Global Perspectives on Sustainability Transitions

Berthold M. Kuhn / berthold.kuhn@fu-berlin.de
Asun López-Varela / alopezva@ucm.es

Course Description

- This course introduces sustainability concepts and pays special attention to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs. The 2030 Agenda covers social, economic, and environmental aspects and has developed into a powerful reference framework for diverse stakeholders at international, national and local level. The course will also pay attention how different academic disciplines work with sustainability concepts and present examples how sustainability impacts upon cultural representations (for instance in art, literature, etc.).

- The course is taught in a blended format: it starts with online sessions and ends with a face-to-face phase at the Freie Universität Berlin (on campus). Part of the online sessions will be conducted in a flipped classroom format, in which students will become the main actors. Students of FU Berlin and UC Madrid will form mixed groups and produce a poster on a sustainability theme or SDG goal. The poster will be presented online and/or in a poster exhibition event organised by FU Berlin on July 13, 2022. It should be submitted by July 11, 2022.

- The highlight of the course will be a simulation game ("Global Solutions") taking place on July 8 and 9 on the campus of FU Berlin. The simulation game will address the complexities and interconnectedness of many of the current global challenges. During the simulation game participants will identify the disparate interests of different stakeholders and the potential need for trade-offs. They will recognize collaboration as an important element in finding and working towards solutions.

- Link to FU Berlin:

- https://www.fu-berlin.de/vv/de/lv/733557?query=kuhn&sm=682080

Course Schedule & Timeframe

April 25 to July 4 online Mondays 10:15 to 11:45

- **April 25** Introduction UN SDG 2030 Agenda, BK/AL/NG + [30 min for students getting to know each other]
- **May 9** The 17 SDGs I BK (AL)
- **May 16** Interdisciplinary approaches to sustainability (theory and practice) Pillar 1 (see Schedule) AL (BK)
- **May 23** The 17 SDGs II BK
- **May 30** Interdisciplinary approaches to sustainability (theory and practice) (see Schedule) AL (BK)
- **June 13** Interdisciplinary approaches to sustainability (theory and practice) (see Schedule) + Group formation for final presentations and simulation game AL
- **After June 13**: Q/A sessions Prof. Kuhn & López-Varela, group work on final multimodal presentations (i.e. poster, podcast, video) guided by instructors
- **July 4** Intro Simulation Game (PP, BK, AL)

FACE-TO-FACE IN BERLIN

(Simulation Game)

- **July 8** Fr Simulation Game 6 hours
- **July 9** Sa Simulation Game 6 hours

JULY 11-12 SUBMISSION OF GROUP PROJECT

e.g. choosing one SDG (focus SDG progress or case study country, city); sustainability challenges in simulation game country; example of cultural representation of sustainability

JULY 13 PRESENTATION OF GROUP PROJECT 4-7 pm

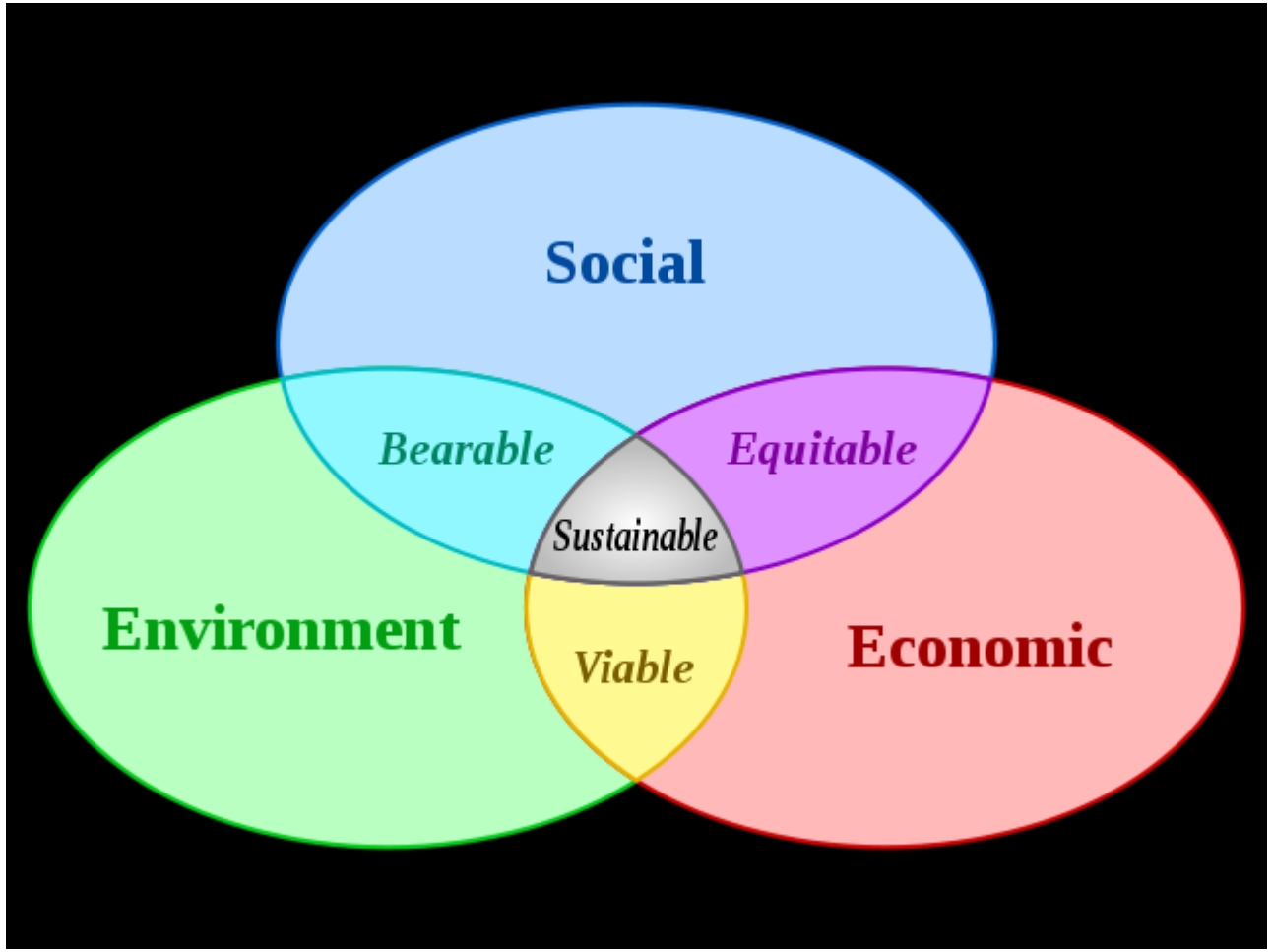
Total hours: 28

8 online sessions = 12 hours

2 face-to-face sessions (July 8-9) = 12 hours

Q/A sessions = 4 hours ECTS requirements

Sustainable Development: the cross-over concept

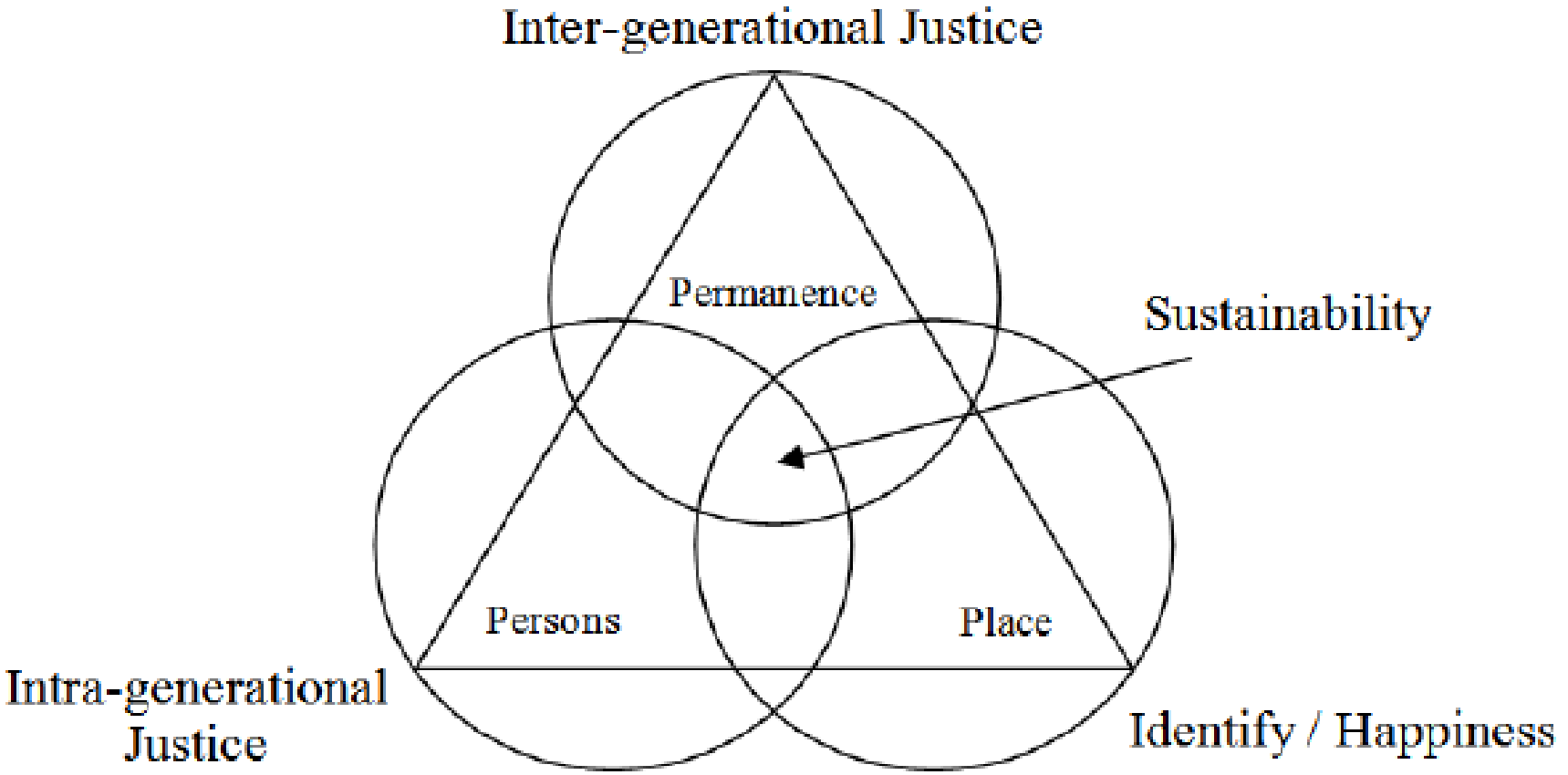


Source: Johann Dréo (2006), wikipedia (en).

