

# Sustainable Development Goals

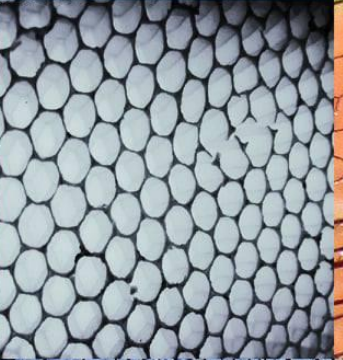
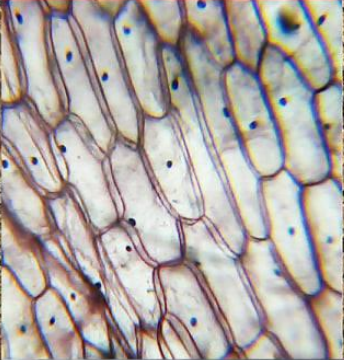
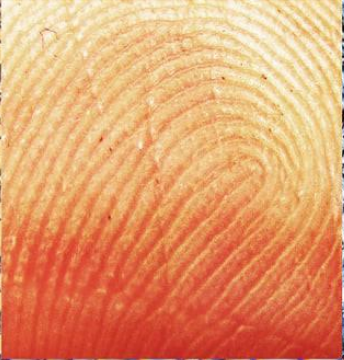
*Global Response to Global Crisis*

*through Local and National Action*

A programme of:

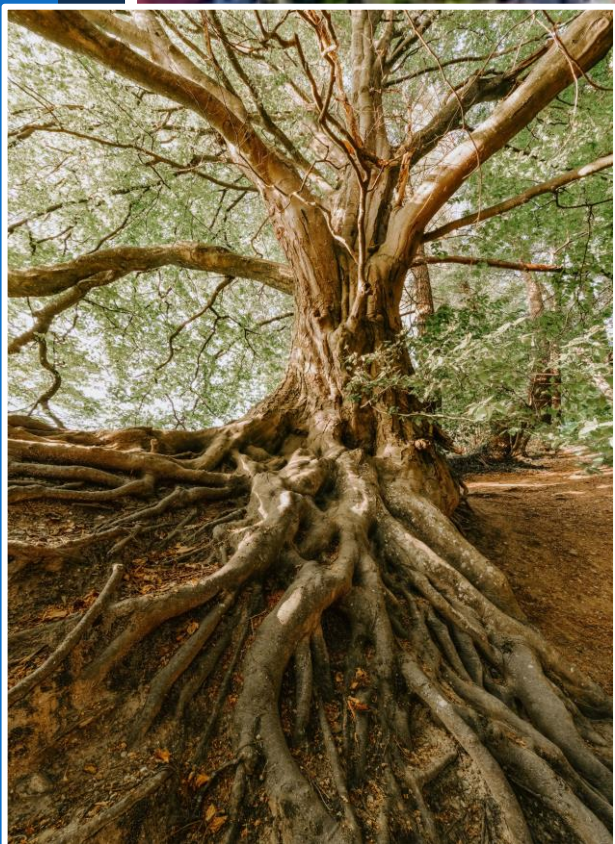
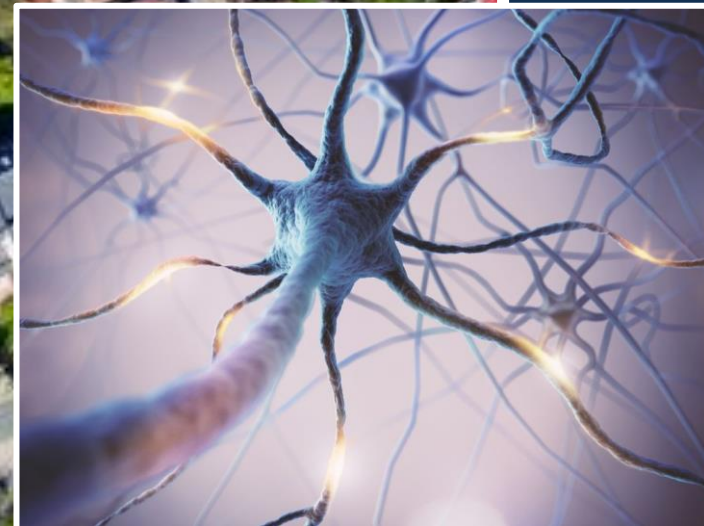


