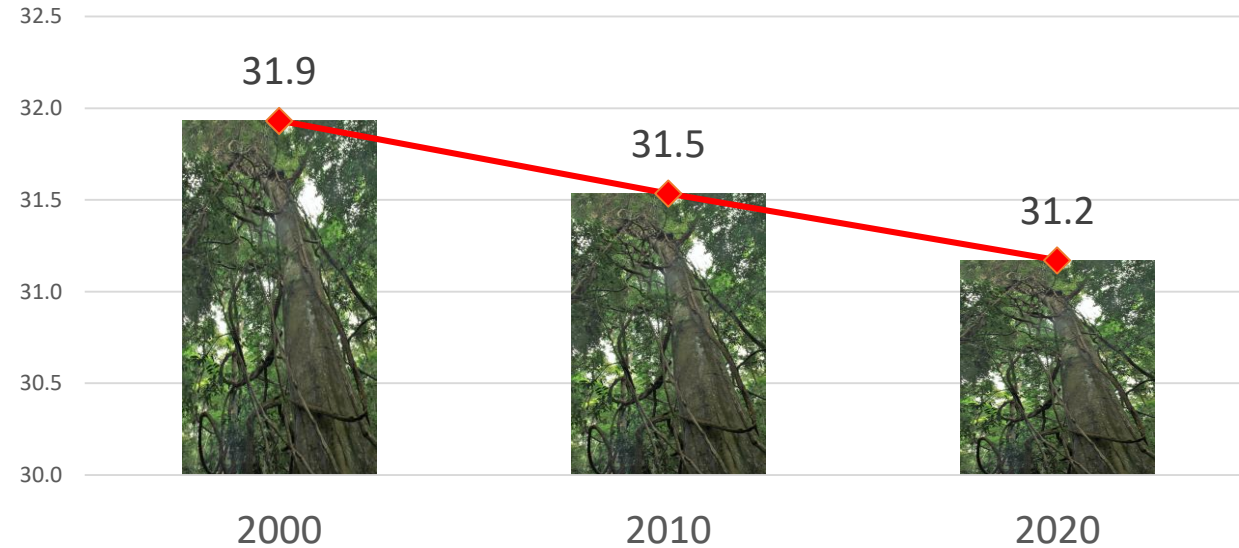
**Progresses:**

- World's forest area continue to decline but the rate of loss has slowed down
- Since 2000 12%-13% increase in protected area coverage for terrestrial, freshwater and mountain areas

**Challenges:**

- Halting deforestation. Land conversion to agriculture is the main driver.
- Majority of KBAs still with incomplete or no coverage by protected areas - need to establish and effectively manage protected areas

Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of land area



Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

- 44% of each terrestrial KBA
- 41% of each freshwater KBA
- 41% of each mountain KBA





# SDG target 15.2

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

- **Progresses:** While forest loss remains high there are significant progress towards sustainable forest management
- **Challenges:** Global and regional efforts to preserve and sustained forest ecosystems to be pursued, with emphasis on the tropics and developing countries
- **Plans to accelerate action:**
  - UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030
  - UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030)
  - UNSG initiative to Turn the Tide on Deforestation
  - UN-REDD Programme

## Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management

|   | Annual forest area change rate | ABG stock in forest | % of forest area within PA | % of forest area under a long-term forest | Forest area certified |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| <b>World</b>                            | ➔                              | ⬆️                  | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬆️                    |
| Central and Southern Asia               | ⬆️                             | ➔                   | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬆️                    |
| Eastern and South-Eastern Asia          | ⬆️                             | ⬆️                  | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬆️                    |
| Northern Africa and Western Asia        | ⬇️                             | ⬆️                  | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬆️                    |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                      | ⬇️                             | ➔                   | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬇️                    |
| Europe and Northern America             | ⬆️                             | ⬆️                  | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬆️                    |
| Latin America and the Caribbean         | ➔                              | ⬆️                  | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬆️                    |
| Oceania                                 | ⬆️                             | ⬇️                  | ⬆️                         | ➔   | ⬆️                    |
| Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) | ⬇️                             | ➔                   | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬇️                    |
| Least Developed Countries (LDCs)        | ⬇️                             | ➔                   | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬆️                    |
| Small island developing States (SIDS)   | ⬇️                             | ➔                   | ⬆️                         | ⬆️  | ⬆️                    |

⬆️ Positive change  
➔ No/small change  
⬇️ Negative change

# 2020 SDG Targets: Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

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## Interactive portion of Session 1

**Mr. Alexander Shestakov**, Director, Science, Society and Sustainable Futures Division, SCBD

**Ms. Irene Hoffmann**, Secretary of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

**Mr. Joakim Harlin**, Chief of Freshwater Unit, UNEP

**Ms. Tessa Goverse**, UNEP coordinator of the Sub-Programme on Chemicals, Waste & Air Quality

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**Mr. Matthew Camilleri**, Head of the Fishing Operations and Technology Branch, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

**Mr. Anssi Pekkarinen**, Team Leader, Global Forest Resources Assessment, FAO

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# 2020 Targets

Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

**COFFEE BREAK**

# 2020 SDG Targets: Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

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**Session 2:** Expanding scholarships for developing country students and decreasing youth unemployment; increasing ICT and internet access (Targets 4.b, 8.6, 8.b, 9.c)

**Mr. Manos Antoninis**, Director, Global Education Monitoring Report, UNESCO

**Mr. Niall O'Higgins**, Senior Youth Employment Research Specialist, ILO

**Mr. Marcelo Cuautle Segovia**, Youth Employment Officer, ILO

**Mr. Thierry Geiger**, Senior Economist & Head, ICT Data and Analytics Division, Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), ITU

# 2020 targets

## Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

### Target 4.b: Scholarships

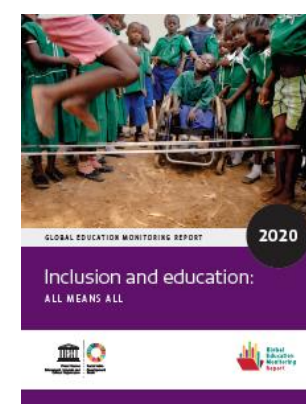
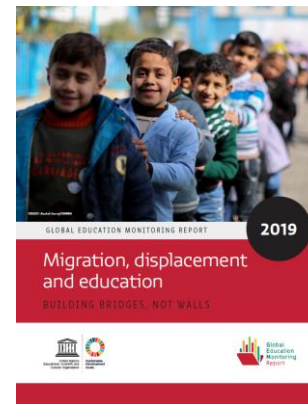
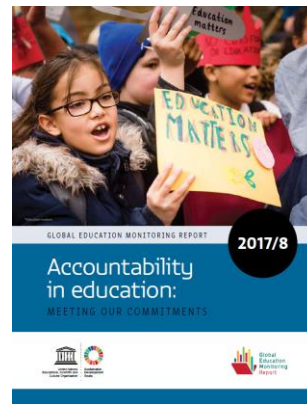
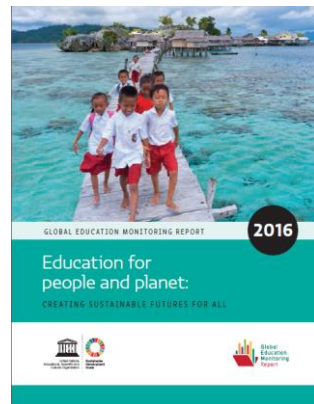
Manos Antoninis  
Director, Global Education Monitoring Report

