



































BACKGROUND

- SDG was developed after Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by UN since the year 2000 and it was expired on December 2015.
- The further process is to set up the sustainable development goals from 2015-2030 to transform the world for the better well-beings.
- After the formal debate, 193 UN members agreed at the RIO+20 summit to start the process of designing SDGs which is integrated into UN post 2015 development agenda, "The Future We Want".

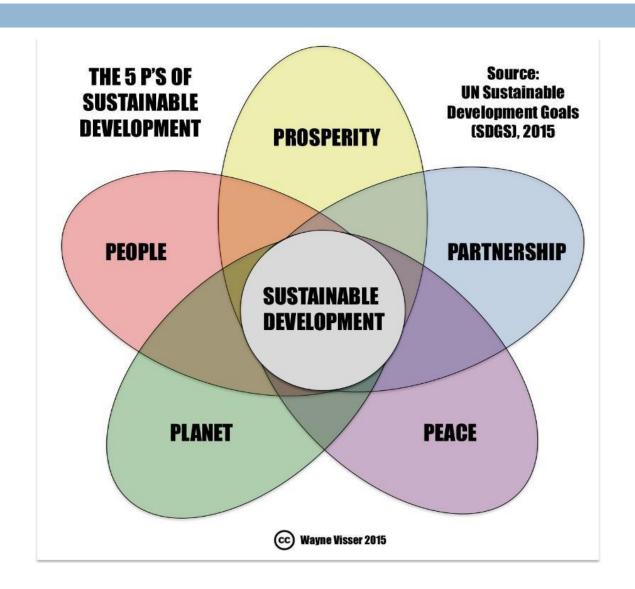
BACKGROUND

- The UN General Assembly's Open Working Group set out a mandate to establish to develop a set of SDGs as the targets relating to the international development for an appropriate action.
- □ This is the second phase (2015-2030) after the Millennium Development goals (2000-2015) which was covered the areas of poverty, education, healthcare, etc.
- The goals are now expanding from 8 to 17 goals.
 On 25 Sept, 2015, 193 countries of UN –GA adopted SDGS' agenda, "Transforming the world".

SDGs issues for the transformation on the following:

- People
- 2. Prosperity
- 3. Planet
- 4. Peace
- 5. Partnership

Five sub-sets of SDGs

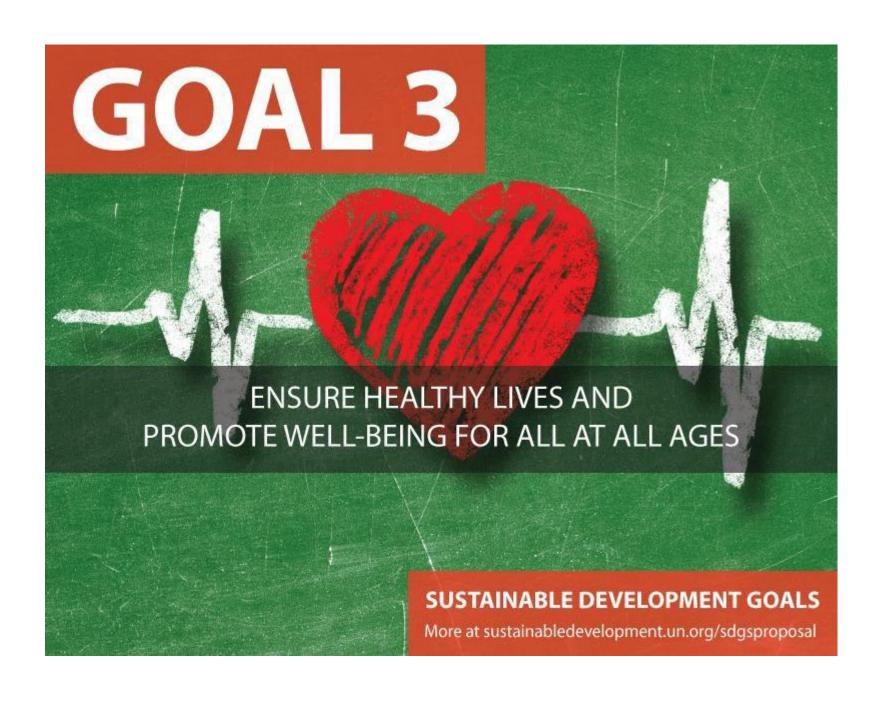






END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE







ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY
EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