Justice  
Coalition of  
Religious









# Global Reality:

What we see in the world today

# Poverty:

- In 2021, it was calculated that
  - More than 698 million people (9% of the world population) are living in extreme poverty (less than \$1.90 USD per day).
  - More than 1 in 5 people are living on less than \$3.20 per day.
  - More than 2 in 5 people are living on less than \$5.50 per day.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the number of people living in extreme poverty increased by 50 million due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting global economic recession.
- It is estimated that the number of persons living in extreme poverty decreased in 2021, but that the number is still 8 million more people than were living in extreme poverty in 2019.

# Inequality:

- In 2022, the world's 10 richest men possess 6 times more monetary wealth than the poorest 40% of the population (3.1 billion people).
- The poorest half of the world's population holds just 2% of the world's monetary wealth. The richest 10% of the world holds 76% of the world's monetary wealth.
- In 2021, migrant and native-born workers in high-income countries privately sent \$589 billion USD to family and friends in low- and middle-income countries. This amount is more than three times the total amount sent by the governments of high-income countries as development aid.
- In the highest-income countries of the world, 70% of the population has been vaccinated against COVID-19. In low-income countries, less than 15% of the population has been vaccinated.



# Environmental Destruction:

- Of the 8,300 known animal species, 8% are extinct and 22% are at risk of extinction.
- 20% of the world's coral reefs have been effectively destroyed and show no prospects for recovery; 24% of the remaining reefs are under imminent risk of collapse through human pressures.
- An average of 24 million people are displaced annually as a direct result of sudden environmental disasters (e.g. earthquakes, floods, landslides, fires). The number displaced by slow-onset disasters (e.g. drought and sea-level rise) is unknown.
- 70% of global expenditures on energy supply in 2018 was related to fossil fuels rather than renewable energy sources.

# Violence:

- At the end of 2021, an estimated 26 million people were refugees. It is estimated that this number may increase by 7 million additional refugees as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022.
- In 2020, 9.8 million people were displaced within their own countries by conflict.
- The volume of the international weapons trade has grown steadily since 2003, to reach its highest level since the end of the Cold War.
- It is calculated that 30% of women over the age of 15 years have suffered physical or sexual violence at some point in their lives.
- Between 2000 and 2017, organized crime and gang activity has caused an average of 65,000 assassinations per year.



## The big picture:

The main social and environmental trends of the past few decades are unsustainable.

If left unchecked, they will lead to the collapse of global society.

# A reflection exercise...





# The response of the UN:

- In 2015, the UN organized all the governments of the world to agree on a global response to the social, environmental, and economic crises that we are facing.
- The plan, known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was **adopted by every government** and every UN agency. It will guide the work of the entire system of the UN from 2015-2030.
- The SDGs are the global crisis plan: the agreed, fair and green way out of the social and environmental messes that humanity has created over the past half century.
- The SDGs aim for a world where all humans can live well while protecting and respecting the needs of the planet we share. They represent the largest global action plan by governments who claim to strive for this end.

# SDGs: Cross-cutting & Multi-dimensional

The 17 SDGs cover five critical dimensions, also known as the 5 “P”s:

- People (1-7)
- Prosperity (8-11)
- Planet (12-14)
- Peace (16)
- Partnerships(17)