**Pre-HLPF webinar**  
6 July 2020



# Global Education Monitoring Report

- ▶ Editorially independent team hosted by UNESCO since 2002
- ▶ Mandated by the 2015 Incheon Declaration to be the **mechanism for monitoring and reporting on SDG 4 and on education in the other SDGs** as part of the overall SDG follow-up and review
- ▶ Consists of two parts
  1. Thematic part
  2. Monitoring part = a chapter to each SDG 4 target, incl. 4.b



## Target 4.b

By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of **scholarships available to developing countries**, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, **for enrolment in higher education**, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, **in developed countries and other developing countries**



### Monitoring framework

▶ *Global indicator*

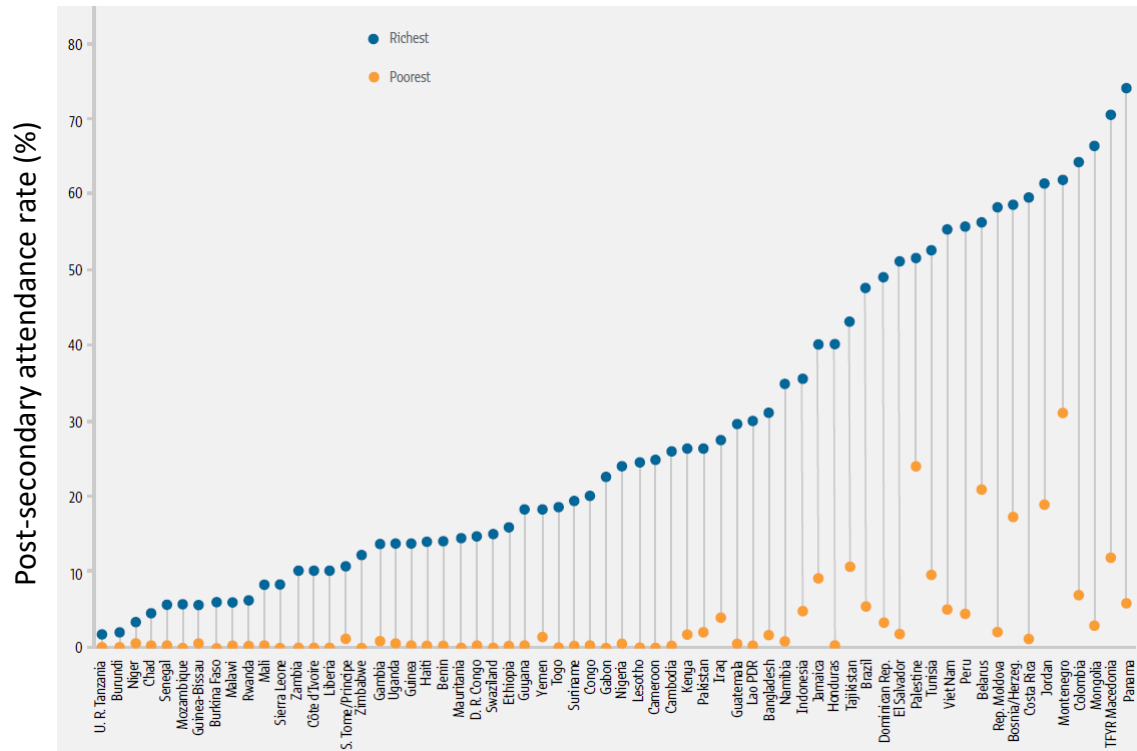
**4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance** flows for scholarships, by sector and type of study

▶ *Thematic indicator*

**4.b.2 Number of higher education scholarships** awarded, by beneficiary country [*dropped*]

# Background to target 4.b: history

- ▶ Linked to 2010 **Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs** i.e. neither to the MDGs nor to the Rio agenda
- ▶ Not linked to two key aspects of SDG 4 i.e. only target that is **not universal** and **not equity-oriented**