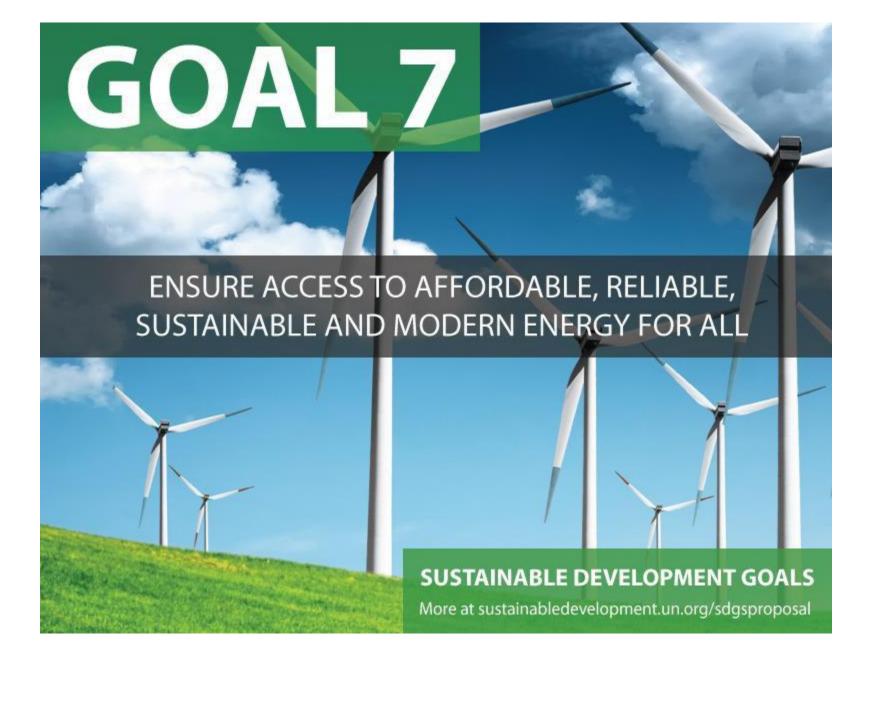
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

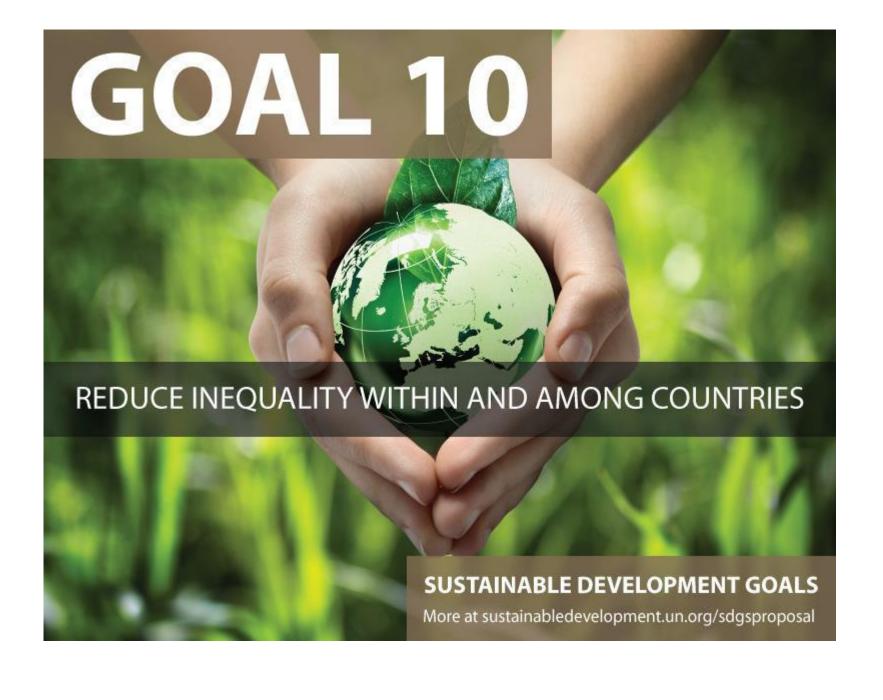
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

