



THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS

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Introduction

- Consultant for governments, NGOs, and international organizations
- From
 - *Seoul, South Korea*
- Education
 - *PhD in Sustainable Development from Columbia University*
- Research interests
 - *Energy access and development economics, energy-water (and potentially food) nexus, program evaluation*
 - *Areas of research include Malawi, Ethiopia, India, Vietnam, etc.*
- Non-research interests

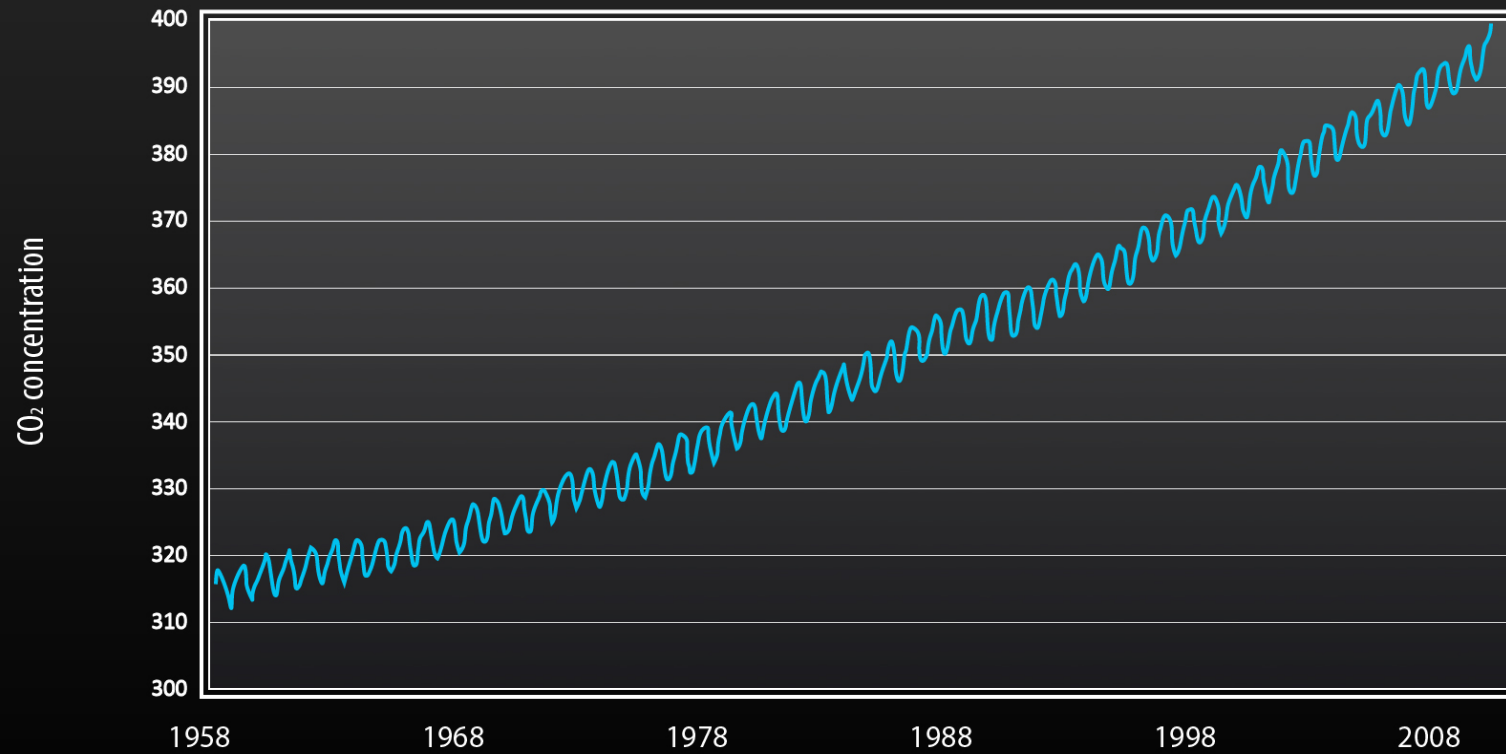
Why Sustainable Development?

- Step forward from green growth
- Many of the pressing challenges of the 21st century are environmental.
 - *Population growth*
 - *Urbanization*
 - *Rising sea-level and increasing global temperatures*
 - *Complex and multifaceted understanding needed*

Sustainable Development

- “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:
 - *the concept of **needs**, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and*
 - *the idea of **limitations** imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.”*
 - *From 1987 Common Future Report of Bruntland Commission*