Source: 2017/8 GEM Report

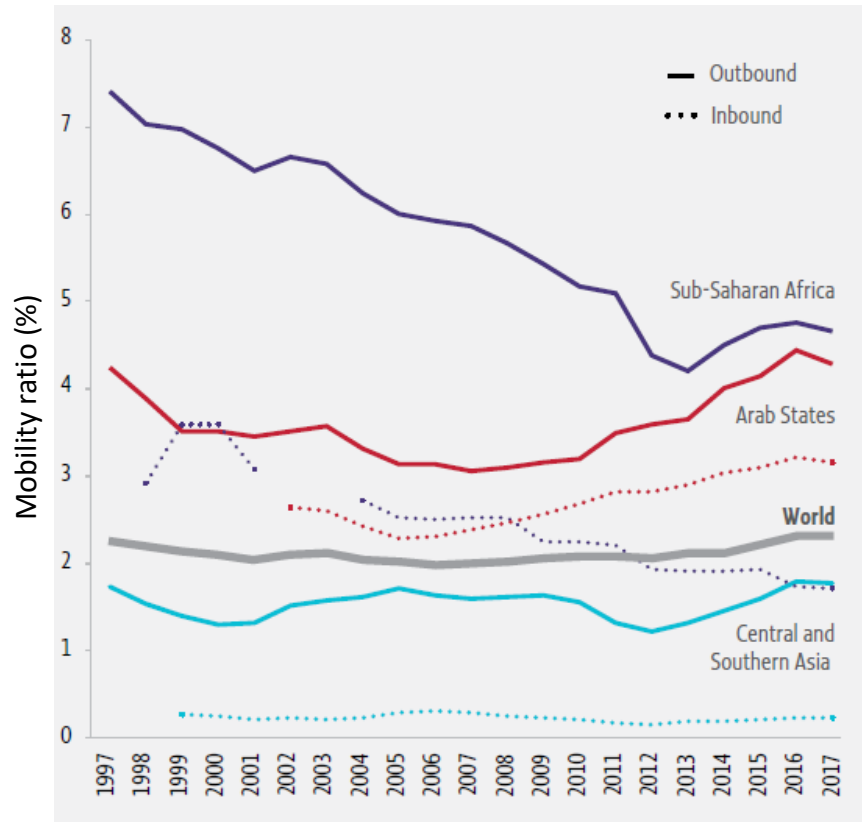




# Background to target 4.b: student mobility

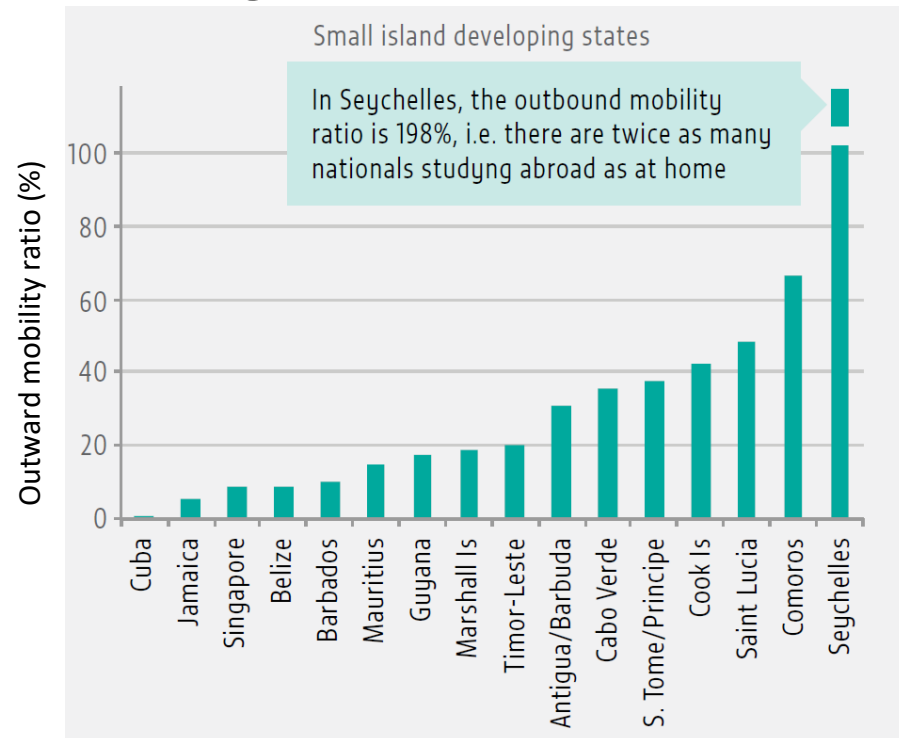
## ► Outbound mobility ratio

= students from a country abroad, as percentage of enrolment  
**1.8%** for developing countries



Source: UIS database

....but high in **small island states**

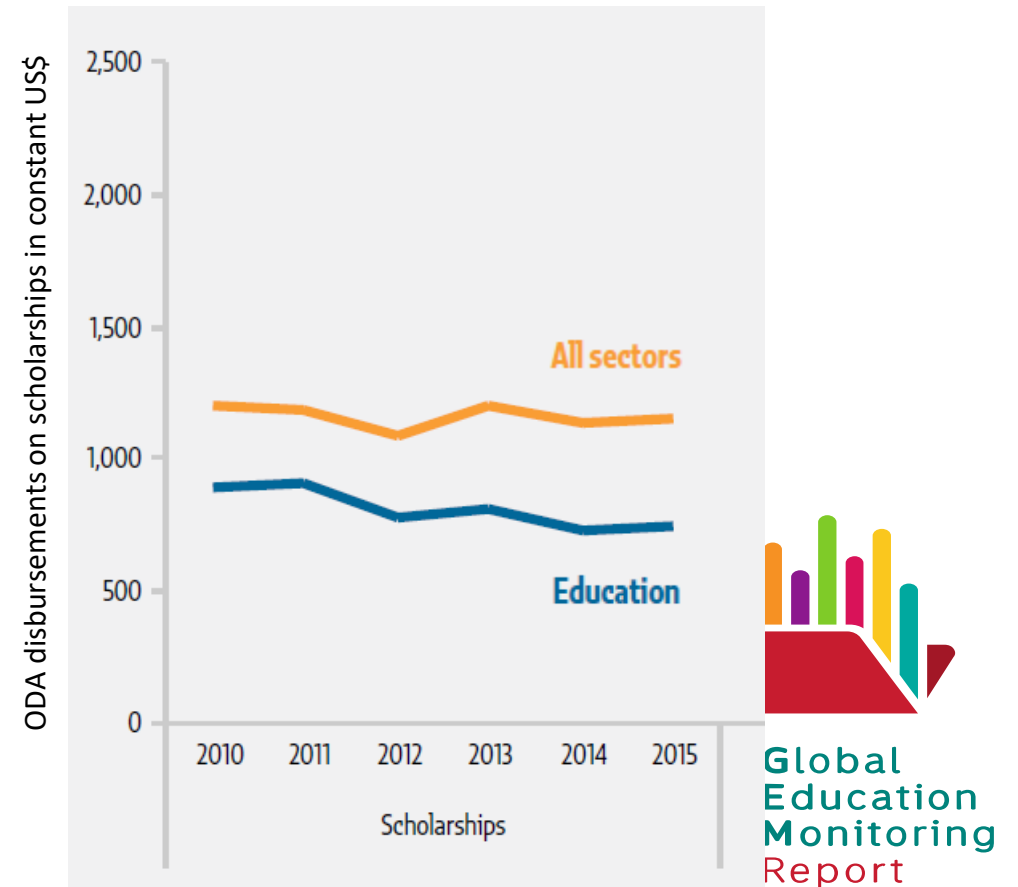


Source: UIS database



# Measurement of target 4.b

- ▶ Indicator **4.b.2** (=number of scholarships) is **not** available
- ▶ Indicator **4.b.1**  
(=aid for scholarships)  
a shortcut with problems:
  - Many donors do not include scholarships in aid
  - About 37% of total aid not allocated to countriesStable at US\$1.2-1.3 billion



Source: 2017/8 GEM Report based on OECD-DAC data

# Issue 1 – Concept: what is a ‘scholarship’?

- ▶ **Availability:** ‘available’ (not ‘awarded’) to candidates
- ▶ **Source of scholarships:** ‘available to developing countries’ i.e. they do not originate in developing countries
- ▶ **Type of provider:** who is accountable - only governments or also e.g. corporations, foundations, NGOs?
- ▶ **Recipients:** scholarships must be tenable ‘in developed and **other** developing countries’
- ▶ **Use:** scholarships must be ‘for enrolment in higher education’ but not graduation or return to home
- ▶ **Fees:** what about countries that charge no fees for foreign students?
- ▶ **Other issues:** duration and size of scholarship



# Recommendation 1

**Refine target:** which scholarships count towards it?

A **narrow definition** will exclude many scholarships, especially from private and philanthropic providers who are under no obligation to sponsor scholarships in first place