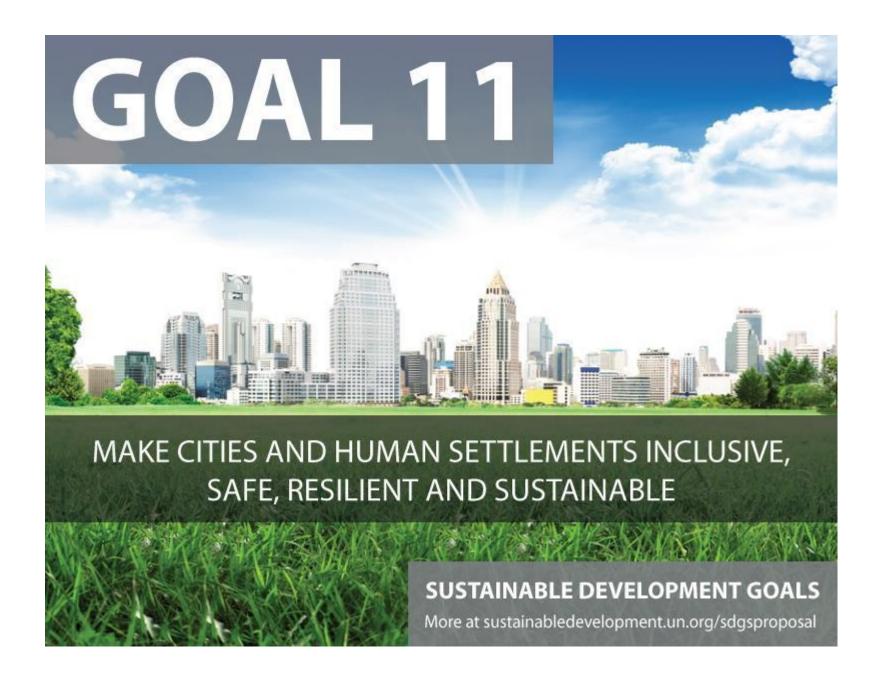














ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS







CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The climate deal

- UN climate change conference held in The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.
- It is to help achieve SDG by tackling climate change.

Key ideas of UNFCCC

- □ The formal meeting of UNFCCC parties to
 - Assess progress in dealing with climate change
 - Negotiate the Kyoto protocol since 1990s to establish legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emission.
 - Serve as conference of parties (COP) for agreement and negotiations on climate deal

Conference of party(COP11)

- □ The 1st COP in Berlin since 1995
- The 11st COP or the 1st CMP in Montreal as the first meeting of parties to the Kyoto protocol and The largest intergovernmental conferences on climate change ever.
- □ The action plan was
 - to extend the life of the Kyoto protocol beyond its 2012 expiration date and
 - to negotiate in cutting in the greenhouse-gas emission

COP21



- They agreed to limit the rise in global temperature to less than 2C and to commit all countries to cut carbon emissions.
- This partly legal binding and partly voluntary.
- US president Obama: "It was the best chance to save our planet". And Mr. Biden knows there is no greater challenge facing our country and our world. That's why he is outlining a bold plan a Clean Energy Revolution to address this grave threat and lead the world in addressing the climate emergency. https://joebiden.com/climate-plan/

Save & increase forest area to capture greenhouse gases from the atmosphere

Hold average increase in global temperature to 2°C

Make finance consistent and aligned with Agreement goals

agreement

Limit temperature increase to 1.5°C



Increase ability to adapt to climate change

www.treeaid.org

COP 26

- 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow on 31 October – 13
 November 2021
- to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

What do we need to achieve at COP26?

- 1. Secure global net zero by mid-century and keep
- 1.5 degrees within reach
 - To deliver on these stretching targets, countries will need to:
 - accelerate the phase-out of coal
 - curtail deforestation
 - speed up the switch to electric vehicles
 - encourage investment in renewables.

What do we need to achieve at COP26?

- 2. Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats
- At COP26 we need to work together to enable and encourage countries affected by climate change to:
 - protect and restore ecosystems
 - build defenses, warning systems and resilient infrastructure and agriculture to avoid loss of homes, livelihoods and even lives

What do we need to achieve at COP26?

3. Mobilize finance

To work towards unleashing the trillions in private and public sector finance required to secure global net zero.

4. Work together to deliver

To accelerate action to tackle the climate crisis through collaboration between governments, businesses and civil society.

COP 27

- Egypt, between 6 to 18 November 2022
- Four key themes COP27: mitigation, adaptation, finance and collaboration
- The reaffirmation of the commitment to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- COP27 closed with a breakthrough agreement to provide loss and damage funding for vulnerable countries hit hard by floods, droughts and other climate disasters.

COP28 in Dubai, UAE

The focus on four paradigm shifts:

- 1. Fast-tracking the energy transition and slashing emissions before 2030;
- 2. Transforming climate finance, by delivering on old promises and setting the framework for a new deal on finance;
- 3. Putting nature, people, lives, and livelihoods at the heart of climate action; and
- 4. Mobilizing for the most inclusive COP ever.

Group study

https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-67143989

Take two ideas you learned from the above article to share and explain with examples to class