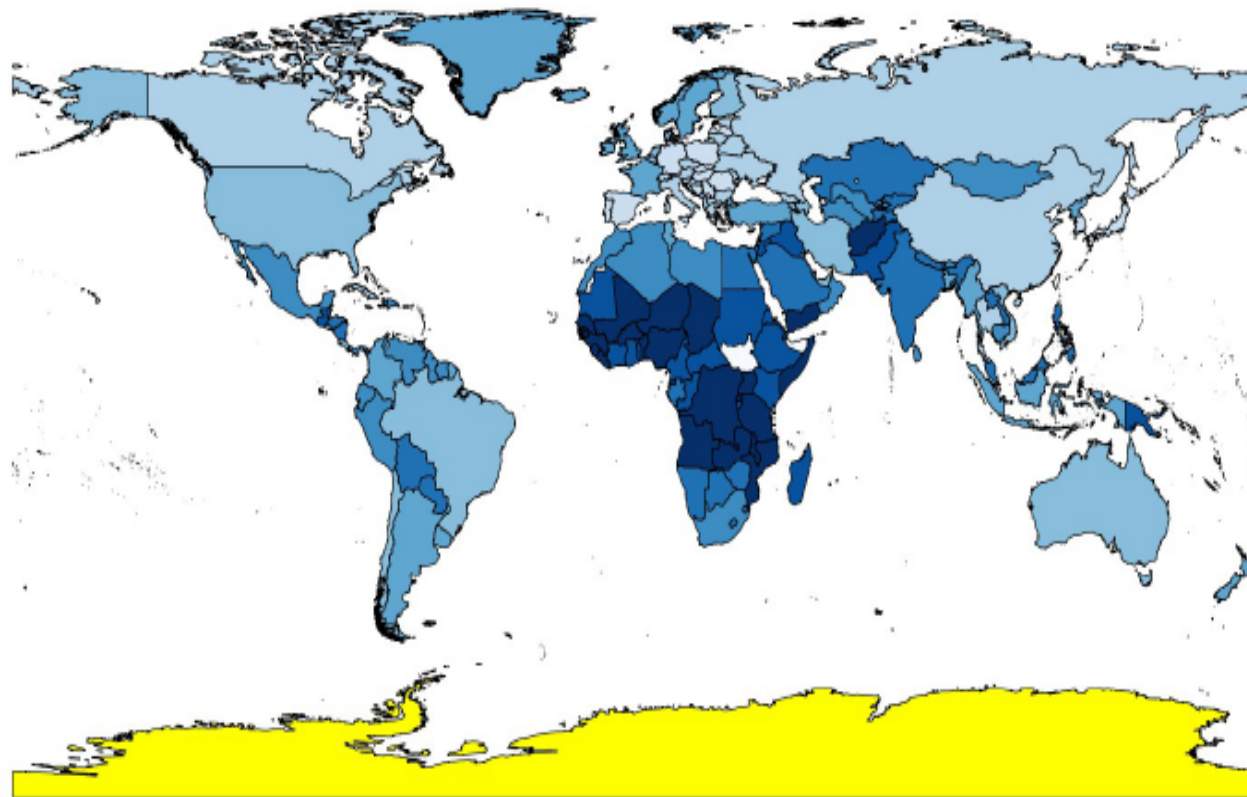
Keeling Curve; Atmospheric CO₂ Concentration



CO₂, 450,000 Years Ago–Present



Total number of children per woman (2011)



Legend

ne_10m_admin_0_countries

0.0000 - 0.0000

0.0000 - 0.0000

0.0000 - 1.4000

1.4000 - 1.6300

1.6300 - 1.9400

1.9400 - 2.2500

2.2500 - 2.5810

2.5810 - 3.3840

3.3840 - 4.7900

4.7900 - 7.0600

Urban Growth Rates

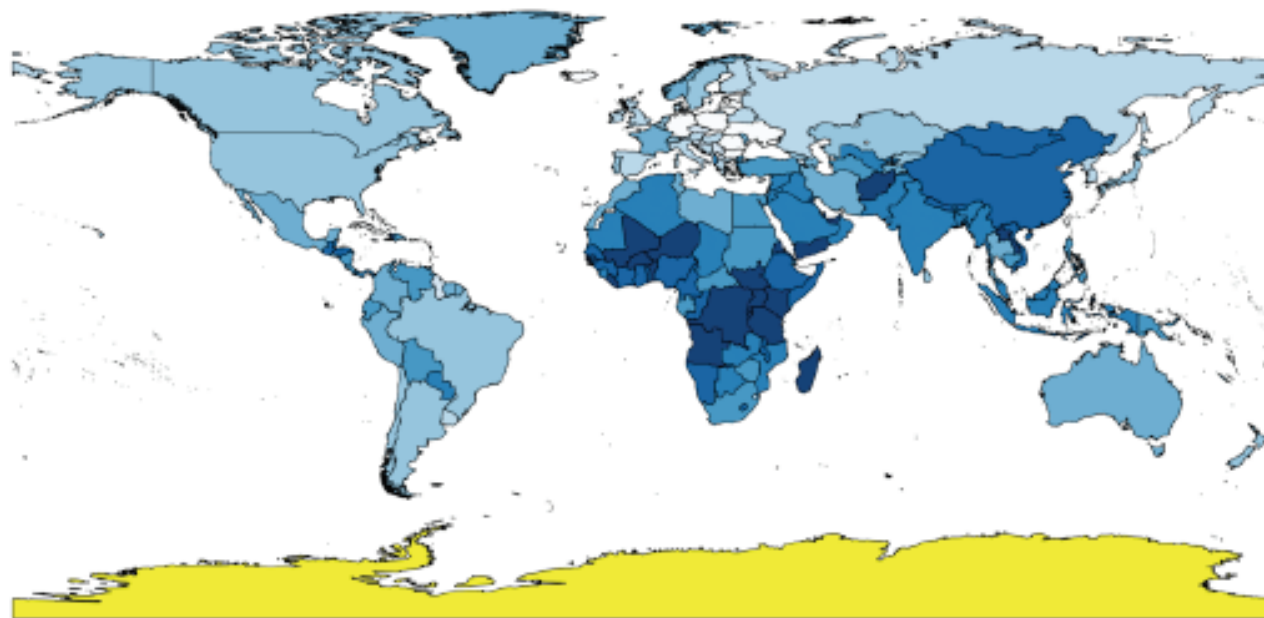


TABLE 3. POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH 10 MILLION
INHABITANTS OR MORE, 1950, 1975, 2011 AND 2025 (MILLIONS)