This does **not** mean that other scholarships should not be monitored, since their availability can influence the policies and actions of donor governments, which might spend less on scholarships in response

## Issue 2 – Measurement

Absolute (= number of mobile students)  
or relative (= share of target population)

Scholarship monitoring systems not aligned to target:  
data not collected for several dimensions, especially equity

Two studies carried out for the GEM Report:

▶ by IIE for **2016** GEMR

22,500 scholarships in 2015

= **1%** of mobile students from developing countries

▶ by ESSA/Bosch Foundation for **2020** GEMR

30,000 scholarships in 2019 for **African** students

(but by all providers, not just governments)



## Recommendation 2

**Set up mechanism** to incorporate scholarships into existing student mobility data collection efforts  
e.g. **UIS** discussed proposal with **IIE Project Atlas** which brings together 25 national-level mobility data collection agencies in all major host countries of mobile students  
...but there was no funding

All indicators should be **disaggregated**  
= by country origin of beneficiary, sex, field of study, level of study, mode of study (e.g. on site vs. distance) and country of study

# Conclusion

## *Current status of the target*

- ▶ Unknown as global indicator is partial
- ▶ Considerable data gaps (**Recommendation 2**)

## *Obstacles and opportunities*

- ▶ In need of refining definition (**Recommendation 1**)

## *Interlinkages with other goals*

- ▶ Very few: neither universal, nor equity-oriented

## *Plans to accelerate action*

- ▶ Next Programme of Action for LDCs in 2021

## Target: 8.6 - *By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)*



- **Progress:** Even before the Covid-19 induced economic crisis, the ILO estimated that target would not be reached; between 2015-2020 (pre-COVID) the NEET rate increased globally from 21.7 to 22.4 per cent; the pandemic threatens [to significantly worsen this](#). Europe and Central Asia (ECA) is the only region where NEET rates fell 2015-2020 (pre-COVID). Longer run progress has been achieved in some countries in reducing structural NEET. Many countries now introducing National Youth Employment Strategies (see target 8.b).
- **Challenges:** Covid-19 presents [a triple challenge](#) - Disruptions to education and training; Increased difficulties for young jobseekers; Job and income losses for young workers. Some challenges with broadening scope from unemployment to NEET; NEET affects women disproportionately.
- **Opportunities:** Some good examples, e.g. Youth Guarantee (YG) in the European Union (EU); progress in ECA driven by progress in EU.
- **Action:** ILO is promoting country implementation of large-scale co-ordinated and targeted action, strengthened national employment policies and investments in education and training.
- **Examples of partnerships:** *ILO/Sida Partnership on Employment; Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth*



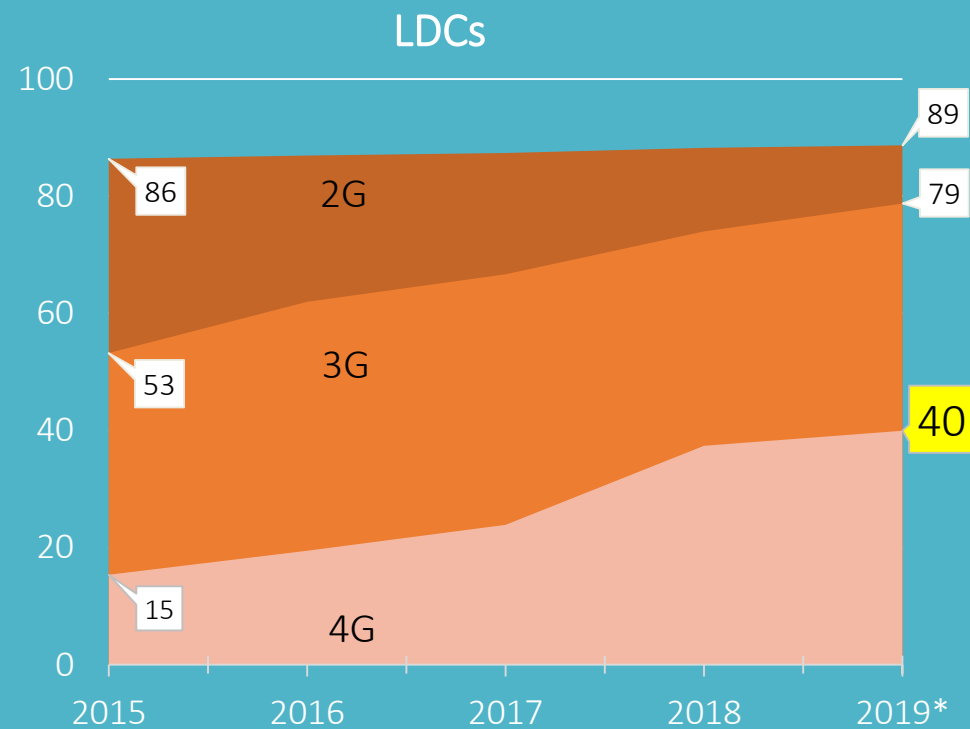
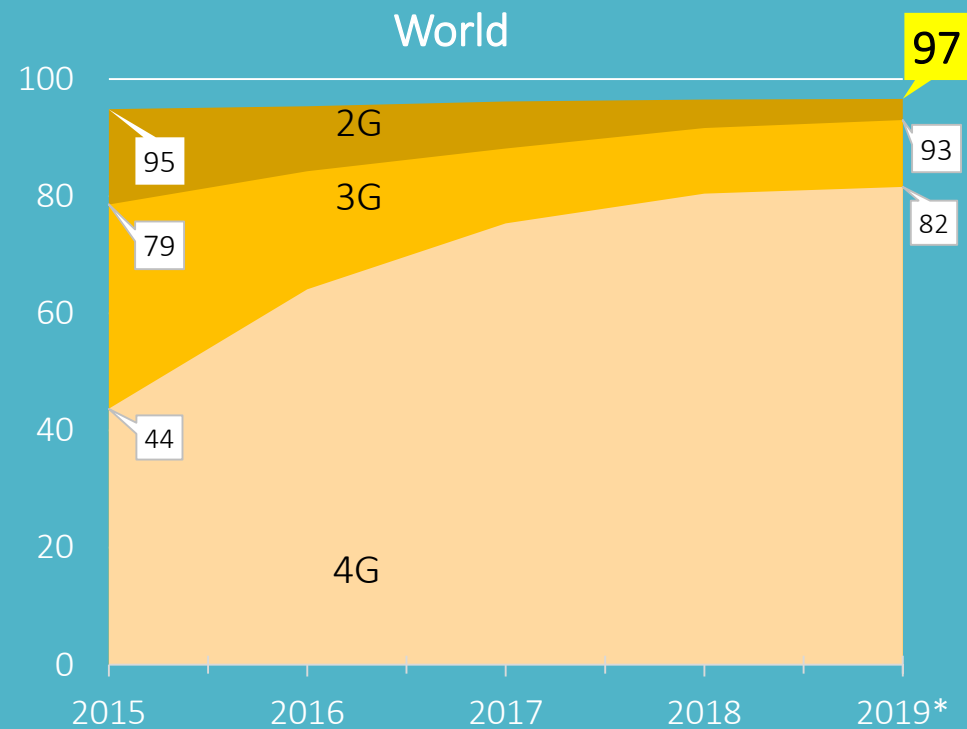


