

Workshop

Development of a localized SDG Framework for Rural Development

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Introduction



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Gian Wieck
Systems Modeller



Kaveh Dianati
Systems Modeller

Introduction Round

- What is your occupation?
- What sparks your interest on SDG regions?
- What goal for sustainable development is important to you?

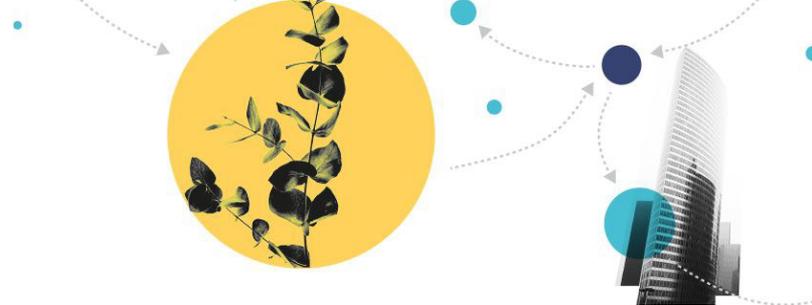


Workshop Goal

Identification of understandable and manageable SDG targets & indicators to evaluate sustainable rural development



Agenda



DAY 1

13:15 - 14:00 Introduction & Exploration of the SDG Framework

14:00 - 15:30 Group Work: Localizing the SDGs

- Getting to know the group & the SDGs
- Adaptation of SDG targets to rural areas

DAY 2

12:30 - 12:50 Systems Thinking for Policy Design within the SDGs

12:50 - 14:20 Group Work: Localizing the SDGs

- Prioritization of targets & identification of indicators
- Presentation of group results

1. Introduction

Localizing Sustainable Development Goals

Our Work



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We provide **integrated planning** services to support decision-makers in understanding *complex situations* and making better, more *sustainable decisions*.

All our work follows a **systems approach** to identify causal explanations, see the larger picture and develop systemic theories of change.