1970			1990		
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Urban agglomeration</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Urban agglomeration</i>	<i>Population</i>
1	Tokyo, Japan	23.3	1	Tokyo, Japan	32.5
2	New York-Newark, USA	16.2	2	New York-Newark, USA	16.1
			3	Ciudad de México (Mexico City), Mexico	15.3
			4	São Paulo, Brazil	14.8
			5	Mumbai (Bombay), India	12.4
			6	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.0
			7	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	10.9
			8	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	10.9
			9	Seoul, Republic of Korea	10.5
			10	Buenos Aires, Argentina	10.5

<i>2011</i>		
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Urban agglomeration</i>	<i>Population</i>
1	Tokyo, Japan	37.2
2	Delhi, India	22.7
3	Ciudad de México (Mexico City), Mexico	20.4
4	New York-Newark, USA	20.4
5	Shanghai, China	20.2
6	São Paulo, Brazil	19.9
7	Mumbai (Bombay), India	19.7
8	Beijing, China	15.6
9	Dhaka, Bangladesh	15.4
10	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	14.4
11	Karachi, Pakistan	13.9
12	Buenos Aires, Argentina	13.5
13	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	13.4
14	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	12.0
15	Manila, Philippines	11.9
16	Moskva (Moscow), Russian Federation	11.6
17	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.5
18	Istanbul, Turkey	11.3
19	Lagos, Nigeria	11.2
20	Al-Qahirah (Cairo), Egypt	11.2
21	Guangzhou, Guangdong, China	10.8
22	Shenzhen, China	10.6
23	Paris, France	10.6

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Urban agglomeration</i>	<i>Population</i>
1	Tokyo, Japan	38.7
2	Delhi, India	32.9
3	Shanghai, China	28.4
4	Mumbai (Bombay), India	26.6
5	Ciudad de México (Mexico City), Mexico	24.6
6	New York-Newark, USA	23.6
7	São Paulo, Brazil	23.2
8	Dhaka, Bangladesh	22.9
9	Beijing, China	22.6
10	Karachi, Pakistan	20.2
11	Lagos, Nigeria	18.9
12	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	18.7
13	Manila, Philippines	16.3
14	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	15.7
15	Shenzhen, China	15.5
16	Buenos Aires, Argentina	15.5
17	Guangzhou, Guangdong, China	15.5
18	Istanbul, Turkey	14.9
19	Al-Qahirah (Cairo), Egypt	14.7
20	Kinshasa, Democratic Rep. of the Congo	14.5
21	Chongqing, China	13.6
22	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	13.6
23	Bangalore, India	13.2
24	Jakarta, Indonesia	12.8
25	Chennai (Madras), India	12.8
26	Wuhan, China	12.7
27	Moskva (Moscow), Russian Federation	12.6
28	Paris, France	12.2
29	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	12.0
30	Tianjin, China	11.9
31	Hyderabad, India	11.6
32	Lima, Peru	11.5
33	Chicago, USA	11.4
34	Bogotá, Colombia	11.4
35	Krung Thep (Bangkok), Thailand	11.2
36	Lahore, Pakistan	11.2
37	London, United Kingdom	10.3



TRANSFORMING OUR
WORLD:
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Realities we face

- Global **unemployment** rate for youth in 2016: ~ 13.1% (ILO)
- Adult unemployment rate affecting young women: 3x that of men
- 2/3 of youth in developing countries currently w/o work, not studying, or engaged in irregular or informal employment
- → risk of social unrest and further increasing the likelihood of conflict and migration

Other SD issues for youth

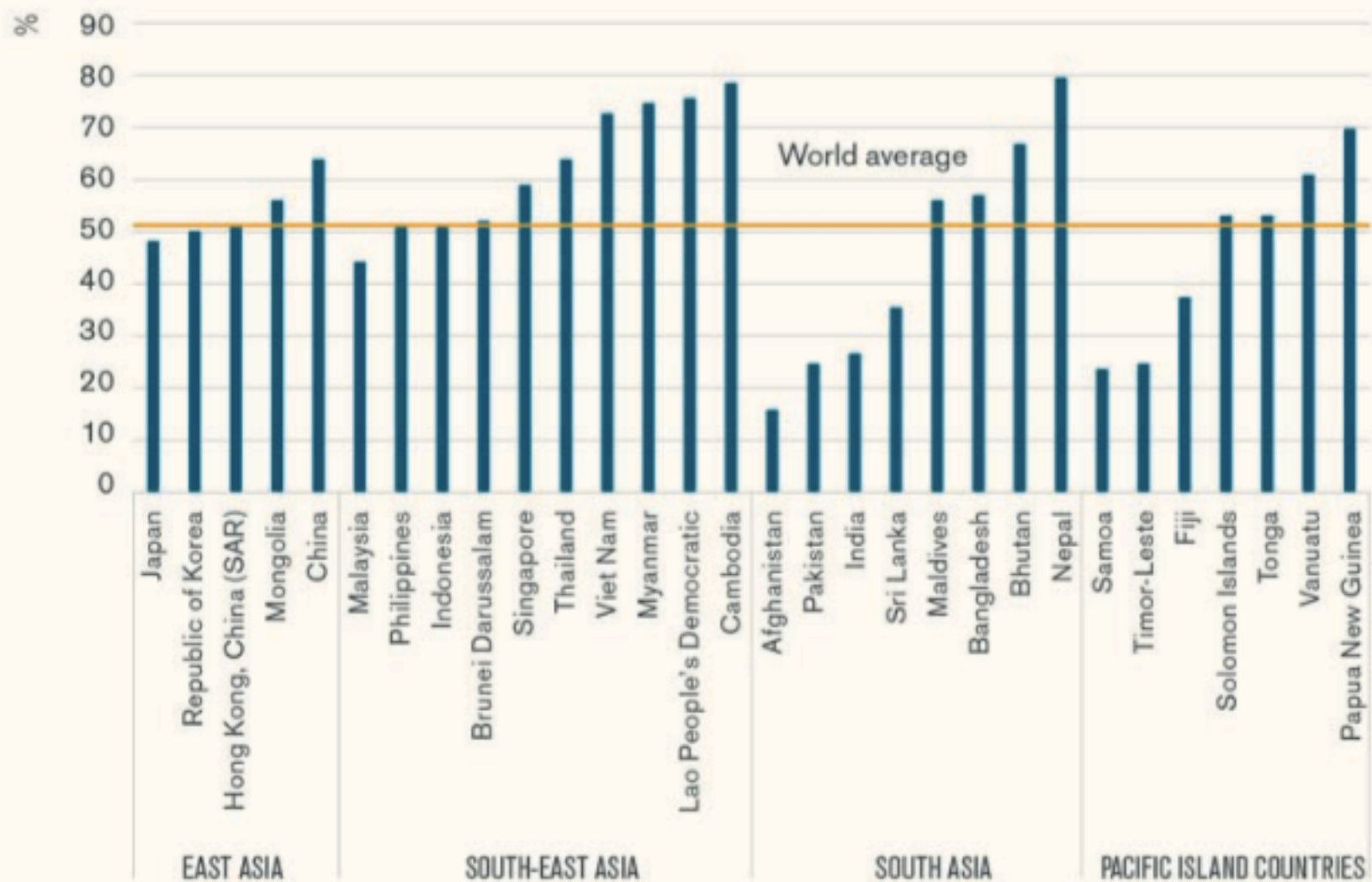
- Education and health improvements thanks to MDGs
- More than 600 million youth live in fragile and conflict-affected territories
- Limited access to financial and social assets and business development services