## Target: 8.b - *By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.*

- **Progress:** Data on the target 8.b, available at the global level for the very first time, show that around the world, countries are prioritizing youth employment in their policy-making. Almost one third of the 102 countries with data have formulated and operationalized a youth employment strategy. Almost a quarter of countries with data are in the process of developing a strategy for youth employment. Overall, in 98 per cent of countries with data there is a youth employment strategy or plans to develop one in the near future.
- **Challenges:** As in previous crisis, the COVID-19 crisis is likely to negatively affect the operationalisation of youth employment strategies in many countries due to reduced fiscal spaces, especially in developing and least-developed countries.
- **Opportunities:** The ILO proposes renewing its commitment to youth employment by endorsing a follow-up plan of action on youth employment for the period 2020–30. It includes the creation of a youth employment action group and the implementation of the follow-up plan of action.
- **Examples of partnerships:** Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth.

# Target: 9.C Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology



\*Estimates

Source: ITU (October 2019)

## Target: 9.C Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

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- Globally, 2020 target of 98% almost met (if considering 2G); encouraging trends in 4G coverage expansion; but much remains to be done, especially in LDCs
- Big data promising to identify blind spots and to better target investments
- Coverage a necessary but not sufficient condition for Internet use: only 54%\* of world population used the Internet in 2019; only 19%\* in LDCs
- In next 10 years: focus on quality of access, affordability, skills, content availability, regulatory environment, to close digital divide and realise promises of ICTs
- More than ever, ICTs a 'lifeline', an enabler for all the other goals
- In addition to supporting countries in developing infrastructure, ITU's many initiatives, in partnership with UN agencies and others, contribute to all SDGs. E.g. Digital Health for Africa, Digital Skills for Decent Jobs Campaign, EQUALS for gender parity, Smart Sustainable Cities, Digital Innovation Framework...

\*Estimates

Source: ITU (October 2019)

# 2020 SDG Targets: Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

Pre-HLPF Webinar

6 July 12:00-16:00



## Interactive portion of Session 2

**Mr. Manos Antoninis**, Director, Global Education Monitoring Report, UNESCO

**Mr. Niall O'Higgins**, Senior Youth Employment Research Specialist, ILO

**Mr. Marcelo Cuautle Segovia**, Youth Employment Officer, ILO

**Mr. Thierry Geiger**, Senior Economist & Head, ICT Data and Analytics Division, Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), ITU

# 2020 SDG Targets: Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

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## Session 3: Road safety (Target 3.6)

**Mr. Nhan Tran**, Head, Safety and Mobility, Department of the Social Determinants of Health, WHO

**Mr. Yuwei Li**, Director, Sustainable Transport Division, UNECE



Target: (3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents )



By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport...



Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

# SDG Target 3.6 builds upon Decade of Action for Road Safety & 2 Ministerial Conferences for Road Safety

TIME FOR ACTION



FIRST GLOBAL MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE  
ON ROAD SAFETY  
MOSCOW 2009



# Guided by Plan of Action

- developed by WHO, UN regional commissions, UNRSC's partner
- Systems' approach promoted in 5 key pillars

## The Five Pillars of a Decade of Action

| Pillar 1   | Pillar 2   | Pillar 3   | Pillar 4   | Pillar 5   |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <br>Road Safety Management | <br>Safer Roads and Mobility | <br>Safer Vehicles | <br>Safer Road Users | <br>Post-Crash Responses |



# Achievements

- UNSG Special Envoy for Road Safety
- Voluntary Performance Targets

Road Safety in development agenda



- Global Road Safety Facility
- UN trust fund
- Philanthropies

More Funding



- Ministerial Conferences on road safety
- Global and regional networks for road safety legislators

Increased Political engagement



- Alliance of NGOs for Road Safety
- YOURS
- Media Advocacy as a core focus of RS efforts

Increased CSO and media engagement



- Regional NCAPs created
- More road assessments
- Trauma care strengthening in LMIC