# People: 1-7

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



**4** QUALITY EDUCATION



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

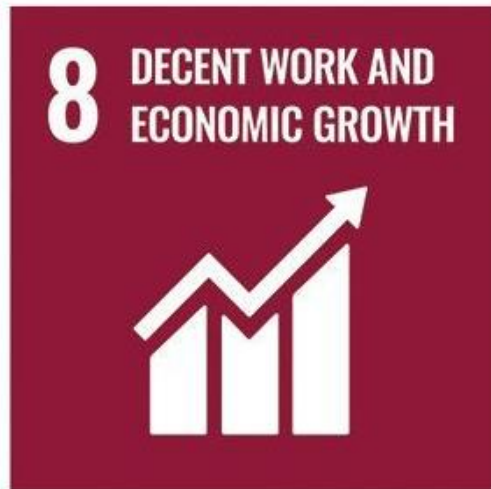


**7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

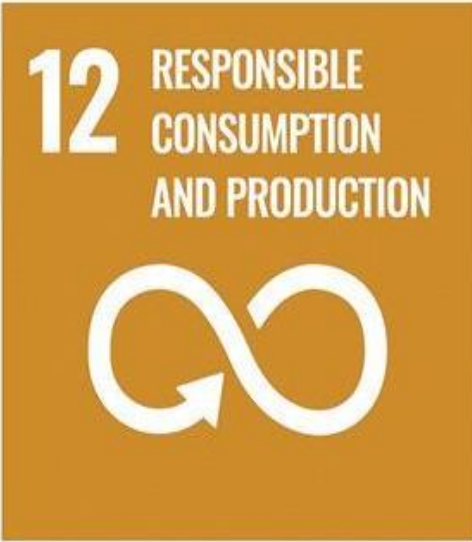




# Prosperity: 8-11



# Planet: 12-15



# Peace & Partnerships: 16-17

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



# The Process

# Design Principles of the SDGs

- **Conclusiveness** – Zero poverty, hunger, preventable child deaths, gender discrimination & violence, etc.
- **Comprehensiveness** – goals address economic, environmental, and social dimensions of development under a single agenda
- **Universality** – Applicable to all countries with emphasis on responsibilities of ‘developed’ countries
- **Inclusiveness** – Clear focus on ‘leaving no one behind’ and reaching the furthest behind first
- **Interconnection** – targets for each goal address overlapping lines of causality and relationship with other goals, recognizing that all the goals are mutually reinforcing and interdependent
- **Distinction between development and growth** – acknowledgement of environmental constraints to spread of existing models that conflate development with increased economic production & consumption

# Implementation Principles of the SDGs:

- **Peacebuilding** – recognition of conflict resolution and peacebuilding as enablers of healthy environments, societies, and economies
- **Resourcing** – holistic approach to international financing of ODS
  - ❑ Sustainable economic development in each country to help meet its own financial resource requirements
  - ❑ Support from UN agencies
  - ❑ Stronger focus on international resource flows: official development assistance (ODA), government support, technology transfer and trade
  - ❑ Support from private sector
- **Measurability** – Clear emphasis on monitoring and evaluation using high-quality, up-to-date, and reliable data
- **Accountability & Transparency** – routine Voluntary National Reviews including reports from civil society
- **Participation** – every sector of society plays a role in achieving the ODS and monitoring governments' investments and progress toward them

# Who will achieve the SDGs?

**All of us!**

- Governments
- UN agencies
- Academic institutions
- Private companies
- Civil society: all people of good will, including women and men Religious and other faith leaders
- Labour unions
- Children and youth
- Indigenous Peoples
- Media

# How can Religious help achieve the SDGs?

- Analyse our mission and activities with respect to the SDG framework
- Identify the SDG that are most closely related to our work
- Identify the ministries/departments in our national and state governments that are responsible for implementing the SDG



# How can Religious help achieve the SDGs?

- Identify the policies and services that our government-and our own congregations- allocate to addressing these SDGs
- Use some of the same monitoring indicators used by our governments to measure both our government's progress toward the SDGs our communities and our contribution
- Share our stories of service, and of the unmet needs of those we serve, in order to hold our government accountable to their SDGs commitments and to offer our advice in helping them fulfill them

# **A reflection:**

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- **What echoes of the gospels do you hear in the SDGs?**
- **What echoes of your charism do you hear in the SDGs?**
- **On which of the SDGs do you work most directly through your ministry?**

# Final thought...



Our vision for our world and Church is like a vision of the horizon.

The walk toward the horizon is long and ambitious. To undertake this journey is to adopt the position of permanent pilgrimage. It is to participate in the infinity of evolution and incarnation of the Divine.

Still, let us orient ourselves toward that horizon and begin to walk together. We Will not arrive tomorrow, but, when tomorrow comes, we will be in a new place.

The pattern in our global tapestry will be a more perfect reflection of the image of God.