- *“The energy that helped us take the Millennium Development Goals from New York into local communities in countries around the world was to a large extent driven by the passion of youth-led organizations and their members [...], and young people, once again, can be called upon to transform the SDGs from words in a document into a real and tangible guide for the next fifteen years that will determine the future of people and the planet.”*
- former President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Martin Sajdik

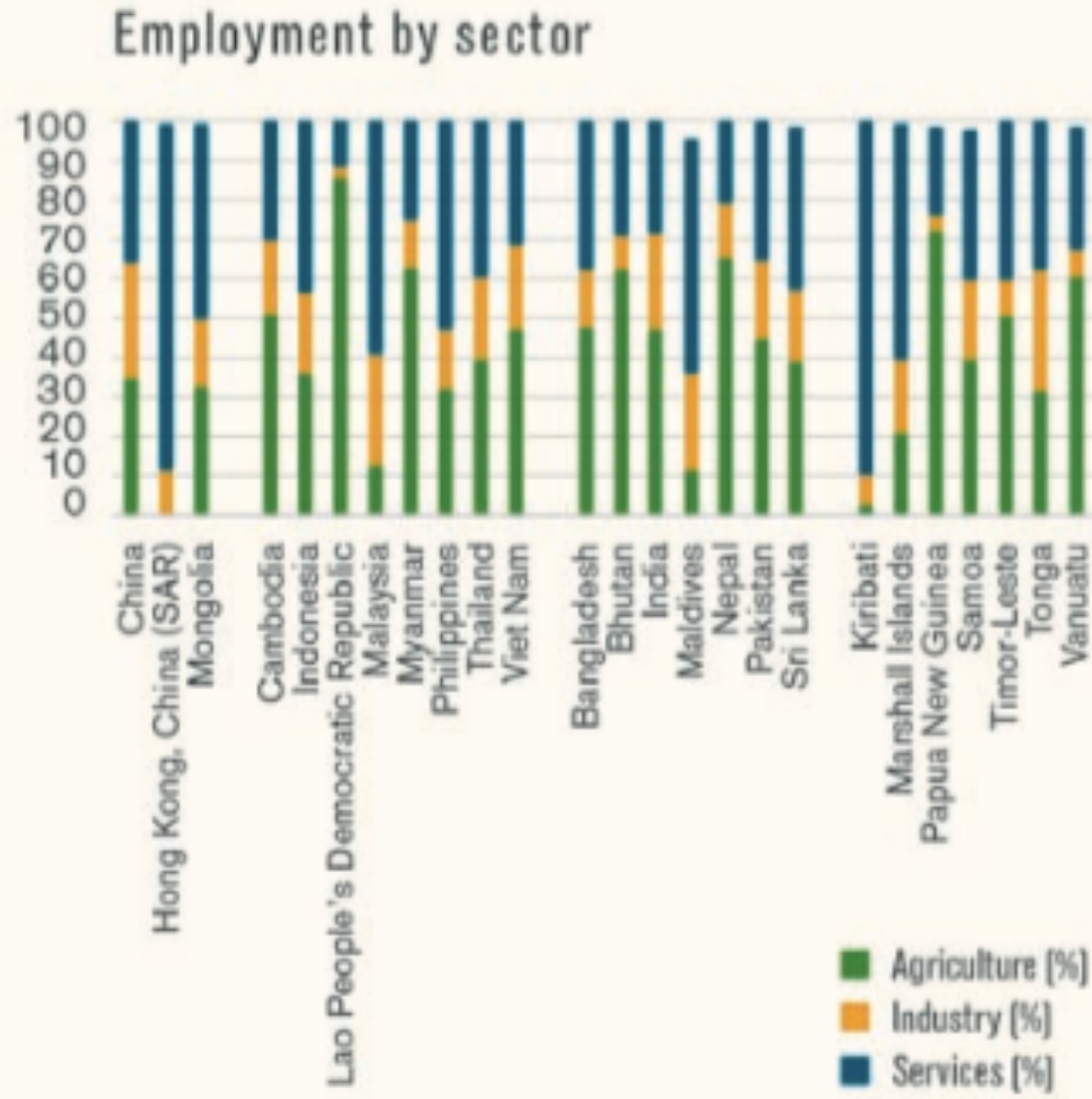
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: THREE GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