Regional Progress

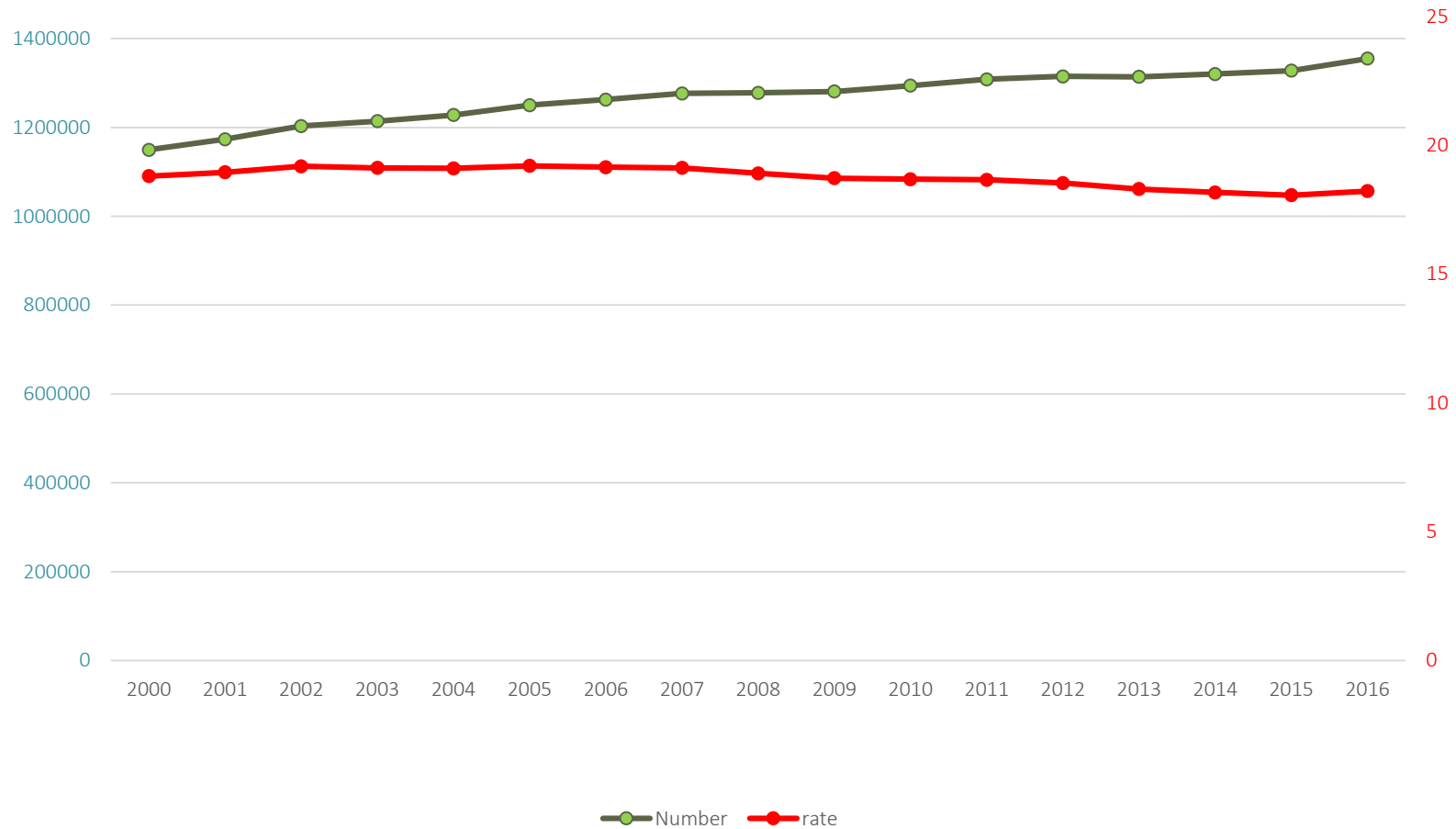


- Global Status Report on Road Safety (4<sup>th</sup> edition in 2018)
- Establishment of Regional Data Observatories

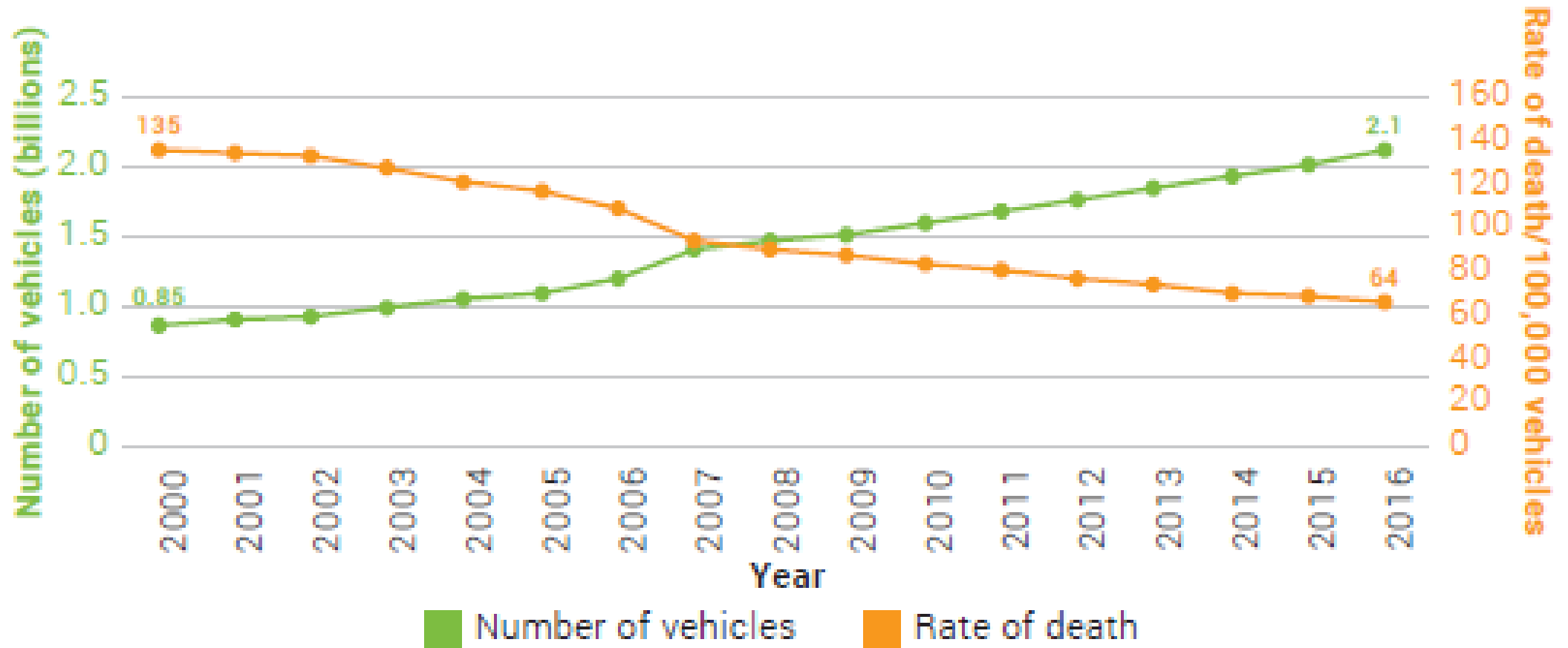
Monitoring and technical resources



# Current Status: deaths per population



# Current Status: deaths per motor vehicle



# Lessons learned

## Scale-up & accelerating progress

Improvements must exceed the rate at which the world's population is growing and the rate of motorization in many LMICs

## Engagement of more stakeholders and actors

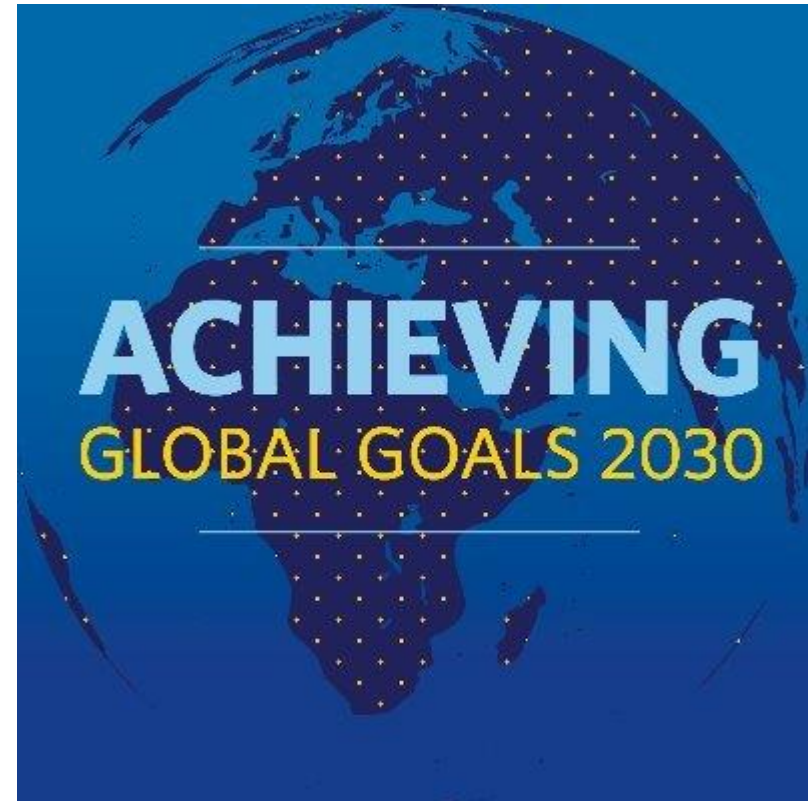
Integrate RS into broader agendas (sustainable mobility/climate change, child health, physical activity, and others whose actions impact road safety outcomes)