Schedule April 25 and May 9 (BK)

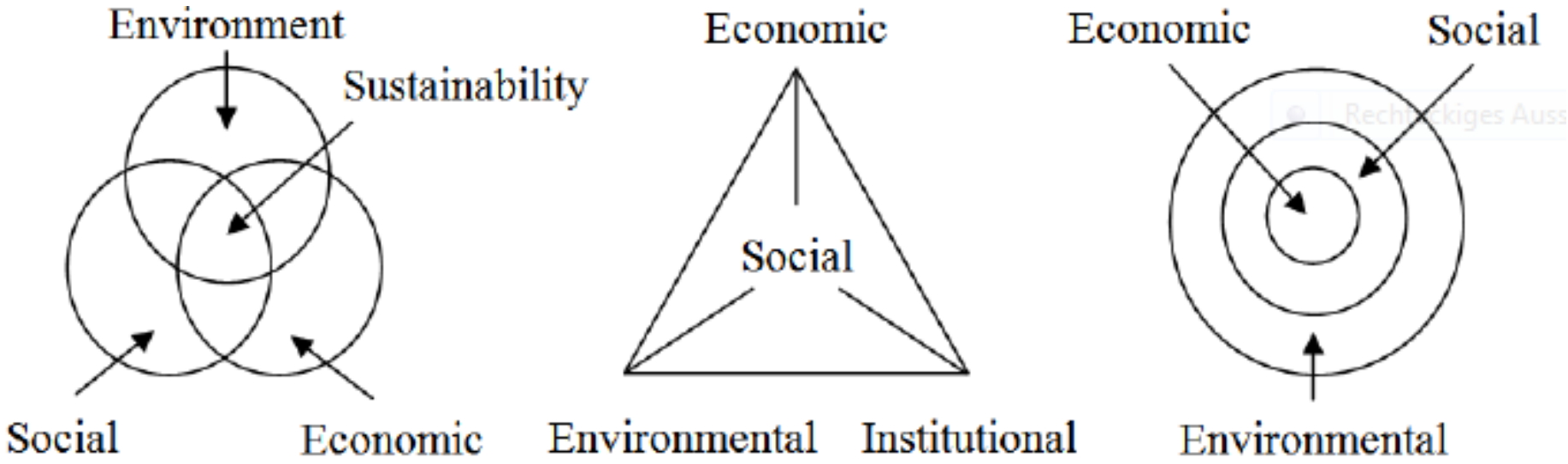
- Sustainability Concepts
- UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- SDG architecture
- SDG Targets
- SDG Indicators
- SDG Implementation
- Examples: SDG 11 and SDG 12

Five Dimensional Model of Sustainability



Moir & Carter 2012, adapted from Seghezzo, 2009

Diagrammatic Representations of Sustainability



Moir & Carter 2012

2030 Agenda: 17 SDGs & *Five Ps*

2030 Agenda as major global governance achievement (all 193 UN member states agreed)

- **balancing ecolological with social and economic development**
- **universal „one world“ approach**
- **merging global environmental (Rio process) with development agenda (MDG process)**
- **transformative character**
- **„leaving no one behind“**
- **UN steered process-oriented approach: 169 targets, 232 (244) indicators SDGs**
- **reference framework for development cooperation projects world-wide and far beyond**

*** coherence with national policies envisaged**

People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace & Partnership

These five key political messages (the 5 Ps) in the Preamble are based on an EU proposal

The UN 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development

In this course we discuss the United Nations‘ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Developoment and the 17 SDGs, the 169 targets and the 230+ indicators. We pay special emphasis to international organisations promoting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda („custodian agencies“) and look at progress made in different areas and in different countries and regions.

Indicators

Meant to monitor and report progress

Build-into project planning documents

According to project management science and good practices, they should be SMART: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound. Are they?

Are they mainly relevant at impact, outcomce, output level if considered by projects/programmes?

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2000-2015)

Principles:
Leave no One Behind
Univerality
Shared Resposibility

Leave no One Behind: Leave no one behind! It applies equally to very poor and fragile states and to disadvantaged people.

Universality: Each country is called upon to define its contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, for example within the context of national planning processes and sustainability strategies

Shared responsibility: In addition to governments, businesses, civil society groups, citizens and researchers must do their part.

Principles
Integrated Approach
Accountability

Integrated approaches: The 2030 Agenda attaches great importance to ensuring that the social, economic and ecological dimensions of sustainability go hand-in-hand and are not weighed against each other. The integrated approach principle also characterises the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Accountability: All countries of the world are called upon to report about their efforts and progress at national, regional and global level.

Is the 2030 Agenda overtly complex?


The Economist

Menu | Weekly edition | Search

Leaders

Mar 28th 2015 edition ›

Development

The 169 commandments

The proposed sustainable development goals would be worse than useless

From criticism (“169 commandments”) and skepticism to embracement by diverse stakeholder:

“The UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030 represent a milestone in efforts to advance global development on value-based principles. At their core, they postulate a shared vision of sustainable existence and co-existence for all human beings” (Roland Berger Consultants 2021)


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
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

2030 Agenda: Goals, Targets, Indicators

UN-GGIM | United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org

SDG Indicators

Annex IV

Final list of proposed Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people[a] 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)[a] 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies[a]


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
NON-OECD
Argentina
Bangladesh
Brazil
China
India
Indonesia
Nigeria
Pakistan
Philippines
Russia
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
OECD (Augmented Dashboard)
Australia
Canada
France
Germany
Italy
Japan
Mexico
South Korea
Turkey
UK
USA

SDG Implementation

SDSN SDG Dashboard 2020 PHILIPPINEN[1]

SDG1 Keine Armut	SDG 2 Kein Hunger	SDG 3 Gesundheit & Wohlergehen	SDG 4 Hochwertige Bildung	SDG 5 Geschlechter-gleichberechtigung	SDG 6 Sauberes Wasser & Sanitäreinrichtungen
↑	↗	↗	↓	→	↗
SDG 7 Bezahlbare und saubere Energie	SDG 8 Menschenwür-dige Arbeit, Wirtschafts-wachstum	SDG 9 Industrie, Innova-tion, Infrastruktur	SDG 10 Weniger Un-gleichheit	SDG 11 Nachhaltige Städte und Gemeinden	SDG 12 Nachhaltige/r Konsum und Produk-tion
→	↗	↗	-	→	-
SDG 13 Klimaschutz	SDG 14 Leben unter Wasser	SDG 15 Leben an Land	SDG 16 Frieden, Ge-rechtigkeit & starke Institutionen	SDG 17 Partnerschaften zur Zielerreichung	
↑	→	↓	→	→	

SDG erreicht ● Hindernisse bestehen ● Große Hindernisse ● Erhebliche Hindernisse ● On Track ↑ Moderate Verbesserung ↗ Stagniert → Rückläufig ↓

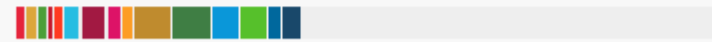
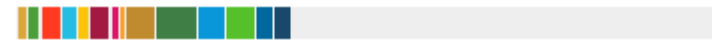
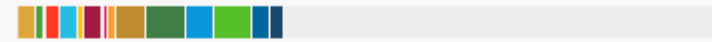
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Chapters | Rankings | Interactive Map | Country Profiles | Data Explorer | Download Report & Materials

Search country

Filter by region: All regions

Rank	Country	Score	Performance by SDG
1	Finland	85.90	
2	Sweden	85.61	
3	Denmark	84.86	
4	Germany	82.48	
5	Belgium	82.19	

160	Nigeria	48.93	
161	Liberia	48.65	
162	Somalia	45.61	
163	Chad	40.90	
164	South Sudan	38.90	
165	Central African Republic	38.27	
-	Andorra	-	
-	Antigua and Barbuda	-	
-	Bahamas, The	-	

SDG Index Rank

57 /165

SDG Index Score

72.1

Spillover Score

94.6

CHINA

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.

Dashboards: SDG achieved · Challenges remain · Significant challenges remain · Major challenges remain · Information unavailable

Trends: On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Moderately improving · Stagnating · Decreasing · Trend information unavailable

ISRAEL

SDG Index Rank	SDG Index Score	Spillover Score
38/165	75.0	69.6

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.

Dashboards: SDG achieved · Challenges remain · Significant challenges remain · Major challenges remain · Information unavailable

Trends: On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Moderately improving · Stagnating · Decreasing · Trend information unavailable

Examples SDG 11 and SDG 12

11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Targets: Housing and Transportation

TARGET 11·1

SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

INDICATORS

11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

TARGET 11·2

AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

INDICATORS

11.2.1

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Targets: Urbanization

INDICATORS

11.3.1

Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.2

Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

INDICATORS

11.4.1

Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

Targets: Urbanization

TARGET 11·5

REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

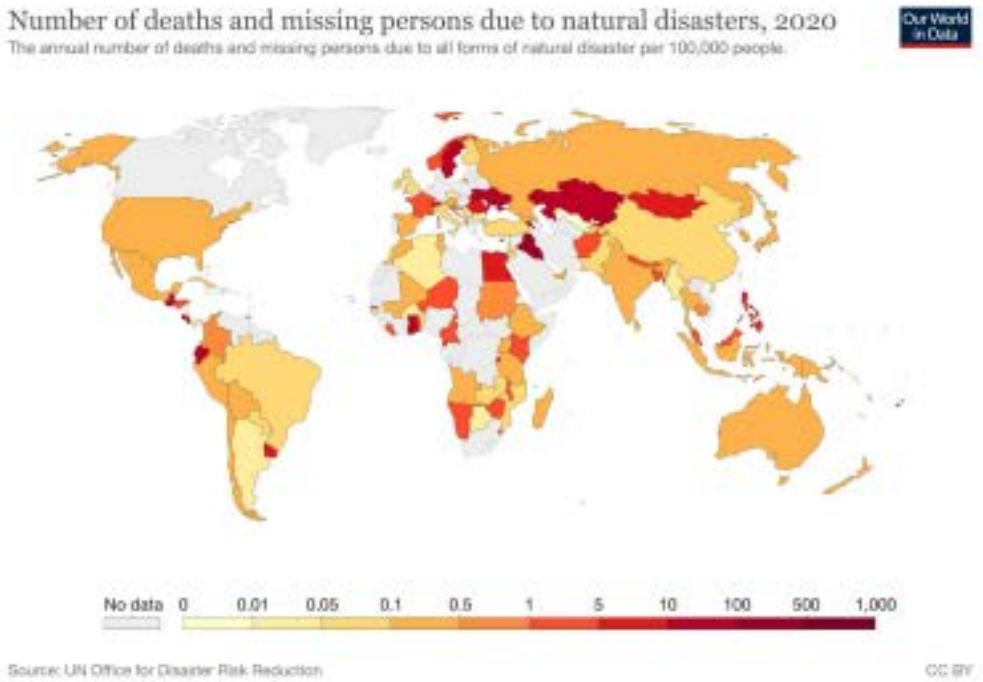
INDICATORS

11.5.1

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

11.5.2

Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters



Targets: Urbanization

INDICATORS

11.a.1

Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

INDICATORS

11.b.1

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

11.b.2

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Targets: Developement

INDICATORS

11.6.1

Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

11.6.2

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

INDICATORS

11.7.1
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

11.7.2
Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

INDICATORS

11.c.1

Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is defined by UNEP as “the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations”

It represents a holistic approach that aims to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and resource consumption.