INITIAL STAGE	MIDDLE STAGE	ADVANCED STAGE
Median age below 23	Median age between 23-35	Median age above 35
Afghanistan	Nepal	China
Timor-Leste	Cambodia	Australia
Solomon Islands	Philippines	Macao, China (SAR)
Samoa	Bangladesh	New Zealand
Papua New Guinea	Maldives	Thailand
Tonga	India	Taiwan Province of China
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	Bhutan	Singapore
Lao PDR	Mongolia	Korea (Republic of)
Vanuatu	Fiji	Hong Kong, China (SAR)
Kiribati	Myanmar	Japan
Pakistan	Indonesia	
	Malaysia	
	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	
	Viet Nam	
	Brunei Darussalam	
	Sri Lanka	
	DPR Korea	

Female labour force participation rates



Many jobs remain in agriculture, while the share in manufacturing lags



A policy framework to guide the demographic dividend

STEP 1: DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFT

Larger working-age population



Larger labour supply



STEP 2: ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Pursue pro-employment growth

Support growth of businesses,
entrepreneurs and markets

Protect workers' rights

Increase labour productivity and
enhance quality of jobs

Mobilize and utilize savings



STEP 3: DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Better economic development
outcomes

accelerated growth, higher
GDP per capita, greater
productivity, increased savings
and investments, diversified
economy, society prepared for
ageing

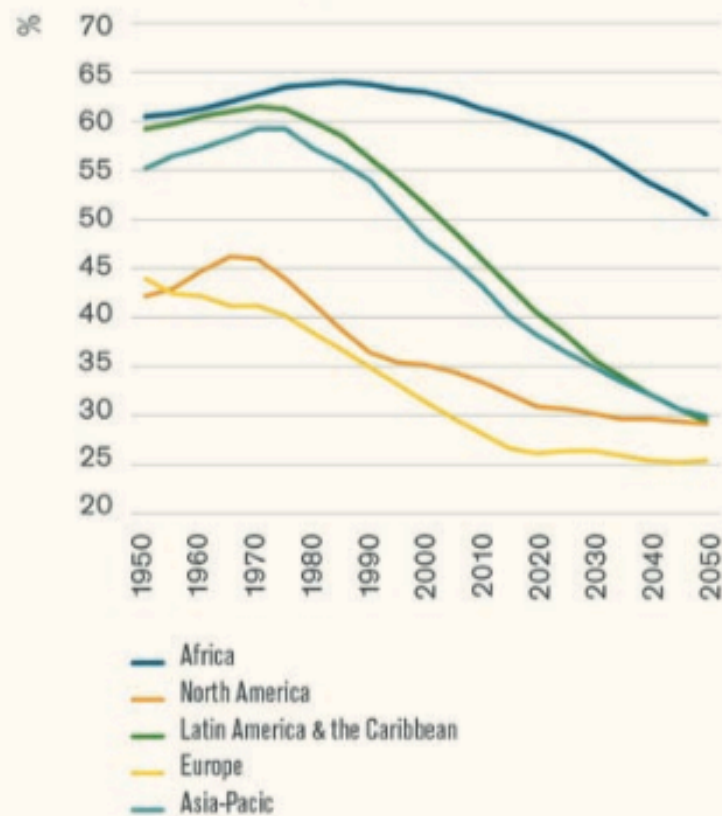
+

Enhanced human development
outcomes

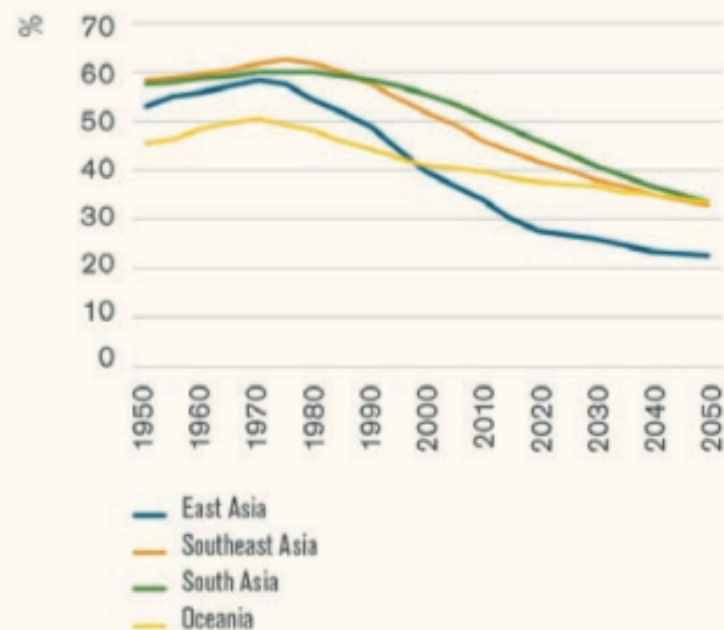
quality jobs, improved workers'
rights, protected migrants,
empowered women, better
social security infrastructure,
society prepared for ageing