## National investments and leverages of available resources

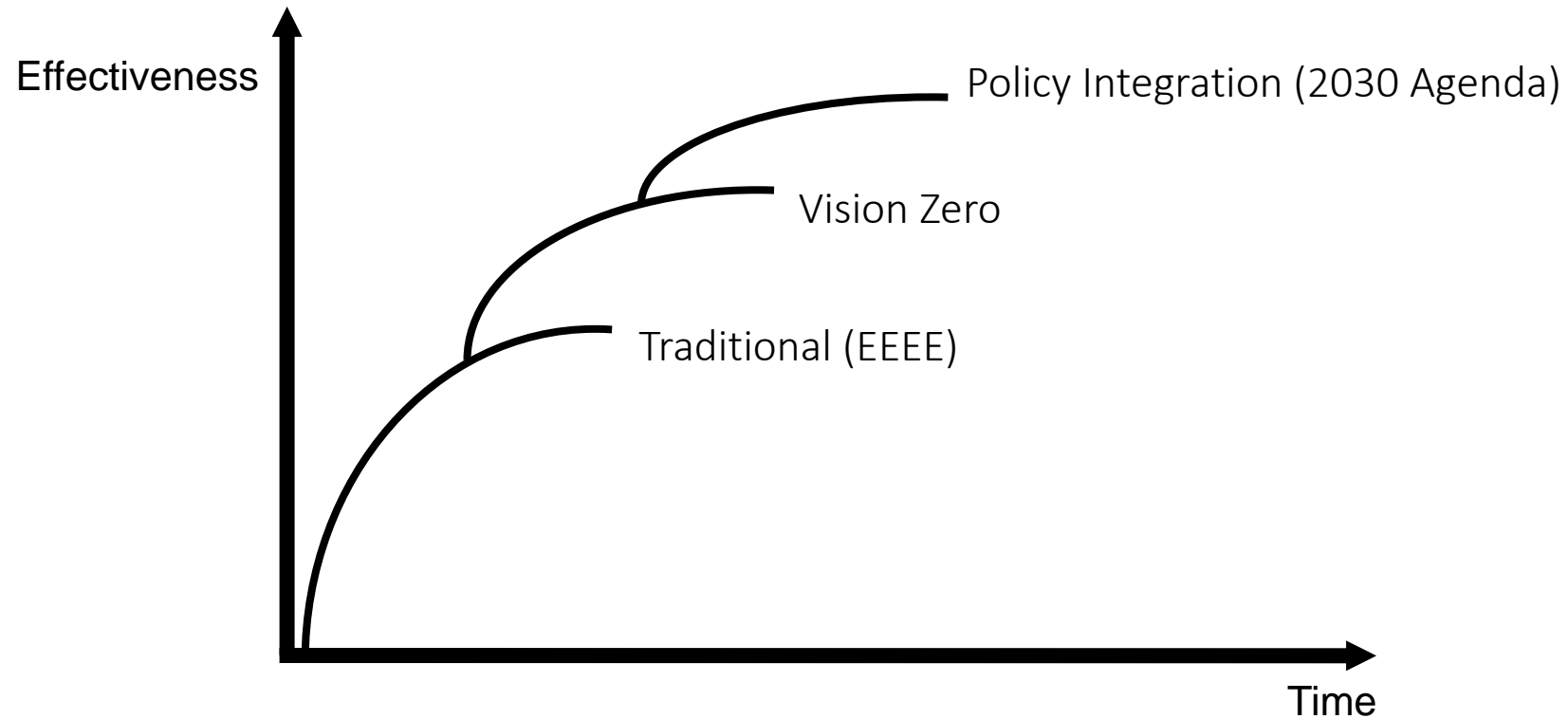
Funding from global donors need to be complemented by national investments

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Conference on Road Safety: 19-20 Feb 2020, Stockholm

- Extend commitment to achieving 50% reduction in road traffic deaths by 2030
- Call for a heads of state meeting on road safety
- Stockholm declaration highlighting key priorities for next decade



# Need for change (new strategies build on old ones?)



# Priority Areas for next decade

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Sustainable Practices and Reporting: including road safety interventions across sectors as part of SDG contributions. | Safe Vehicles Across the Globe: adopting a minimum set of safety standards for motor vehicles.   |
| Procurement: utilizing the buying power of public and private organizations across their value chains.                | Zero Speeding: protecting road users from crash forces beyond the limits of human injury tolerance.  |
| Modal Shift: moving from personal motor vehicles toward safer and more active forms of mobility.                      | 30 km/h: mandating a 30 km/h speed limit in urban areas to prevent serious injuries and deaths to vulnerable road users when human errors occur. |
| Child and Youth Health: encouraging active mobility by building safer roads and walkways.                             | Technology: bringing the benefits of safer vehicles and infrastructure to low- and middle-income countries.                                      |
| Infrastructure: realizing the value of Safe System design as quickly as possible.                                     |  |

# Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents



- Plans to accelerate action (by UN and partners) and potential to mobilize other stakeholders
  - Use of 7 core UN Conventions on road safety to enhance national road safety systems