It is a sector-crosscutting and innovative SDG that addresses both producers and consumers.

It has linkages to other SDGs, e.g.: - 8.4 (improve global resource efficiency), - 7.3 (improve energy efficiency), - 6.3 and 6.4 (water pollution and efficiency), - 11.6 (improve municipal waste management)

Critique of SDG 12

- heavy focus on technological progress and the production side → need to restructure economic and social arrangements away from endless consumption growth (Bengtsson 2018, Des Gasper 2019)
- conflict with SDG 8.1 (especially 12.2) - but reference to SCP in SDG 8 can be seen as counterbalance
- no account for transboundary environmental harm - critique of the "global target, national action" approach? (Amos 2019)
- looks at environmental sustainability inside SCP without considering human well being within the environmental constraints (Bengtsson 2018)
- lack of specified quantified commitments in the targets

Source: Presentation of Clarissa Möller, Annemarie Vogelberg, Norina Welteke, Course: PD Dr. Berthold Kuhn, UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, FU Berlin, OSI, winter term 2020/2021

Methodological Framework

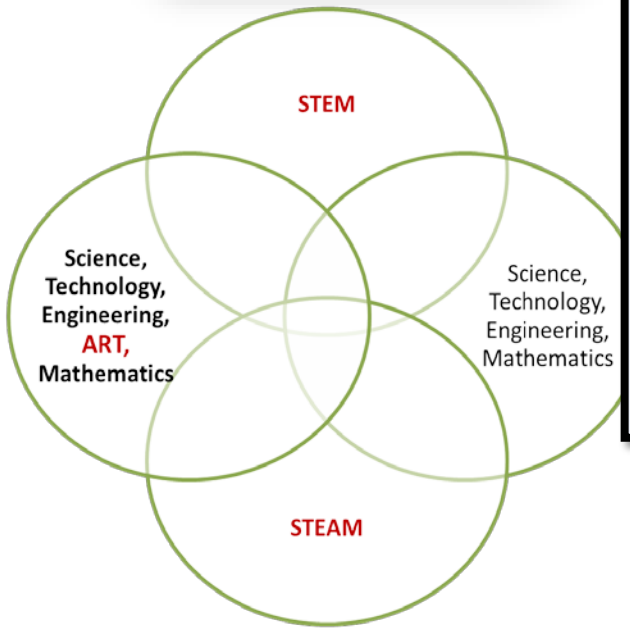
- On April 25, students receive an introduction to the contents of the course, the methodology and the schedule.
- On May 9 and 30, students receive more detailed knowledge about the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the 17 SDGs and their relation to Global Megatrends from Prof. Kuhn.
- On May 16, May 23 and June 13 Prof. López-Varela introduces *Flipped classroom activities* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flipped_classroom part of a STEAM approach (to be explained to students).

Evaluation for this course includes

a) Three activities to choose from https://www.ucm.es/siim/sustainable-futures-activities ideally in groups.

b) Final group presentation that can take a multimodal format; in other words, it can be a poster, podcast, video.

c) Participation in the simulation game ("Global Solutions") to be played on site 8-11 July 2022



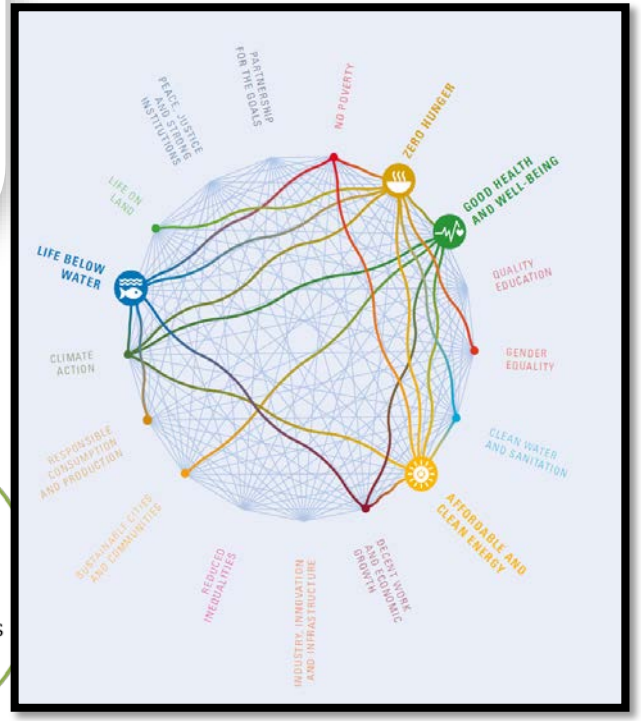


Image representing complexity and intra-inter-relationships among SDGs across the world.
From *A Guide to SDG Interactions: From Science to Implementation*. International Council for Science.

Objectives and operational actions

Gain an understanding of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs at all levels, local, national and global

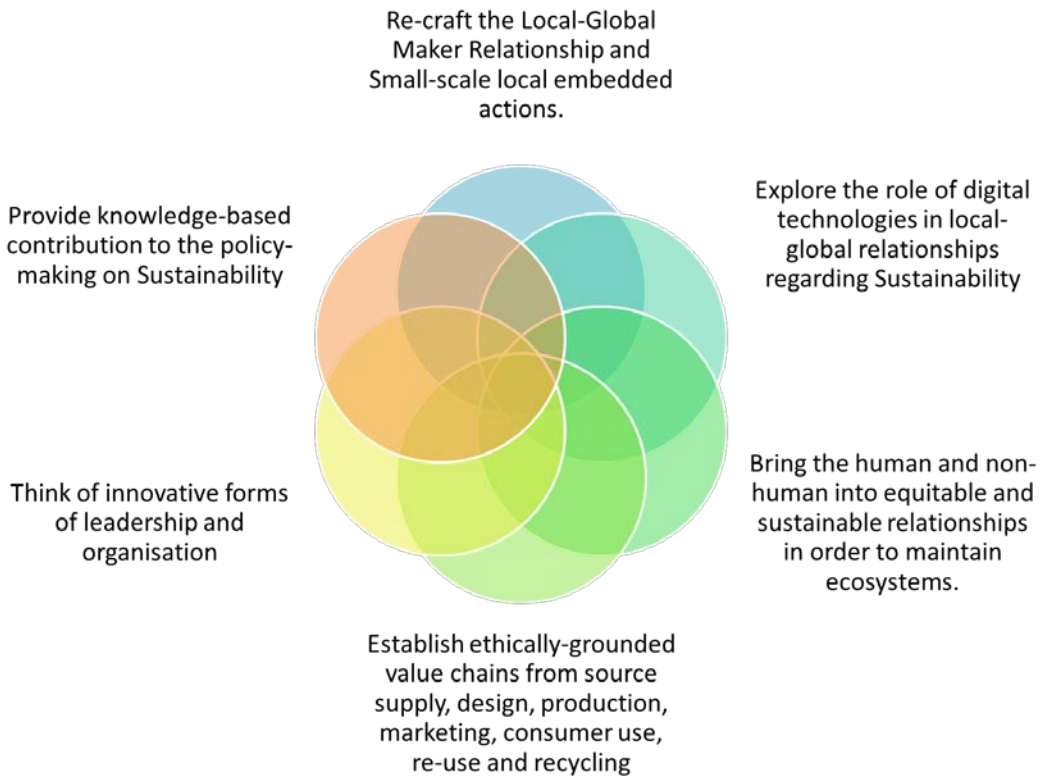
Connect the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs to personal, family and community levels

Explore the impact of existing inequalities in the implementation of SDGs and envision opportunities to make change possible as well as the transfer and exchange of know-how and best practices

Do networking, enhance human potential and capacity building in order to inspire ideas and projects

Raise public awareness on key aspects of Sustainability

Take part in public discussion and actions to implement Sustainability by means of a Makers' perspective



Schedule May 16 (AL). Flipped Class

In this class we discuss **Pillar 1. Social Progress and Health.**
This pillar includes the following SDGs.

- End poverty in all its forms everywhere https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal1
- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal2
- Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal3 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal4 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5
- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal6
- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal7
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal11
- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal16

Before May 16

Students have previously explored activities for this pillar in https://www.ucm.es/siim/sustainable-futures-activities
Activities for Pillar 1 are included in Section 1, Section 5, Section 7, Section 10, and Section 11.

Before the class on **May 16**, students must explore activities in these sections, choose ONE of the activities, learn a bit about it (they can choose from a UN report, a video about a well-known activist, a book –fictional or not-, a cell-pone APP to learn about a particular Project that helps sustainability, etc.). They do the activity individually or in groups. During the class on **May 16** students share their findings with classmates in an informal way (no need for formal presentations)

Schedule May 23 (BK)

- SDGs from the perspective of practitioners
- Localising SDGs
- Sustainable Finance
- Megatrends and SDGs

SDG framework is a key reference for development co-operation

Examples how sustainability concepts enter research and analysis

OECD: Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
Ensuring whole-of-government coordination to identify and mitigate divergences between sectoral priorities and policies, including external and domestic policies, and promote mutually supporting actions across sectors and institutions. To this end, adherents should, as appropriate:

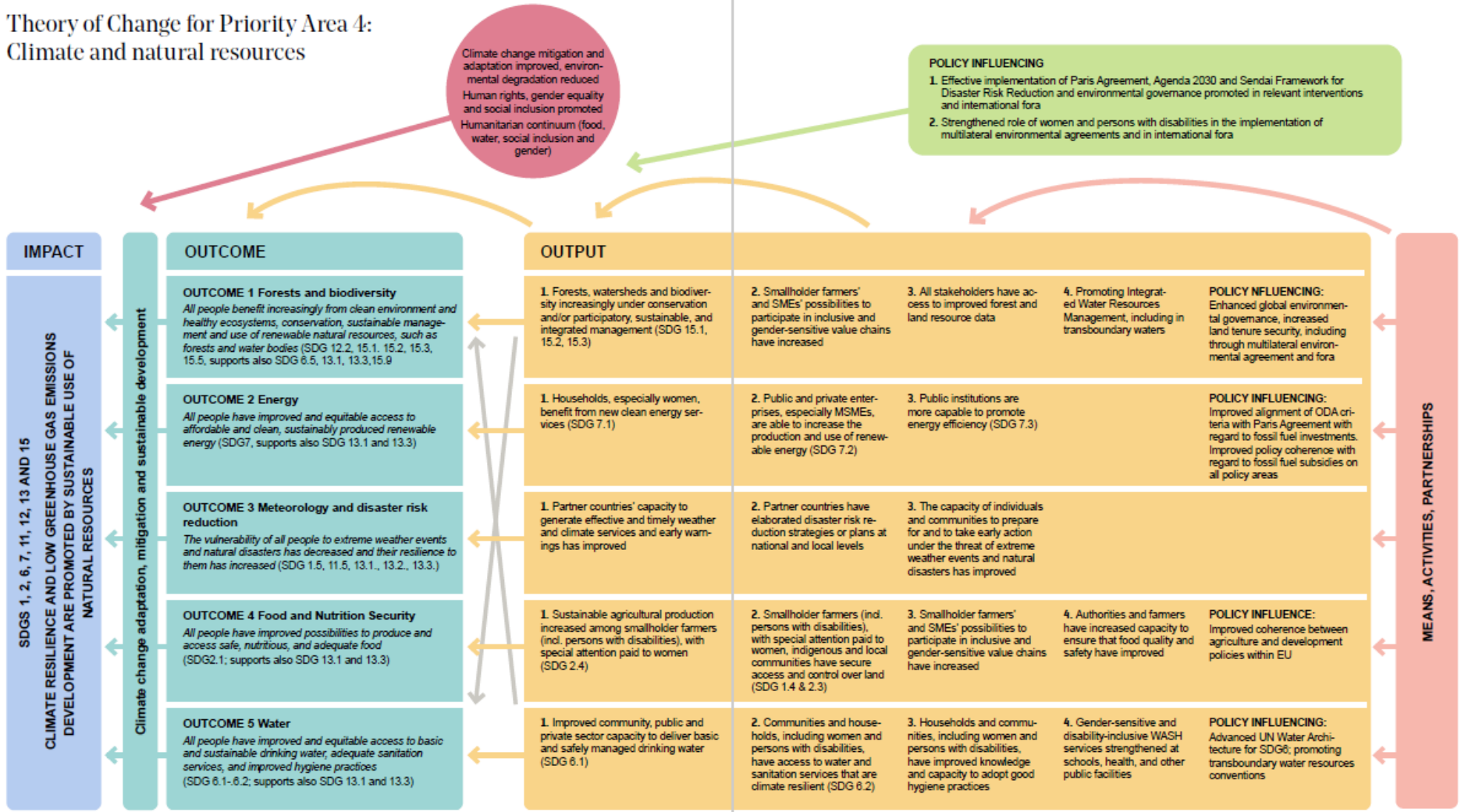
CUSP Centre for the Understanding of Sustainable Prosperity
Working Paper No 10

A Theory of Change Approach for Measuring Economic Welfare Beyond GDP

Christine Corlet Walker, Simon Mair and Angela Druckman
April 2018

https://www.cusp.ac.uk/about/

Theory of Change for Priority Area 4: Climate and natural resources



The challenge of measuring impact and contributions, what matters most, „unintended effects“, „control groups“, „contribution analysis“

ASSUMPTIONS

OUTCOME 1: FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

From outcome 1 to impact
- Political stability in partner countries is maintained
- Necessity and urgency to act on climate change is translated into conducive policies in partner countries
- Countries' adherence to and implementation of global environmental conventions, including UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD, remains supportive

From outputs to outcome 1
- Government policies recognize the importance of rights-based approach, especially land tenure, and gender equality and private sector in efficient and sustainable forest and other renewable natural resources management
- Governments and public-sector organizations adopt a more open and transparent approach to sharing information generated and maintained through systems established through MFA support
- Coherence among the MFA support and that of the other donors and financing institutions to partner countries is maintained and improved

From inputs and means to outputs
- Adequate allocation of financial resources to address objectives related to biodiversity and water resources, natural resource, environmental governance and forestry, taking also into consideration that forestry is mentioned as one of the thematic priorities in the 2019 Government Program
- Finnish aid mechanisms and instruments are used in a complementary and coherent manner recognizing the linkages between forestry, climate, energy water, biodiversity as well as food and nutrition security
- MFA country strategies recognize the role of forests as part of sustainable rural development

OUTCOME 2: ENERGY

From outcome 2 to impact
- The urgency to act on climate change is translated into conducive climate and energy policies both at global, regional and country level
- The commitment to phase out harmful and distortive fossil fuel subsidies is turned into concrete actions in order to create a level playing field for renewable energy at global, regional and country level
- Developed economies adhere to their commitment to provide adequate climate finance to developing countries
- Further innovation in renewable energy technologies at global scale result in additional cost reductions that improve the competitiveness of renewable energy technologies against fossil fuel -based solutions

From outputs to outcome 2
- Energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions are considered as a viable alternative to replace and complement fossil-based solutions in developing countries and are supported by enabling policies, legislation and regulation both at larger-scale grid-connected and at off-grid level
- National policy and legislative frameworks enable and incentivize private sector participation in energy sector, including supporting entrepreneurship on distributed renewable energy, energy saving companies, etc.
- Effective donor coordination attract other donors, and coherent and complementary use of Finnish aid instruments create synergies and avoid overlap

From inputs and means to outputs
- Energy sector interventions continue to be prioritized in MFA programming and funding allocations to increase energy access and mitigate climate change
- Finnish private sector instruments succeed in mobilizing private sector actors, both project developers and investors, that are committed to responsible business, including UN guiding principles, in order to increase energy access
- MFA policies, guidelines and training provide project partners and implementers with adequate capacity for efficient implementation in order to produce high-quality results and enable to leverage additional resources from both public and private financiers

OUTCOME 3: METEOROLOGY AND DRR

From outcome 3 to impact
- The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction are implemented in a coordinated manner, strengthening the synergies between them
- Climate information is available and used to support evidence-based decision-making on how to adapt to a changing climate and manage risks associated with climate variability and extremes

From outputs to outcome 3
- Partner Countries continue to invest in their national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS)
- National and local authorities are committed to preparing DRR plans as well as enforcing their implementation, using an inclusive (gender and non-discrimination) and human rights-based approach
- Funds and capacity building is available for early warning systems (EWS) and early action
- Individuals and communities are committed to participate in trainings and elaboration of EWS
- Collaboration within REAP partners results in synergies and added value and reduces overlapping initiatives and activities

From inputs and means to outputs
- Synergies are strengthened between the different Finnish-funded programs using various aid instruments, and with partner programs, thus covering the value chain from delivering climate and weather services to early warning, early action and enhanced resilience
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is integrated cross-cuttingly in all activities funded by the MFA
- MFA's participation in international initiatives, such as REAP and CREWS, includes concrete actions and funding towards the objectives of these initiatives

OUTCOME 4: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

From outcome 4 to impact
- Countries' adherence to and implementation of global environmental conventions, including UNFCCC, and global temperature increase remains under control
- Political stability in partner countries is maintained

From outputs to outcome 4
- Policies, strategies and priorities of partner countries remain conducive for equitable, inclusive and sustainable food and nutrition security development
- Partner countries allocate adequate funds for sustaining positive development for food and nutrition security
- Extreme climate events will not destroy the projects' achievements
- Coherence among the Finnish and other donors' and financing institutions' support to partner countries
- Alignment of the donor support with the national development priorities and policies
- international trade policies conducive to agricultural production in developing countries
- Partner country legislation on sustainable natural resources management, land tenure, inclusive development, gender equality, food security etc. is up to date
- Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in partner countries development policies

From inputs and means to outputs
- Efficient use of Finnish funding available to support food and nutrition security through different modalities (bilateral/multi/research/CSOs)
- Coherence among the Finnish aid modalities, including recognition of the nexus between food, water and energy
- MFA's country strategies continue to recognize the importance of food and nutrition security for all development

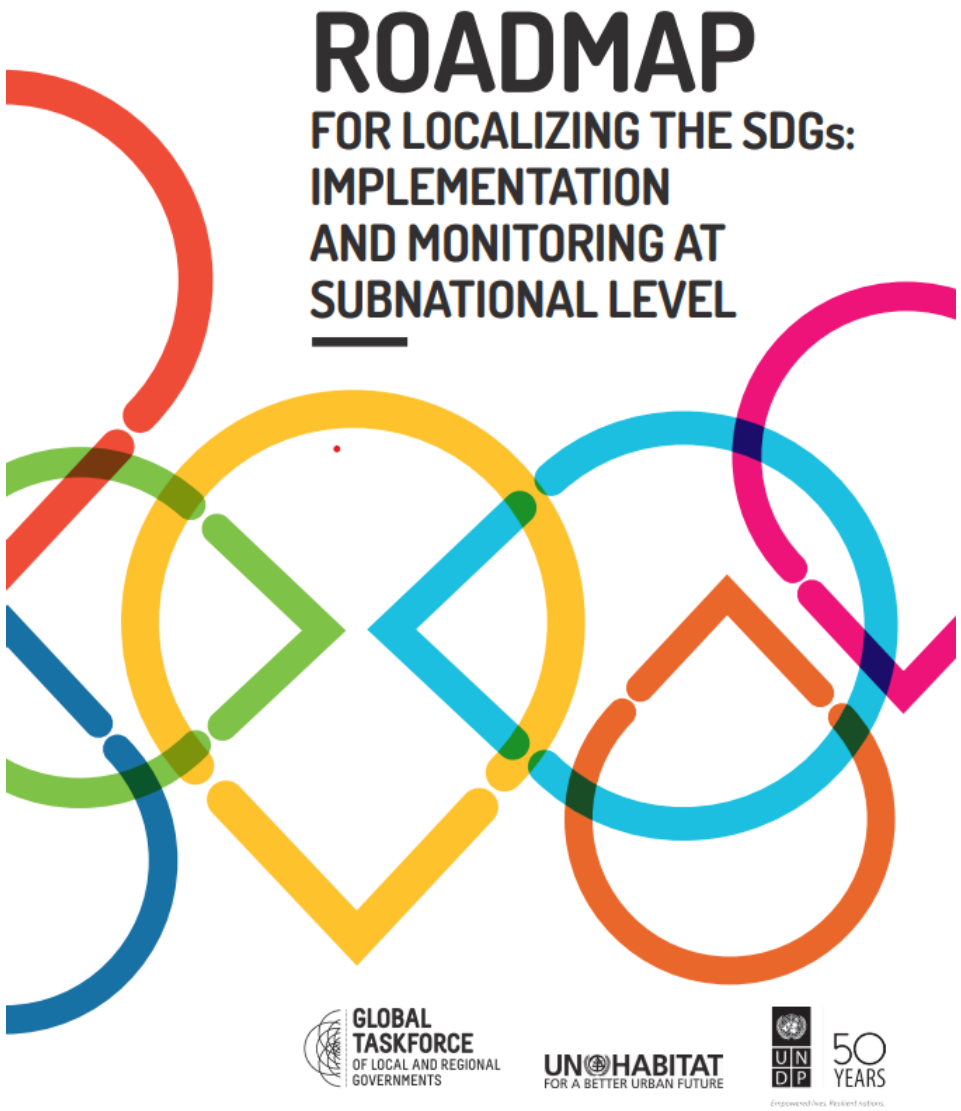
OUTCOME 5: WATER

From outcome 5 to impact
- National budget allocations for WASH increase in partner countries
- Humanitarian crises caused by natural disaster and human turmoil do not overwhelm human and financial capacity in partner countries, and continuum is addressed as a crossing-cutting theme to improve disaster risk reduction and preparedness
- Water as a Natural Resource is addressed at least at the level guaranteeing sustainability of drinking water as well as in reference to Sub-Goal 4.4 also at Water Bodies
- Improved inter-sectoral policies across water-related sectors (water, education, health) to facilitate reaching the results

From outputs to outcome 5
- Enabling environment strengthened to guarantee sustainability of initiatives, including attention paid to strong post-construction packages; focus on implementation activities only underpins both short and long-term sustainability
- Policy coherence in place at country level: in Sub-Goal 4.2 (i) Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) education, health and water sector are fully involved; and in Sub-Goal 4.4 (ii) Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) agriculture, forestry, energy and water sectors are fully involved
- Strong HRBA and social inclusion elements programmed into interventions, allowing approach towards WASH for All, including those most marginalised

From inputs and means to outputs
- Resource allocation within MFA is coordinated allowing for a balanced approach towards planned results, as opposed to mono-programming (only sanitation or only water, only rural WASH or only urban etc.)
- Diversification of use of Development Policy instruments is assumed (see above assumption 2), including instruments such as research, multi-bi, and multilateral cooperation, with special focus on multilateral influencing for strengthened water governance (incl. transboundary water) through water architecture initiative and for full implementation of SDG 6
- Regional and international elements are strengthened in MFA global water program portfolio

SDGs at City level: Localizing SDGs



What does “localizing the SDGs” mean?