The share of young people in total population is on the decline

Share of young people in total population, different regions



Share of young people in total population in Asia-Pacific subregions



All regions have reached or are close to achieving universal primary education

	Adjusted Enrolment rate (%)		Enrolment number (millions)			Gender parity index	
	1999	2013	1999	2013	Change (%)	1999	2013
East Asia	95	97	146	104	-29	1.00	1.00
South-east Asia	93	94	69	69	0	0.98	1.00
South Asia	78	94	155	196	26	0.82	1.00
Oceania/Pacific small island developing states	72	88	1	2	100	0.87	0.94
Arab States	80	88	35	43	23	0.9	0.97
Central Asia	94	94	7	5	-28	0.99	0.99
Latin America and the Caribbean	94	93	70	65	-7	0.97	1.00
Sub-Saharan Africa	59	80	83	148	78	0.88	0.94
Europe	96	98	43	38	-12	1.00	1.00
North America	95	93	53	52	-2	0.99	1.00
World	84	91	653	713	9	0.93	0.98

Despite progress, millions of children still do not complete primary school

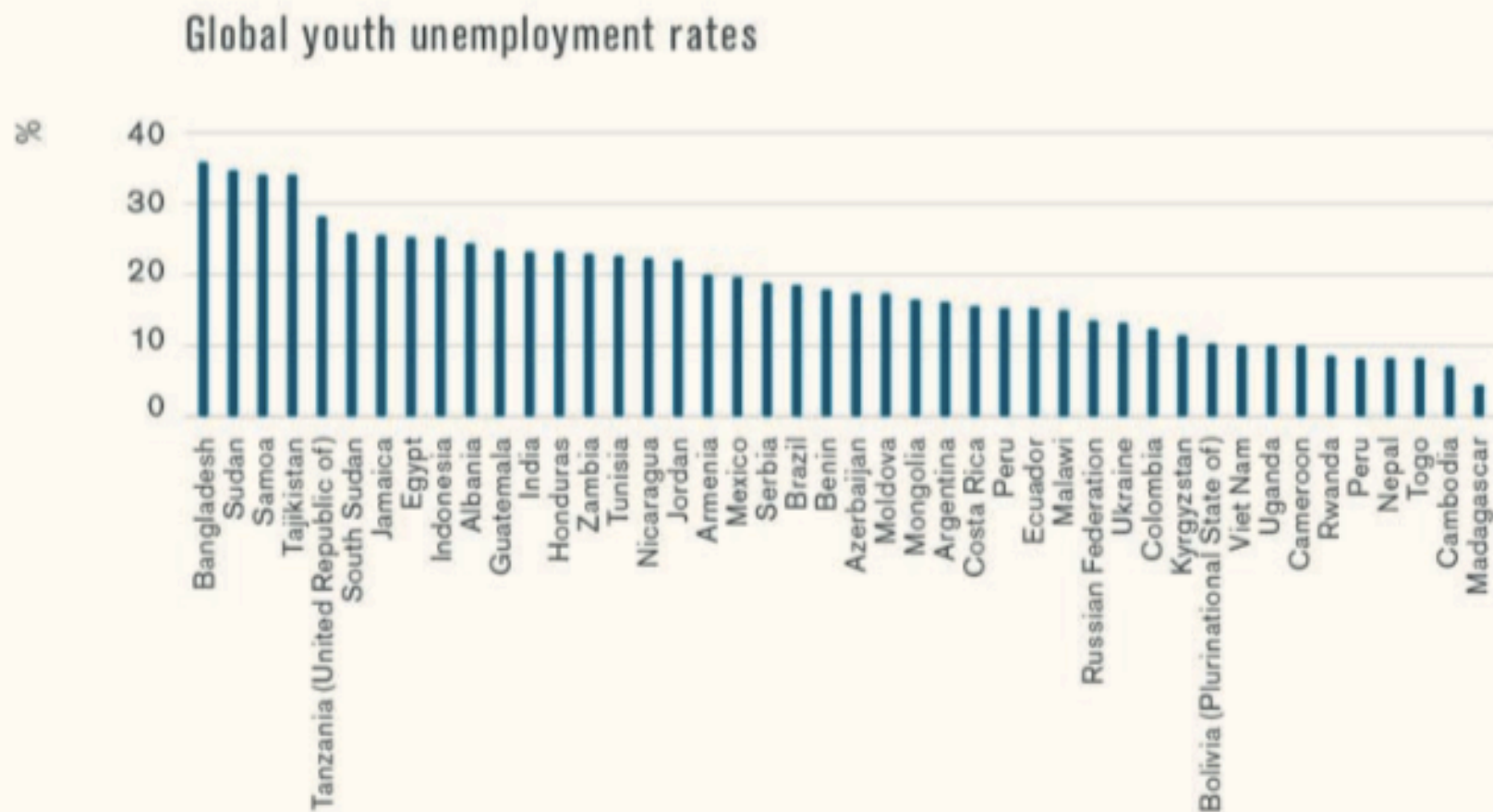
	Survival rate to the last grade of primary education (%)		Out-of-school children in primary education (in millions)			Share of out-of-school girls in total (%)	
	1999	2012	1999	2012	Percentage change	1999	2012
East Asia	89	98	7	3	-60	47	45
South-east Asia	78	85	5	4	-17	54	49
South Asia	64	64	37	10	-73	66	48
Pacific small island developing states	55	51	0.4	0.2	-42	54	55
Arab States	82	83	8	4	-43	59	58
Central Asia	97	98	0	0	-22	52	52
Latin America and the Caribbean	77	77	4	4	-6	58	47
Sub-Saharan Africa	58	58	42	30	-30	54	56
Europe	95	95	2	1	-54	50	42
North America	82	87	3	3	20	54	46
World	75	75	106	58	-45	58	53