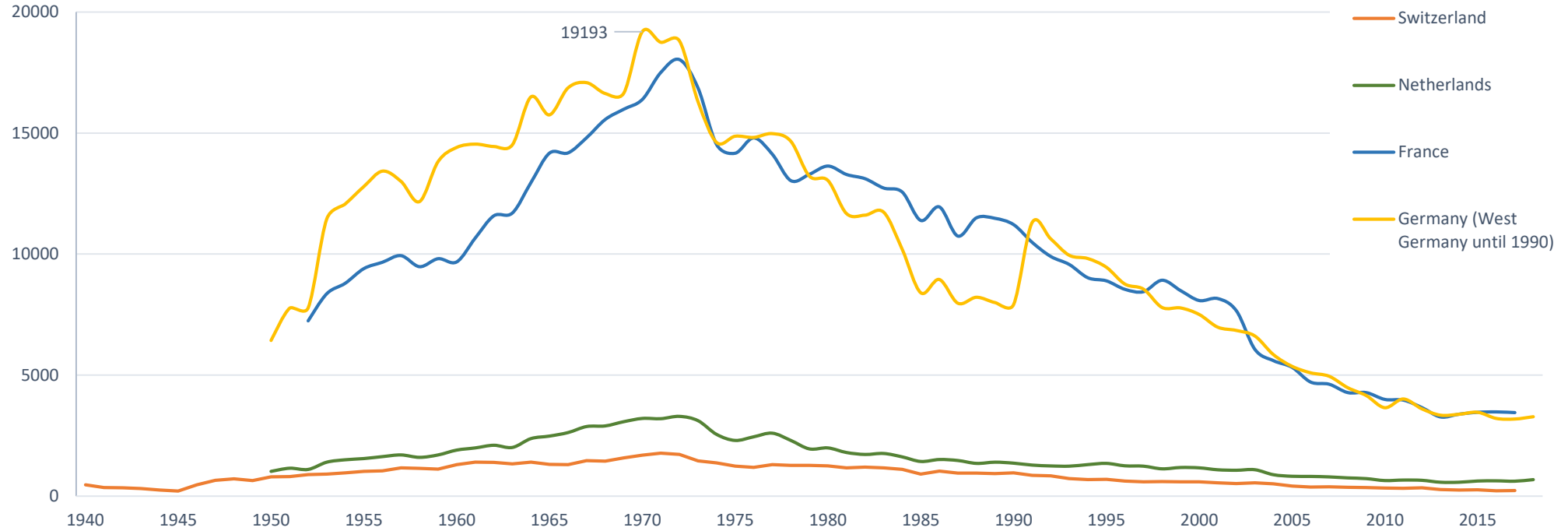
Yuwei Li

Director

Sustainable Transport Division, UNECE



## Evolution of the UN Conventions in Connection with Progress of Road Safety in Selected European Countries



| Timeline       | 1900 – 1940s                           | 1950s – 1960s   | 1970s – 1980s   | 1980s – 1990s  | from 2000 to present   |
|----------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Description    | Control of motorized carriage          | Mastering traffic situations  | Managing traffic safety system  | Managing transport safety system   | Safe System Approach   |
| Effects        | Gradual increase in traffic fatalities | Rapid increase of traffic fatalities with moderate increase of relative road safety indicators  | Successive cycles of decrease of traffic fatalities and decrease of relative road safety indicators   | Significant reduction of traffic fatalities and relative road safety indicators in most developed countries                            | Continuous reduction of stress, road accidents, suffering and socio-economic costs   |
| UN Conventions |  | Road Traffic 1949, Protocol Road Signs/ Signals 1949, Traffic Arteries 1950, Weight and Dimensions 1950, ADR 1957, Road Markings 1957, Vehicle Regulations 1958 | Road Traffic 1968, Road Signs/ Signals 1968, Work of Road Crews 1970, Suppl. Road Traffic 1971, Suppl. Road Signs/ Signals 1971, Road Markings 1973, E-Road 1975, Driving Permits 1975 in addition to the Conventions adopted earlier | Protocol ADR 1993, Technical Inspections Vehicles 1997, Global Vehicle Regulations 1998, amendments to the Conventions adopted earlier | Amendments to the Conventions, accession and implementation of the conventions by and transfer of knowledge and good practices to developing countries |

# UNECE ITC Recommendations for Enhancing National Road Safety Systems

on 1 April 2020

| Area<br>Pillar   | <b>L</b> egislation   | <b>E</b> nforcement   | <b>E</b> ducation  | <b>T</b> echnology  | <b>I</b> nternational<br><b>R</b> egulatory<br><b>S</b> upport                          |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Road safety management – vertical and horizontal coordination</b> |   |   |  |   |   |
| <b>Safe user</b>   | Traffic rules<br>drivers<br>cyclists<br>pedestrians                             | Lawful<br>behavior<br>ensured by<br>police and<br>inspectors                  | Awareness<br>raising, training<br>and<br>examination                       | Supportive<br>technology and<br>equipment,<br>rules reminders                   | UN RS legal<br>instruments<br>and resolu-<br>tions, WP.1,<br>SC.1, WP.15                |
| <b>Safe vehicle</b>  | Rules and<br>standards for<br>admission of<br>vehicles to<br>traffic            | Certification<br>and inspections<br>by qualified<br>inspectors                | Awareness<br>raising for<br>users, training<br>for inspectors              | Supportive<br>technology and<br>equipment,<br>compliance<br>reminders           | UN RS legal<br>instruments<br>and resolu-<br>tions, WP.1,<br>WP.15, WP.29               |
| <b>Safe road</b>   | Standards for<br>design,<br>construction,<br>maintenance<br>and signage         | Audit,<br>assessment and<br>inspection by<br>qualified teams                  | Awareness<br>raising for road<br>managers,<br>users, and for<br>inspectors | Forgiving and<br>self-explaining<br>road design,<br>intelligent road<br>systems | UN RS legal in-<br>struments and<br>resolutions, int.<br>standards WP.1,<br>WP.15, SC.1 |
| <b>Effective<br/>           post-crash<br/>           response</b>   | Standards for<br>data collection<br>post-crash<br>response and<br>investigation | Oversight of<br>rescue services,<br>investigators<br>investigating<br>crashes | First aid and<br>rescue service<br>training,<br>investigators<br>training  | Supportive<br>technology and<br>equipment                                       | Consolidated<br>resolution, int.<br>standards,<br>WP.1, WP.15,<br>SC.1                  |

# 2020 SDG Targets: Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

Pre-HLPF Webinar

6 July 12:00-16:00



Interactive portion of Session 3, including interventions by

Mr. Avi Silverman, Deputy Director, FIA Foundation

Mr. Ivan Konstantinopolskiy, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations

# 2020 SDG Targets: Renewing commitments and galvanizing action

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## **Session 4:** Urban resilience and holistic disaster risk management (Target 11.b)

**Mr. Marco Toscano-Rivalta**, Chief, New York Liaison Office,  
UNDRR

**Mr. Esteban Leon**, Head, City Resilience Global Programme  
(CRGP), UN-HABITAT

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## Interactive portion of Session 4:

**Mr. Marco Toscano-Rivalta**, Chief, New York Liaison Office,  
UNDRR

**Mr. Esteban Leon**, Head, City Resilience Global Programme  
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## Closing Session (including the means of implementation and targets 13.a, 17.11, 17.18)

Mr. Shantanu Mukherjee, Chief, Integrated Policy Analysis Branch, Division for SDGs, DESA

Pre-HLPF Webinar  
6 July 12:00-16:00



# 2020 Targets

Renewing commitments and galvanizing action