- “Localizing” is the process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. Localization relates both to how local and regional governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through action from the bottom up and to how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy.
- SDG 11, on sustainable cities and human settlements, is the lynchpin of the localizing process.
- All of the SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local and regional governments, particularly to their role in delivering basic services

Global Goals Municipal Campaign in the Netherlands

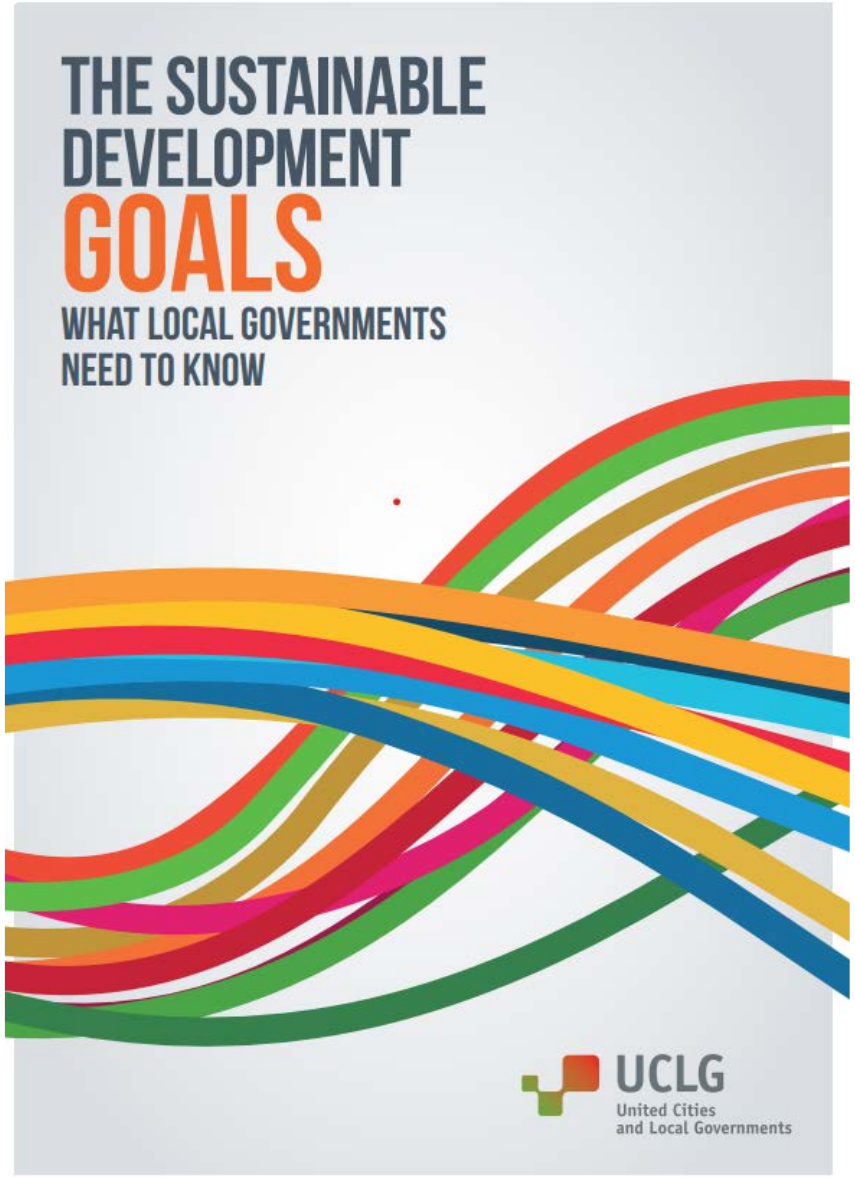
- About half of the municipalities in the Netherlands participate in the campaign: they communicate and raise awareness about the SDGs, facilitate the participation of local stakeholders, examine their own policies to align them with the SDGs and exchange practices with other municipalities both within and outside of the Netherlands. The international cooperation agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG International) has drawn up a ‘Menu of Inspiration’, which provides ideas to municipalities on the actions they can take for each of the SDGs. T

ODI Working Paper 432 by Paula Lucci and Alainna Lynch

- How countries manage urbanisation over the next 15 years will define governments' ability to achieve most of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Our analysis of performance over time (1998–2006) for three SDG targets in Mumbai (at city and slum settlement levels) suggests the target on access to water will be easier to achieve than the sanitation and housing targets.
- However, data limitations at subnational level make it difficult to reach definite conclusions on trends over time, let alone to project performance through 2030 for these and other targets
- The SDGs provide an opportunity to set up-to-date credible baselines for cities and slums and to make historical data (where they exist) more accessible, for instance through user-friendly online portals. Having such data would highlight areas where progress needs to be accelerated or trends reversed, motivating city governments and campaigners to act.

Key stakeholders: United Cities and Local Governments

- UCLG is a global network of cities and local, regional, and metropolitan governments and their associations.
- It is representing, defending, and amplifying the voices of local and regional governments to leave no-one and no place behind.
- UCLG is an umbrella international organisation for cities, local and regional governments, and municipal associations throughout the world that is concerned with representing and defending the interests of local governments on the world stage.[2]
- The organization achieved inclusion of Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities into Agenda 2030,aggregates best local practices into action plans,[14][15] provides regular updates on the progress and proposals to High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Its day-to-day activities include hosting meetings of mayors and other local and regional leaders, running joint projects with partners,[19] organizing international peer-to-peer training on local policies and practices,and advocacy for the interests of local and regional governments at the UN.[



All of the SDGs have targets that are directly or indirectly related to the daily work of local and regional governments. Local governments should not be seen as mere implementers of the agenda. Local governments are policy makers, catalysts of change and the level of government best-placed to link the global goals with local communities.

Key stakeholders: C40 alliance

- C40 is a network of mayors of nearly 100 world-leading cities collaborating to deliver the urgent action needed right now to confront the climate crisis. Together, we can create a future where everyone, everywhere can thrive.
- C40 member cities earn their membership through action. C40's most distinguishing feature is that it operates on performance-based requirements, not membership fees. C40's Leadership Standards set the minimum requirements for all member cities and ensure the integrity of C40 as a network of climate leaders.
- C40 mayors have been at the forefront of climate leadership for over 15 years, driving the conversation around climate action and environmental justice to place these issues front and centre in our local policies and on the international agenda.

Search cities...

FILTER

Region

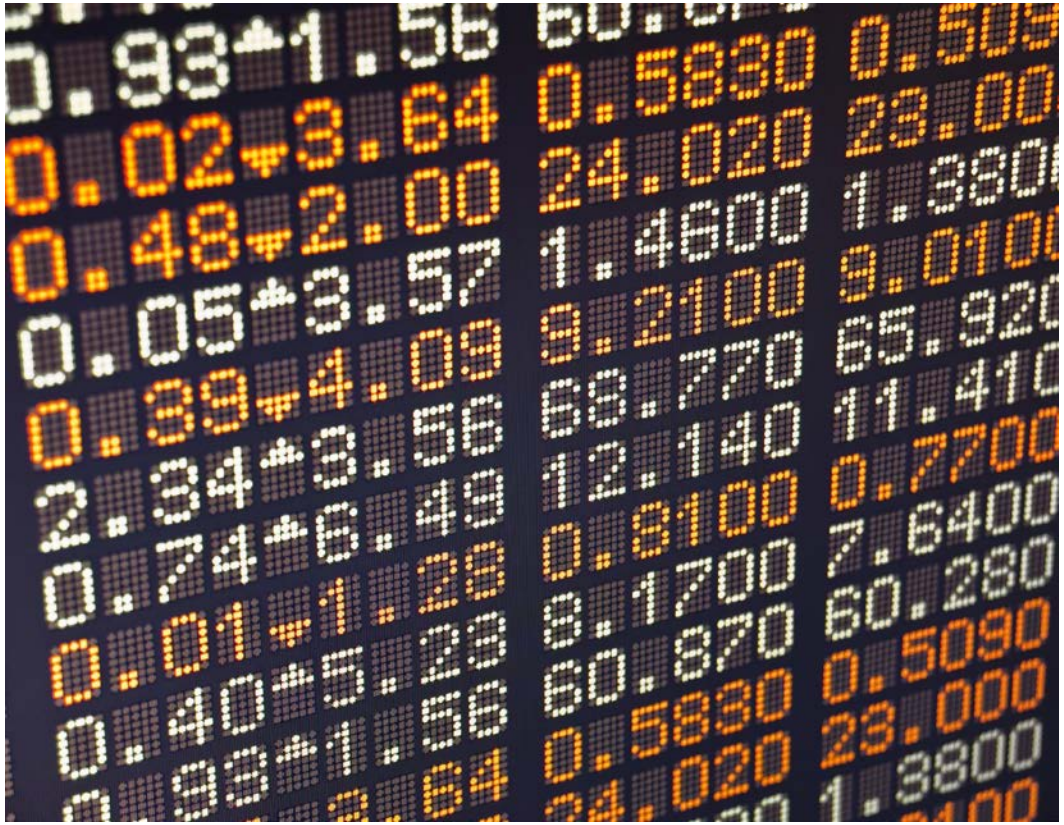
Declarations

Clear

Sustainable Finance

- The trend of Green and Sustainable Finance has gained strong traction.
- The term Sustainable Finance (SF) primarily refers to the integration of Environmental, Social and Governance criteria (ESG) in investment decisions.
- Environmental criteria consider how a company performs as a steward of nature and contributes to addressing climate change.
- Social criteria examine how a company manages relationships with employees, suppliers, customers, and the communities where it operates.
- Governance deals with a company’s leadership, executive pay, audits, internal controls, and shareholder rights

- Furthermore, sustainable finance approaches are associated with a series of so called “exclusion criteria” related to various concerns of business and investment practices, for example production or trade in controversial weapons, production of trade in controversial weapons; violation of human rights resolutions, social and labour standards and animal welfare; and gambling.
- The EU set up a Sustainable Finance Action Plan in 2018 and is in the process of completing a classification system, the EU Taxonomy on Sustainable Finance
- UNDP supported the development of a taxonomy for sustainable finance in China and India which provides for a classification of SDG related finance and investment opportunities to banks and investors



According to the PRI, the EU taxonomy offers myriad benefits to investors. It can help to (a) identify investment opportunities which meet a high standard of sustainability, (b) construct taxonomy-aligned portfolios and monitor their impact, (c) strengthen and enable more focused dialogue between investors and companies on investment impact, and (d) support communication between fund managers and asset owners, particularly resource-constrained asset owners that may struggle to develop deep environmental expertise.