Less than a third of potential students have access to tertiary education

	All (%)		Female (%)		Male (%)		Gender parity	
	1999	2012	1999	2012	1999	2012	1999	2012
East Asia	10	29	8	30	11	28	0.7	1.1
South-east Asia	18	30	18	31	18	28	1	1.1
South Asia	8	23	6	20	10	25	0.6	0.8
Oceania	46	61	51	71	41	51	1.3	1.4
Arab States	19	26	17	27	20	25	0.8	1.1
Central Asia	20	25	20	26	20	23	1	1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	21	43	23	48	20	38	1.2	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	8	3	6	5	10	0.7	0.6
Europe	48	69	53	77	44	61	1.2	1.3
North America	48	64	53	73	42	55	1.3	1.3
World	18	32	18	33	18	31	1	1.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2015.

The share of youth who are not in employment or education is high in many countries



Note: Data range from 2008-2014.

Source: ILO 2016.

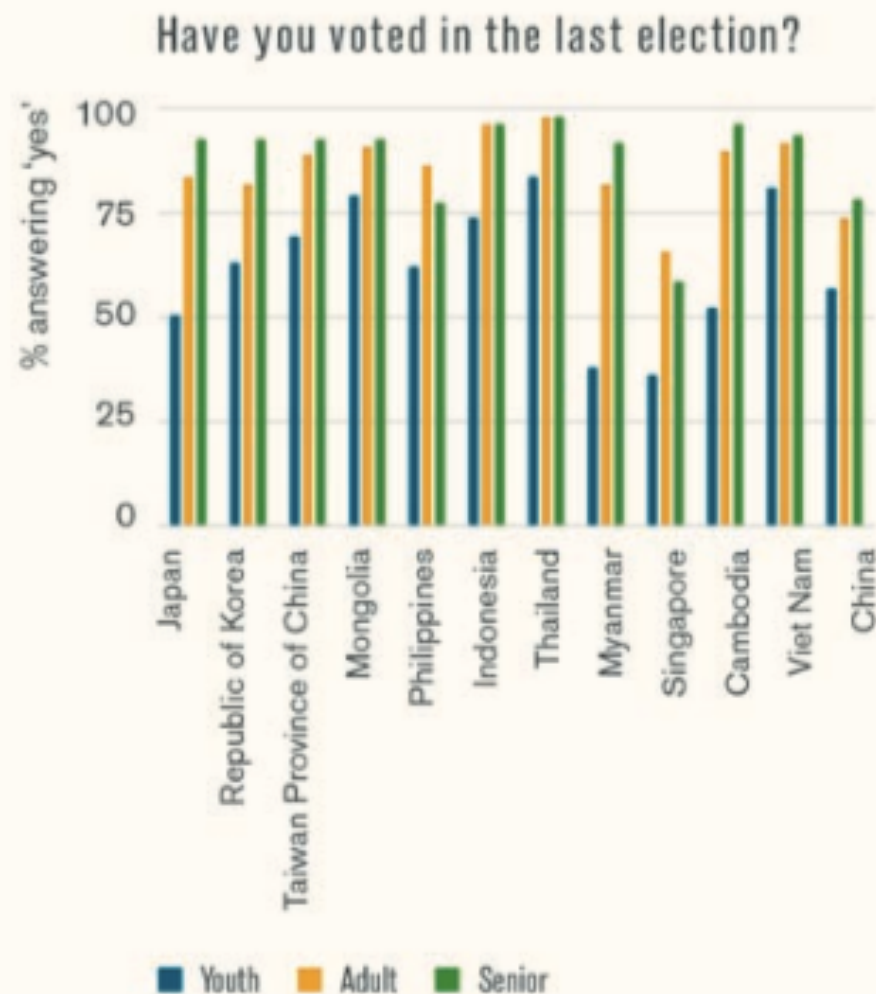
International migrants tend to be young

International migrants by age group, 2015 (millions)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years
East Asia	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.3
South-east Asia	0.8	1.4	3	2.1
South Asia	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.5
Oceania	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.3
Asia-Pacific	3.5	5.1	8.6	7.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.8	3.3	3.7	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.4
Europe	4.3	7.4	14.3	15
North America	3.3	5.8	10	10.6
Central Asia	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
Western Asia	6.7	4.3	10.1	8.6
World	25.3	27.9	49.4	47.2

Note: Asia-Pacific includes East Asia, South-east Asia, South Asia and Oceania.

Youth are consistently less likely than adults to vote in elections



9

Actions for Sustainable Development



50
YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

In the Early Transition:
Unlocking the Potential
of the Next Generation

1

Invest in basic capabilities: universal, high-quality education and health care

2

Smooth the transition from school to work

3

Encourage youth participation

In the Middle of
Transition: Making the
Most of the Demographic
Opportunity

Channel more savings into productive investments

6

Achieve women's equal participation

5

Create more and better jobs and livelihoods

4

In Advanced Transition:
Managing Ageing to Drive
Human Development

7

Adjust national pension systems for equity, adequacy and sustainability

8

Support active ageing

9

Change negative perceptions around ageing



In the Early Transition: Unlocking the Potential of the Next Generation

Pakistan; Kiribati; Vanuatu; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Micronesia (Federated States of); Tonga; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Timor-Leste; Afghanistan

