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Ex 1

1. Video der UN über die SDGs anschauen

[Nations United: Urgent Solutions for Urgent Times](https://youtu.be/xVWHuJOmaEk)

2. Folgende Fragen beantworten

1. Welches sind die 5 Kapitel des Videos? Listen Sie diese auf.

* Chapter 1: Climate and our planet
* Chapter 2: Poverty and inequality
* Chapter 3: Justice and human rights
* Chapter 4: Gender equality
* Chapter 5: Epilouge: It can be done

2. Welchen Beitrag können Digital-Technologien für die nachhaltige Entwicklung leisten? Nennen Sie 5 Beispiele oder Erwähnungen im Video.

Chapter 2 Poverty and inequality -> universal access to the Internet

Internet access is driving inequality:

The findings from the study reveal that despite the increase in Internet access during the Covid-19 period, the response to the pandemic has caused education inequalities. Furthermore, economic development indicators are effective in increasing Internet access and reducing educational inequality. Finally, the study shows that, as improvements in income levels can increase Internet access, which results in a reduction in educational inequality.

Korkmaz, Ö., Erer, E., & Erer, D. (2022). Internet access and its role on educational inequality during the COVID-19 pandemic. In Telecommunications Policy (Vol. 46, Issue 5, p. 102353). Elsevier BV.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.telpol.2022.102353

Currently there are positive developments in this area e.g. rising internet access all over the world:
https://www.un.org/depts/german/millennium/MDG%20Report%202015%20German.pdf

On the other hand there are rising threats to an free and open internet:
eg. Article 13 and net neutrality

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X9SVf57ii1w

https://www.ccc.de/de/netzneutralitaet

Social media companys control large portions of our life.

https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/jan/20/facebook-second-life-the-unstoppable-rise-of-the-tech-company-in-africa

Internet shutdowns are used to controll the narative and protests
In 2021 alone Access Now has recorded over 182 internet shutdowns in 34 countries.

https://www.accessnow.org/internet-shutdowns-2021/

https://www.wired.co.uk/article/iran-protests-2022-internet-shutdown-whatsapp

Chapter 3: Justice and human rights

Focusing on human rights in the digital age is key. Data collection is already happening on an industrial scale. States, political parties, various organizations and, in particular, businesses hold remarkably detailed and powerful information about us. More and more aspects of our lives are being digitally tracked, stored, used – and misused.

https://www.ohchr.org/en/speeches/2019/10/human-rights-digital-age

https://web.archive.org/web/20170127181034/https://www.dasmagazin.ch/2016/12/03/ich-habe-nur-gezeigt-dass-es-die-bombe-gibt/

https://netzpolitik.org/2022/san-francisco-polizei-erhaelt-zugriff-auf-private-ueberwachungskameras/

https://netzpolitik.org/2022/gesichter-suchmaschine-dutzende-maenner-wollen-mit-pimeyes-fremde-frauen-finden/

https://www.iri.org/news/the-pegasus-spyware-scandal-highlights-the-threats-activists-and-journalists-face/

Chapter 4: Gender equality -> equal access to the digital world (end the digital divide)

Globally, in 2020, 62 per cent of all men were using the Internet, compared with 57 per cent of all women.
In all regions, the gender Internet divide has been narrowing in recent years. Thus, the global gender parity score has improved from 0.89 in 2018 to 0.92 in 2020.
The divide remains wide in the Least Developed Countries, where only 19 per cent of women are using the Internet (12 percentage points lower than men), the landlocked developing countries (27 per cent of women versus 38 per cent of men), Africa (24 per cent versus 35 per cent) and the Arab States (56 per cent versus 68 per cent).

https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/2021/11/15/the-gender-digital-divide/

By making agricultural practices more data-driven and efficient, ICT-enabled solutions can help farmers increase crop yields while reducing their use of energy.

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-12998-9_1

Direct patient interaction, health informatics and telemedicine can be improved through better connectivity.

https://www.oecd.org/sti/ieconomy/ict-and-the-health-sector.htm

3. Welches sind für Sie die 3 wichtigsten/neuen Erkenntnisse dieses Videos? Begründen Sie Ihre Auswahl kurz.

Internet acces is a basic right and condition for participation cultural and political life

> The internet replaces the tv therefore each citizen must be able to pay for broadband network
> access. It is the duty of the state to ensure this.
> The Internet enables individuals to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds instantaneously and inexpensively across national borders. By vastly expanding the capacity of individuals to enjoy their right to freedom of opinion and expression, which is an "enabler" of other human rights, the Internet boosts economic, social, and political development, and contributes to the progress of humankind as a whole.

The digital revolution is a major global human rights issue. Its unquestionable benefits do not cancel out its unmistakable risks.

> Anonymity in the real as in the cyber world are important. Especially for non democratic states. The right to encrypt date as a means of self-protection is a basic right.
>
> States have expressed concern that the 'rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use information and communication technology,' yet 'at the same time enhances the capacity of Governments, business enterprises and individuals to undertake surveillance, interception, hacking and data collection, which may violate or abuse human rights.
>
> https://www.universal-rights.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/2021_URG_GLION_VII_REPORT_V6_PAGES_PROD_BD.pdf

If we want things to stay as they are, things will have to change.

> There is a huge potential in the digital revolution.
> Universities, research centers, and individual scientists must join forces to develop and harmonize the theoretical and legal model underpinning the updated concept of human rights. Their input is crucial for consolidating current drafts of the Declaration of Global Digital Human Rights, as developed by the Global Digital Human Rights Project, a joint project by with Global Shapers Moscow (World Economic Forum) and the Global Law Forum.
> Demands for a network worth living in:
>
> https://www.ccc.de/de/updates/2010/forderungen-lebenswertes-netz
>
> https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/08/here-s-why-we-need-a-declaration-of-global-digital-human-rights/