Source: PRI 2020: Using the EU Taxonomy. https://www.unpri.org/sustainable-markets/eu-sustainable-finance-taxonomy, accessed 10.04.2020

Berthold M. Kuhn and Dimitrios L. Margellos present a thoroughly reflected analysis of future global trends by drawing on insights and expertise from leading researchers, think tanks, and activists. Climate change and sustainability transformation, digitalization, growing inequalities, urbanization and smart cities, green economy, and sustainable finance are among the key megatrends.

Addressing geopolitical shifts and the future of multilateralism, the authors also discuss new trends in democracy and governance, migration, the futures of health and nutrition, and civilizational developments: demography, diversity, identity politics, individualization, and gender shift. Based on their own research and a series of future talks with leading analysts and researchers from different world regions, they present cutting-edge content of future studies.

Dr. Berthold M. Kuhn is a political scientist, international cooperation expert, and ethical investor, focusing on climate policies and sustainability transformations. He regularly speaks at international conferences and advises international and nonprofit organizations as well as global think tanks. He was a professor at Leiden University, Tsinghua University, and Xiamen University and is now involved in research, teaching, and international conference activities at Freie Universität Berlin. He also works as an evaluator for the European Commission and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Dimitrios L. Margellos excelled in one of the courses on global megatrends and international cooperation taught by Berthold M. Kuhn at Freie Universität Berlin. He has done research on inequality issues and worked on political campaigns.

"When analyzing global megatrends, diversity of perspective is required. Interviews from internationally recognized scholars and practitioners capture global perspectives and offer readers insight into different research contexts. Highly recommended."

–Katrin Schweigel, Manager, University Alliance for Sustainability, Freie Universität Berlin

ISBN: 978-3-8382-1563-1

ibidem

Kuhn with Margellos

Global Perspectives on

MEGATRENDS

Berthold M. Kuhn
with Dimitrios L. Margellos

Global Perspectives on

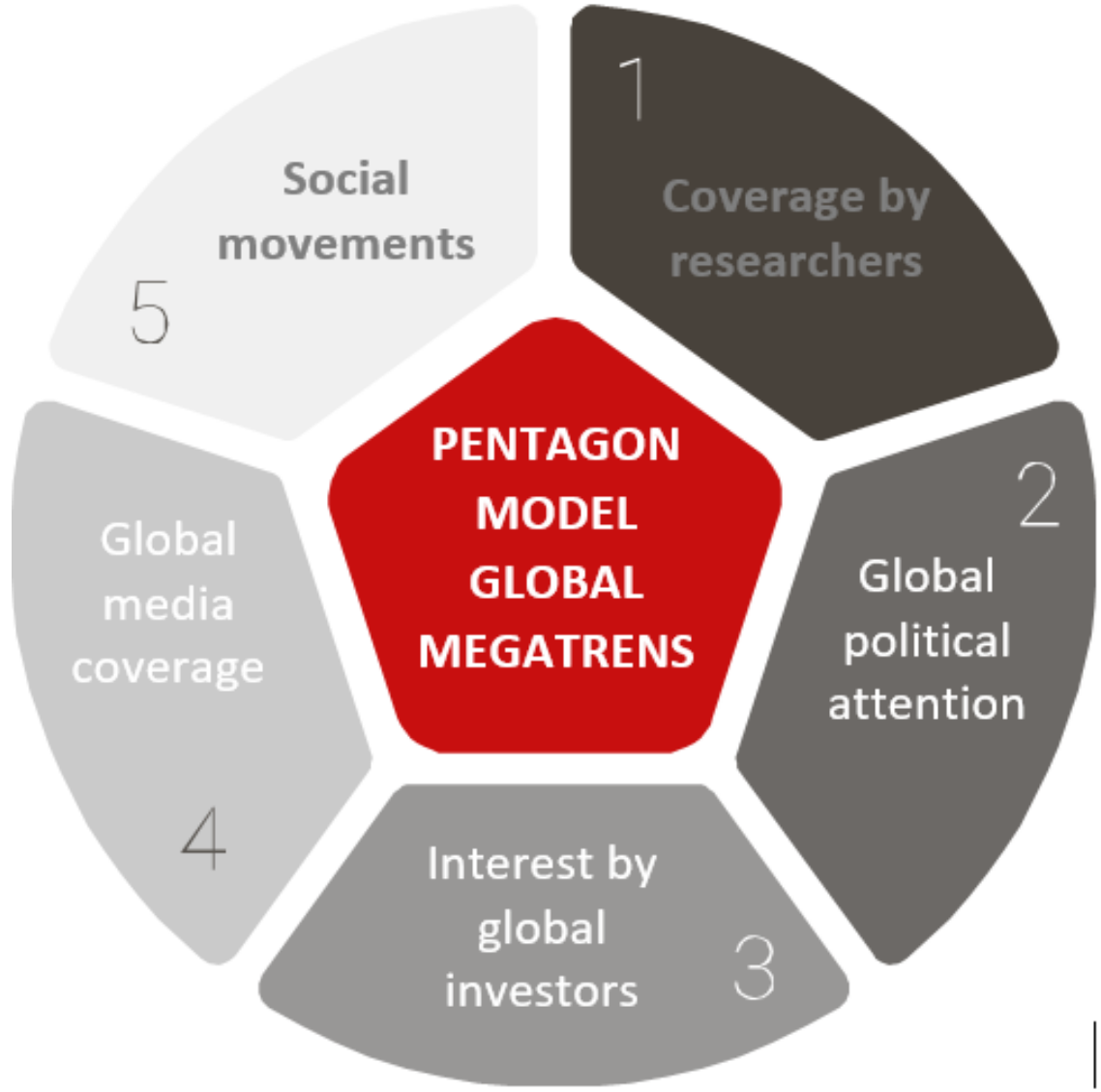
MEGA TRENDS

The Future as Seen by Analysts and Researchers from Different World Regions

ibidem

Global Perspectives on Megatrends (recommended book)

- https://cup.columbia.edu/book/global-perspectives-on-megatrends/9783838215631#

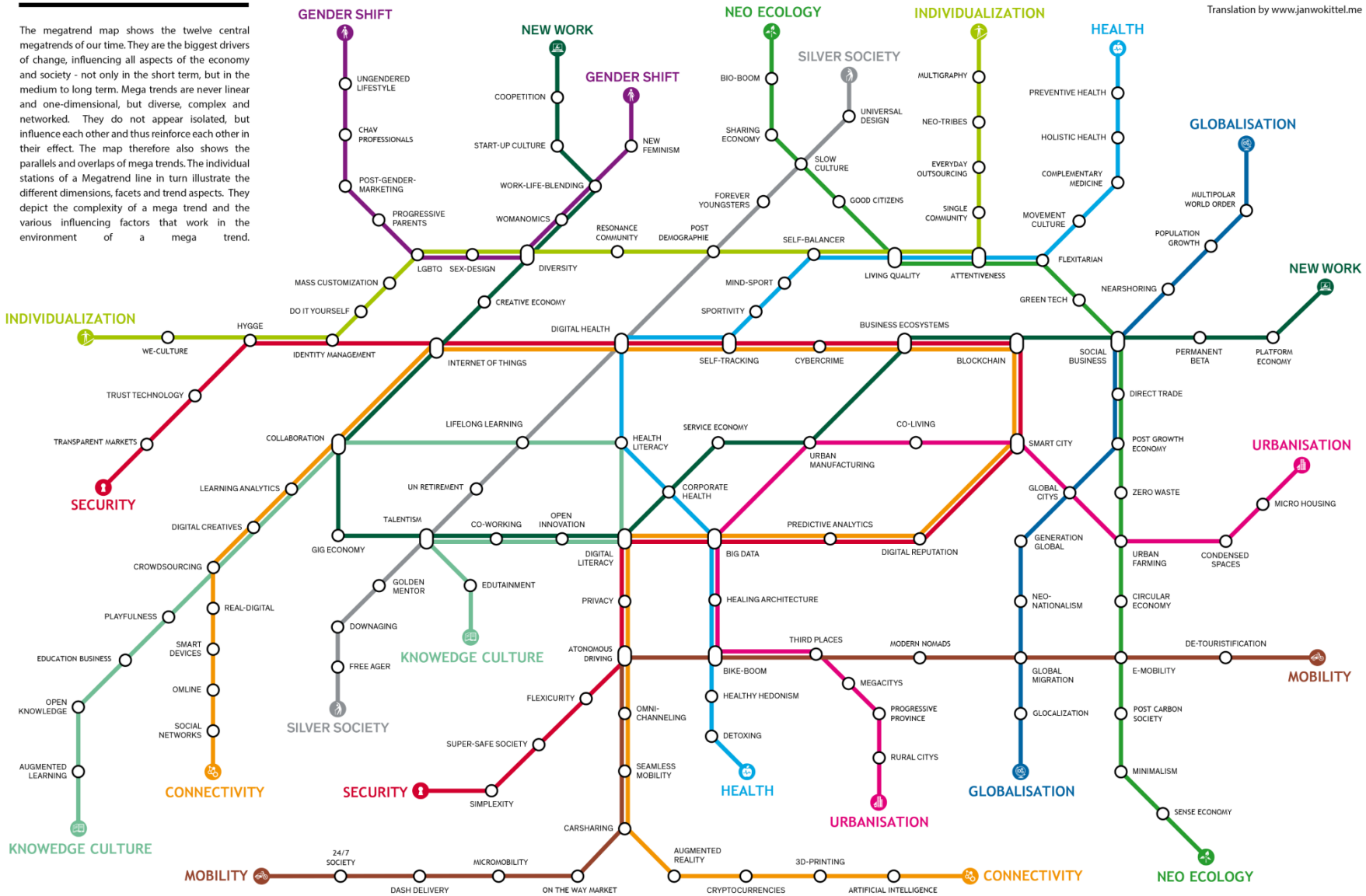

PENTAGON MODEL GLOBAL MEGATRENS
1
Coverage by researchers
2
Global political attention
3
Interest by global investors
4
Global media coverage
5
Social movements

Megatrend-Map

zukunftsInstitut

Translation by www.janwokittel.me

The megatrend map shows the twelve central megatrends of our time. They are the biggest drivers of change, influencing all aspects of the economy and society - not only in the short term, but in the medium to long term. Mega trends are never linear and one-dimensional, but diverse, complex and networked. They do not appear isolated, but influence each other and thus reinforce each other in their effect. The map therefore also shows the parallels and overlaps of mega trends. The individual stations of a Megatrend line in turn illustrate the different dimensions, facets and trend aspects. They depict the complexity of a mega trend and the various influencing factors that work in the environment of a mega trend.