1. Invest in Basic Capabilities:
Universal, High-quality
Education

2. Smooth the Transition
from School to Work

3. Encourage
Youth Participation

In the Middle of Transition: Making the Most of the Demographic Opportunity

Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Sri Lanka; Brunei Darussalam; Viet Nam; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Malaysia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Fiji; Mongolia; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Bangladesh; Philippines; Cambodia; Nepal

4. Create More and Better
Jobs and Livelihoods

5. Achieve
Women's Equal Participation

6. Channel More Savings
into Productive Investments

In Advanced Transition: Managing Ageing to Drive Human Development

Japan; Hong Kong, China (SAR); Korea (Republic of); Singapore; Taiwan Province of China; Thailand; New Zealand; Macao, China (SAR); Australia; China

7. Adjust National Pension
Systems for Equity, Adequacy
and Sustainability

8. Support
Active Ageing

9. Change Negative
Perceptions
Around Ageing

Youth-led solution

- Alignment to one + 17 SDGs
- Youth-led (15-30)
- Target audience, objectives and structure
- Availability
- Environmental impact
- Social impact
- Impact measurement
- Financial viability
- Scalability

MOST POPULAR SDGS ADDRESSED:



AVERAGE BUDGETS (RANKED):

- 1) \$5,000 - \$25,000
- 2) \$250,000 - \$500,000
- 3) \$0 - \$5,000 & \$25,000 - \$50,000 (tied)

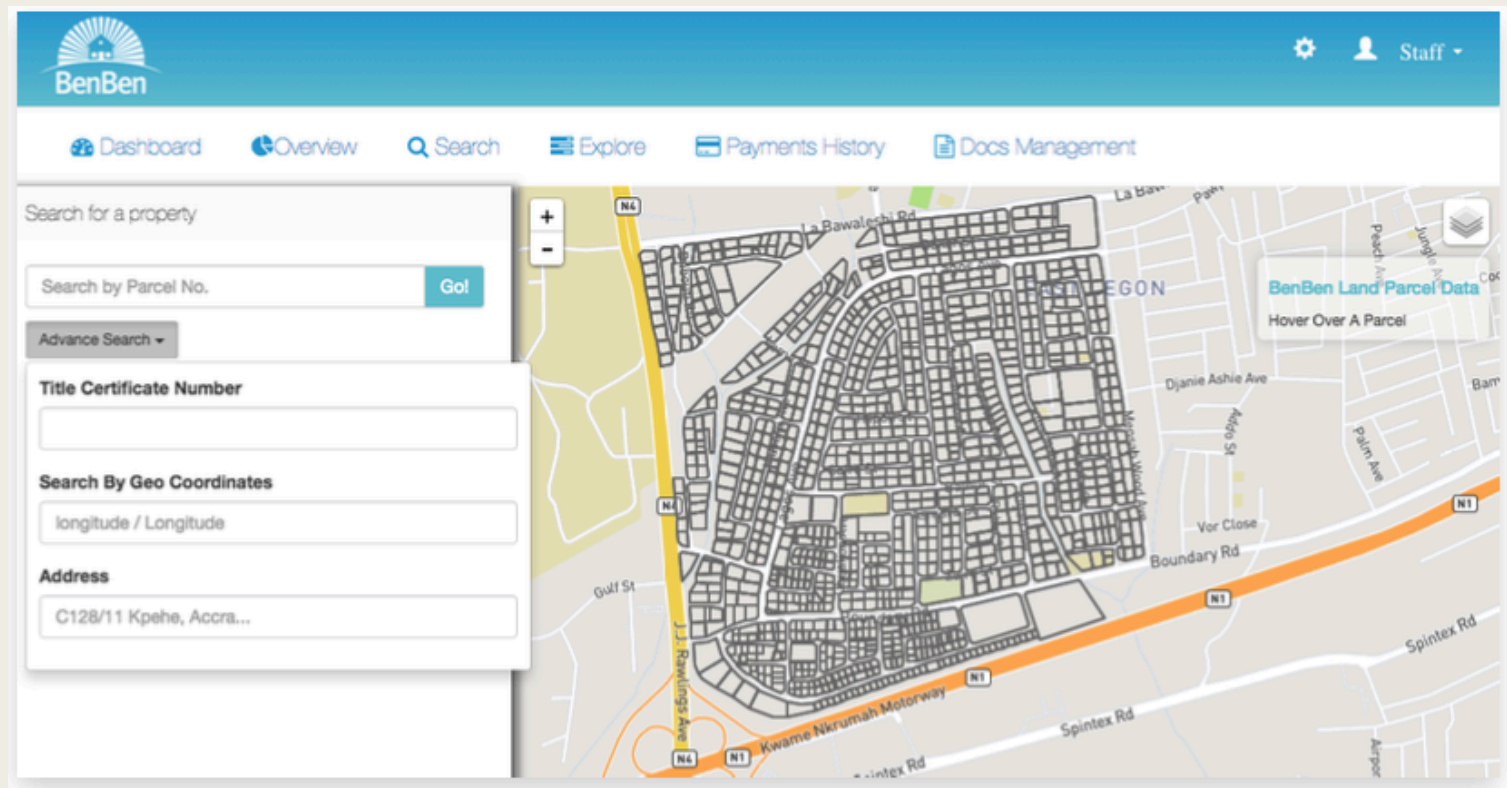
56%

Independent founders

44%

Co-founders

BenBen: Blockchain Secured Land Registry and Transactions



Heat Wave in My City



Going Forward

- Science/technology-based approach
- Social science-based approach
- Poor understanding of how to mediate poor environmental conditions in developing countries
 - *The channels that influence livelihoods*
- What people need/ institutions/ environmental limits
- Need data/evidence to convince policy changes