Think Tanks
Pennsylvania University Index

2019 TOP THINK TANKS WORLDWIDE (US and non-US) Table 3
1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
2. Bruegel (Belgium)
3. French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) (France)
4. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (United States)
5. Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (Brazil)
6. Chatham House (United Kingdom)
7. International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (United Kingdom)
8. Heritage Foundation (United States)
9. Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) (United States)
10. Wilson Center, FKA Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (United States)

University of Pennsylvania 2020. Global Go To Think Tank Index Report.

12 Megatrends

- Climate Action and Sustainability
- Digitalization
- Inequality
- Demography;
- Urbanization and Smart Cities
- Health and Nutrition
- Green Economy
- Sustainable Finance
- Multipolar World Order and the Future of Multilateralism;
- Democracy and Governance Innovations
- Civilizational Developments: Diversity, Individualization and Loneliness, Gender Shift, and Identity Politics
- Migration

Climate Action and Sustainability

- A broadening and deepening of this trend in the next decade goes without saying.
- Awareness of climate change will continue to grow and spread quickly in almost all countries and regions.
- Emissions trading will expand and become a major incentive for companies to cut emissions.
- The pressure on political leaders to arrive at far-reaching global agreements under the auspices of the United Nations will grow, but negotiations between states at climate summits will remain difficult, mainly because of the diversity of structural challenges in countries and regions, and issues related to claims for financial compensation for losses attributed to climate change in the most vulnerable countries.

Green Economy

- Multinational companies will ride the trend and political leaders will present green economics as a viable alternative to growth-driven economic strategies.
- Fundamental opposition to green growth, however, will continue to shape discourses, especially in social science and among activists, and a compromise will have to be reached.

Sustainable Finance

- The process of mainstreaming sustainable finance will gain further traction in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agenda.
- We shall see increasing regulatory efforts to make capital markets work for sustainability transformations of industries.
- Sustainable finance will also make substantial contributions to stabilizing financial markets, though we shall see fluctuations and further differentiation of indicators related to market capitalization across sectors.
- Greenwashing will remain an issue, but consumers are more likely to see through and punish such practices.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Research project: Food4Future, FU Berlin & partners

- How can we ensure healthy and sufficient nutrition for future generations? Are salt tolerant plants, macro algae, crickets or jellyfish alternatives to traditional food sources? And how can we include urban spaces in food production chains?
- The joint project food4future (f4f), funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research within the funding line Agricultural Systems of the Future explores radical innovations to ensure sustainable and healthy food supply.
- In food4future, we conduct sociological and anthropological studies and focus on different extreme future scenarios. These help us identifying possible challenges of future food security and subsequently drive innovations.
- https://www.food4future.de/en/home

Schedule May 30. Flipped Class

In this class we discuss **Pillar 2. Economic growth and Circular bio-economy**
The UN Conference on Trade and Development defined circular economy as
"a market that gives incentives to reusing products, rather than scrapping them and then extracting new resources ". Bio-economy has roots in biological production, decarbonized economy, no longer relying on fossil sources, and the use renewable power energy. SDGs in this pillar include the following:

- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal8
- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal9
- Reduce inequalities https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal10
- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal12

Before May 30
Students have previously explored activities for this pillar in https://www.ucm.es/siim/sustainable-futures-activities
Activities for Pillar 2 are included in Section 1, Section 7, Section 8 and Section 11.

Before the class on **May 30**, students must explore activities in these sections, choose ONE of the activities, learn a bit about it (they can choose from a UN report, a video about a well-known activist, a book –fictional or not-, a cell-pone APP to learn about a particular Project that helps sustainability, etc. They do the activity individually or in groups. During the class on **May 30** students share their findings with classmates in an informal way (no need for formal presentations)

Schedule June 13 (AL). Flipped Class

In this class we discuss **Pillar 3. Climate change, life under water and life on land**
This pillar addresses SDG 13 which sets targets on SDGs 13,14 and 15:

- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (taking note of agreements made by the UNFCCC forum) https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal13
- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal14
- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal15

Before June 13
Students have previously explored activities for this pillar in https://www.ucm.es/siim/sustainable-futures-activities
Activities for Pillar 2 are included in Section 2, Section 3, Section 4 and Section 9.

Before the class on **June 13**, students must explore activities in these sections, choose ONE of the activities, learn a bit about it (they can choose from a UN report, a video about a well-known activist, a book –fictional or not-, a cell-pone APP to learn about a particular Project that helps sustainability, etc. They do the activity individually or in groups. During the class on **June 13** students share their findings with classmates in an informal way (no need for formal presentations)

After June 13

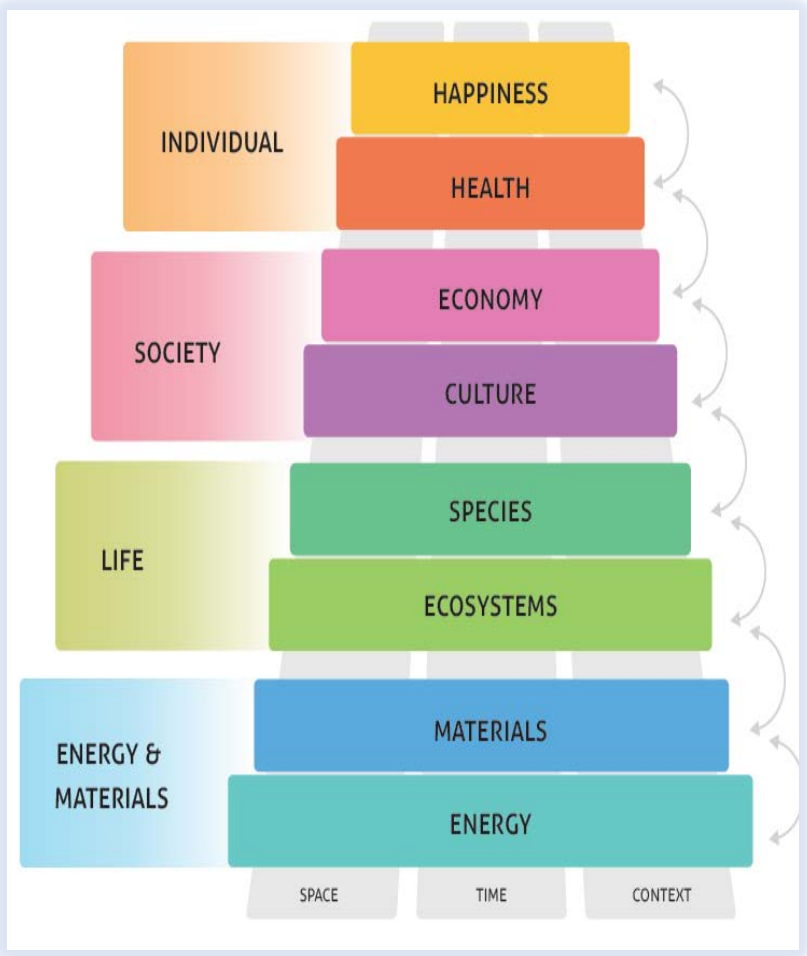
Q/A sessions with Prof. Kuhn & Prof. López-Varela

Students work together in groups to create their final project. This can take a multimodal format; in other words, it can be a poster/infographic, podcast, video.

Groups will include 2 students from Freie and 2 students from Madrid.

Prof. Kuhn & Prof. López-Varela will supervise 3 groups each. Groups should work on one SDG as explained in the next slide. Ideally different SDGs are covered by the 6 groups.

A bottom-up approach is crucial, starting with the physical/perceptual /material object level moving to the network where it functions, focusing on the relations within the system and unravelling dynamics between objects and system levels (distributed environment; intra and inter –semiotic- relations between things). Finally, the system level, allows for a sort of integrated configuration, regulating intensive interdisciplinary co-creation.



Final Project
Group work
SDG Implementation

- Student select one SDG and present key stakeholders, implementation strategies, progress and challenges with a case study, e.g. focusing on the role of a custodian agency, another stakeholder (e.g. NGO), a country/region, or a city for their presentation (infographic, podcast or video)
- Presentation of projects will take place **July 13, 4-7 pm in Berlin**. Students from Complutense will join online.

Nachhaltigkeit kommunizieren – San Francisco

Schwerpunkt Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Autor(en): Sarah Felgentreu, Lisa Zenke, Paula Wiede, Vanessa Czerwionka
Dozent: Dr. Berthold Kuhn, Wintersemester 19/20

1.) Energieversorgung in Gebäuden
seit 2004 Installiert die Stadt Solaranlagen auf öffentliche und private Gebäuden. Es wurden Finanzierungs- und Beratungshilfen etabliert, wie z.B. Go Solar SF und SF Energy Watch. Ab 2017 erließen sie das Solargesetz: jeder Wohnbau, der höchstens zehn Stockwerke hat, wird mit Solarpanels ausgestattet. Außerdem sollen Wohnbauten nach nachhaltigem Standard gebaut werden (LEED Gold oder Silber)

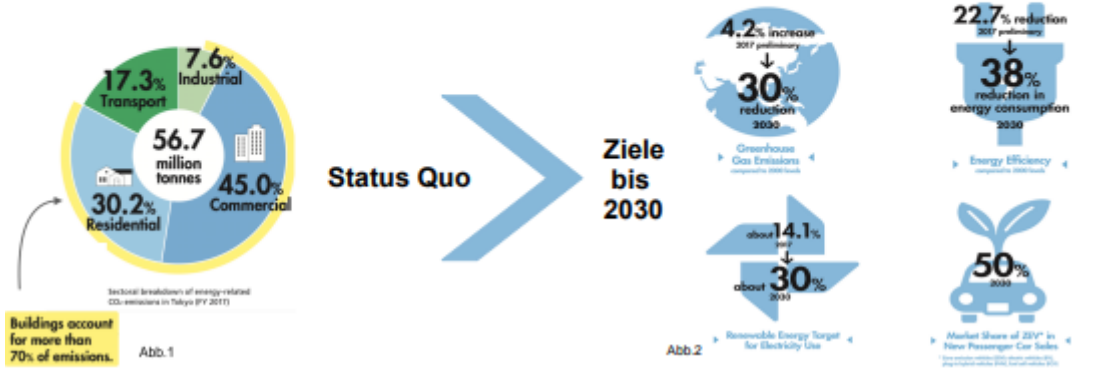
2.) Verkehrssektor
Um Emissionswerte im Verkehrssektor zu treffen, setzte sich die Regierung zum Ziel mindestens 50% der Fahrten außerhalb des eigenen Autos zurück zu legen. Folgende Teilbereiche sollen dies ermöglichen:
- Land Use Integration: Straßen mit Fahrradstreifen, Fußwege
- Congestion and Parking Prices
- Travel Choices and Information

3.) Wasseraufbereitung und Schutz
San Francisco grenzt östlich, nördlich und südlich an den pazifischen Ozean. Dadurch kann die Stadt gefährdet werden, wenn der Meeresspiegel ansteigt. Folgende Maßnahmen werden ergriffen:
- Urban Forest Projekt (Anpflanzen der Bäume in Parks und im Stadtgebiet
- Aufklärung und freiwilliges Programm zum Wassersparen

4.) Lebensmittel
San Francisco hat es außerdem geschafft Nachhaltigkeit nicht nur im öffentlichen, sondern auch im privaten Leben der Bürger zu integrieren, besonders was den Umgang mit Lebensmitteln betrifft. Seit den 1990ern fördert San Francisco eine regionale und nachhaltige Produktion von Lebensmitteln. Um in diesem Zusammenhang dafür zu sorgen, dass auch das Waste-Management nachhaltig erfolgt, hat die Stadt einige Maßnahmen ergriffen, die sich schon erfolgreich in der Umsetzung befinden:
- „pay-as-you-throw-system"
- Styropor-Verbot
- Verbot von nicht-kompostierbaren Einweg-Plastiktüten

Klimapolitik in Tokyo

Gegenwart und Zukunftsperspektiven



Vivien Schnauß *Xiaoshuang Yang*
Dominik Cramer *Anika Henkemeier*

Tokyo ist mit 38,5 Mio. Einwohnern (demographia.com, April 2019) eine der bevölkerungsreichsten Städte der Welt sowie einer der größten Ballungsräume Asiens. Aus klimapolitischer Perspektive bringt dies eine Vielzahl an Herausforderungen mit sich. Das Metropolitan Government von Tokyo veröffentlichte im September 2019 den Bericht „Creating a Sustainable City: Toyko's Environmental Policy".

Die darin enthaltene Abb. 1 zeigt den Gesamtausstoß der energiebezogenen CO_2-Emissionen Tokyos im Jahr 2017 von 56,7 Mio. t. Im Vergleich dazu emittierte Berlin bei einer Einwohnerzahl von ca. 3,75 Mio. Einwohnern (Amt für Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg 2019) im Jahr 2017 ca. 19,1 Mio. t (dpa 18.12.2019) CO_2.

Dem Diagramm in Abb.1 lässt sich entnehmen, dass Gebäude insgesamt für den Großteil der CO_2 Emissionen von Tokyo verantwortlich sind. Das Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) hat deshalb drei den Gebäudesektor betreffende Emissions-Reduktions-Programme aufgestellt, um die Reduktionsziele bis 2030 (Abb.2) zu erreichen. Dem Bericht zufolge beziehen sich die Programme sowohl auf Neubauten und als auch auf existierende Anlagen.

Ab 2002 mussten große Anlagen im Rahmen des „Carbon Reduction Reporting Program" ihre Emissionen veröffentlichen. 2010 wurde dieses durch das „Tokyo Cap- and Trade Program" abgelöst, welches die Verfolgung individuell vorgegebener Reduktionsziele vorschreibt. Wird ein Reduktionsziel erreicht, können die übrigen Verschmutzungsrechte verkauft werden. Andernfalls müssen weitere zugekauft werden. Für kleine und mittlere Anlagen startete 2010 ebenfalls ein „Carbon Reduction Reporting Program", das aber vor allem auf Anreize für Betreiber setzt, den Energieverbrauch und Emissionsausstoß ihrer Anlagen freiwillig zu senken.

Für Neubauten galt ab 2002 das „Green Building Program", das mehrfach ausgeweitet wurde. Grundsätzlich müssen Bauherren größerer Neubauten einen Umweltplan vorlegen, auf Grundlage dessen Energieverbrauch, Ressourcenverbrauch, Beeinträchtigung der umgebenden Natur und Linderung von Wärmeinseleffekten geprüft werden.

poster examples of ABV Course on Climate Action in Cities, FU Berlin, winter term 2019/2020

- **July 4. Online Introduction** planpolitik
- **July 8-11 . Face-to-Face Interaction@Freie U.**

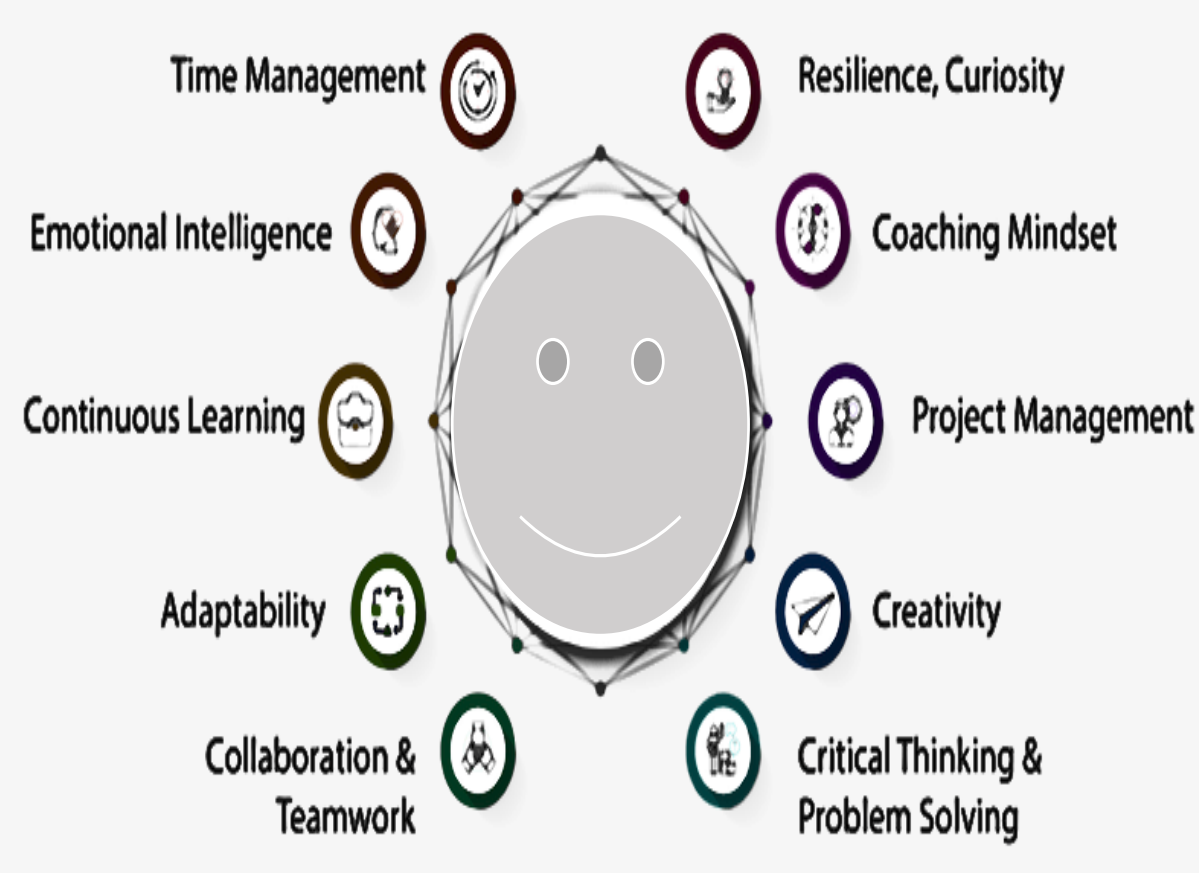
Participant students from Freie Universität and from Complutense Madrid meet face-to-face to play the game "**Global Solutions**"
https://www.planpolitik.de/english/

This **simulation game** addresses the complexities and interconnectedness of many of the current global challenges.

During the simulation game participants will identify the disparate interests of different stakeholders and the potential need for trade-offs.

They will recognize collaboration as an important element in finding and working towards solutions.

Soft skills to be learnt in the process include **>>>>**

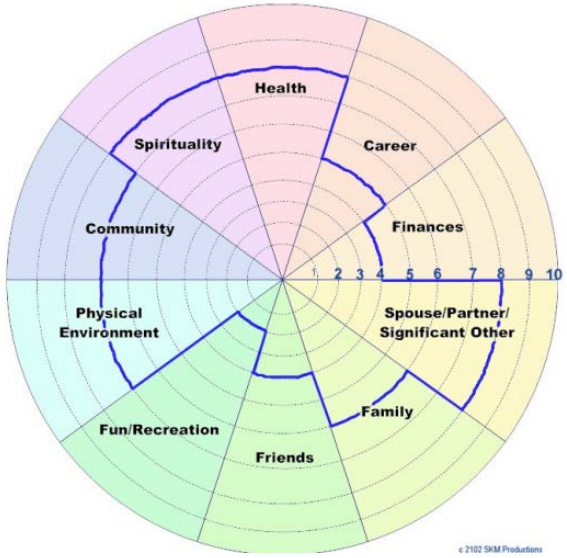


Example for final poster/infographic (in German). More instructions to follow

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1y9rGrzkwq5h_LakjpzX_1St7MeKFOn82FPiNtIjsYTE/edit?pli=1#slide=id.g125c2135492_10_0

Objectives:

- ✓ Explore communication behavior in a group and to get to know each other.
- ✓ Promote self-awareness, conveying individual experiences, skills, personality and so on, to the group.
- ✓ Bring awareness to areas in need of improvement.
- ✓ Share individual motivations/priorities > according to the wheel of life>>>>



- Give 3 to 5 adjectives to describe yourself?
- What would you really love to do? What makes you happy?
- Make a list of personal skills you have.
- Have you participated in non-formal volunteering activities?
- Ambition: Where do you see yourself in 5 years?
- Values: what do you bring to the group? Demonstrate what your values are: your enthusiasm, your personal qualities (are you driven or willing to learn...?)
- Think about activities that you have done and try to list transferable (soft) skills you have gained.

How can You contribute to the SDG you have selected in your project?

Vision	Skills	Incentives	Resources	Action Plan	= Change
[redacted]	Skills	Incentives	Resources	Action Plan	= Confusion
Vision	[redacted]	Incentives	Resources	Action Plan	= Anxiety
Vision	Skills	[redacted]	Resources	Action Plan	= Resistance
Vision	Skills	Incentives	[redacted]	Action Plan	= Frustration
Vision	Skills	Incentives	Resources	[redacted]	= False Starts