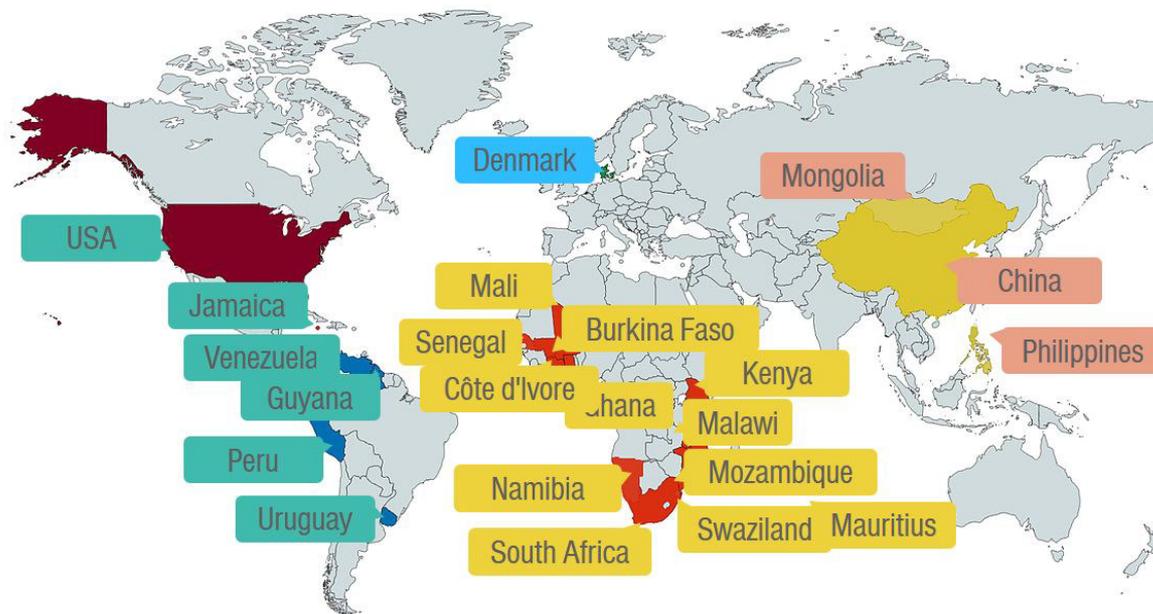


Our Work

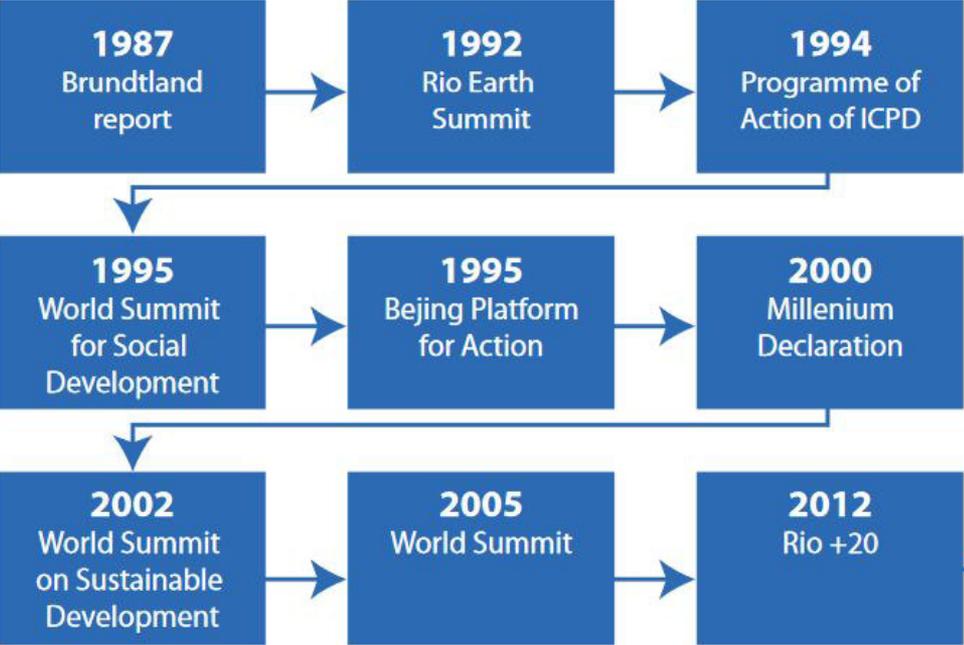


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We envision a world in which decision makers use a **holistic approach** to bring about a **sustainable, equitable, and peaceful global society**.



History



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Agenda 2030 is a “*plan of action for people, planet and prosperity*”.

- Defines **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, which set out quantitative objectives across the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development — all to be achieved by 2030.
- The goals shall be implemented by “all countries and all stakeholders, acting in **collaborative partnership.**”

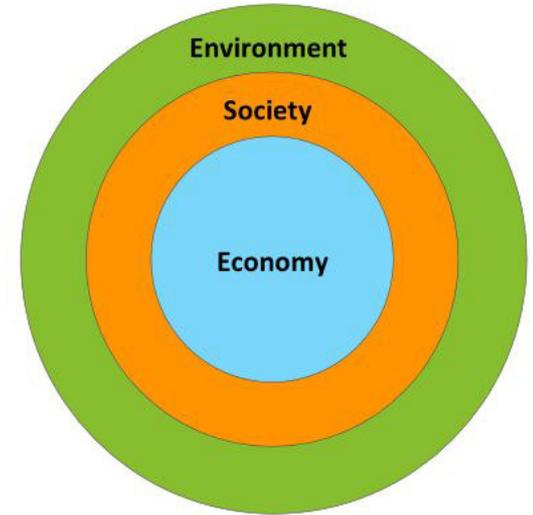


Possibility that humans and other life will flourish on the Earth forever
(Ehrenfeld, 2008)

Development is a process towards realizing fundamental human values
(Cypher and Dietz, 2004)

Sustainable Development

“Development which meets the needs of the current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”
(Brundtland report, 1987)



Challenge: Achieve a balance between economic growth, environmental sustainability and social inclusion.

Overview of the SDGs



1 NO POVERTY



736 million people still live in extreme poverty.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



57 million primary-aged children remain out of school, more than half of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

2 ZERO HUNGER



The number of undernourished people reached **821 million** in 2017.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



35% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



At least **400 million** people have no basic healthcare, and 40 percent lack social protection.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Water stress affects more than **2 billion** people, with this figure projected to increase.

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



One out of 10 people still lacks electricity, and most live in rural areas of the developing world.
(More than half are in sub-Saharan Africa)

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



In 2016, **22%** of global income was received by the **top 1%** *(compared with 10% of income for the bottom 50%)*.

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Overall, **2 billion** workers were in informal employment in 2016, accounting for **61%** of the world's workforce.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



828 million people are estimated to live in slums, and the number is rising.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



In developing countries, barely **30%** of agricultural products undergo industrial processing *(compared to 98% high-income countries)*.

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



1.3 billion tonnes of food is wasted yearly, while the sector accounts for **22%** of global greenhouse gas emissions *(largely due to land conversion)*.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



To limit warming to 1.5C, global net CO2 emissions must drop by **45%** between 2010 and 2030, and reach **net zero** around 2050.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



By the end of 2017, **68.5 million** people had been forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence or human rights violations.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



As much as **40%** of the ocean is heavily affected by pollution, depleted fisheries, loss of coastal habitats and other human activities.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) says achieving SDGs will require up to **\$7 trillion** in annual investment.

15 LIFE ON LAND



Forests are home to more than **80%** of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects.

Sustainable Development Goals

Common Critiques

- Do not define who and how
- Remain non-committal
- Provide no concrete guidelines and tools
- Do not account for regional context and local diversity



**Need for structures, processes
& tools to localize global goals
and develop effective strategies
for implementation**

2. Group Work: Localizing the SDGs

Goal

Identification of understandable and manageable SDG targets & indicators to evaluate sustainable rural development

- Derive relevant and important goals from the SDGs to assess the sustainability of a rural region and account for the rural context
- Selection criteria:
 - **Significance:** How does the SDG reflect issues that exists in rural regions?
 - **Influence:** How do activities in rural regions contribute to the achievement of the SDG?

Process

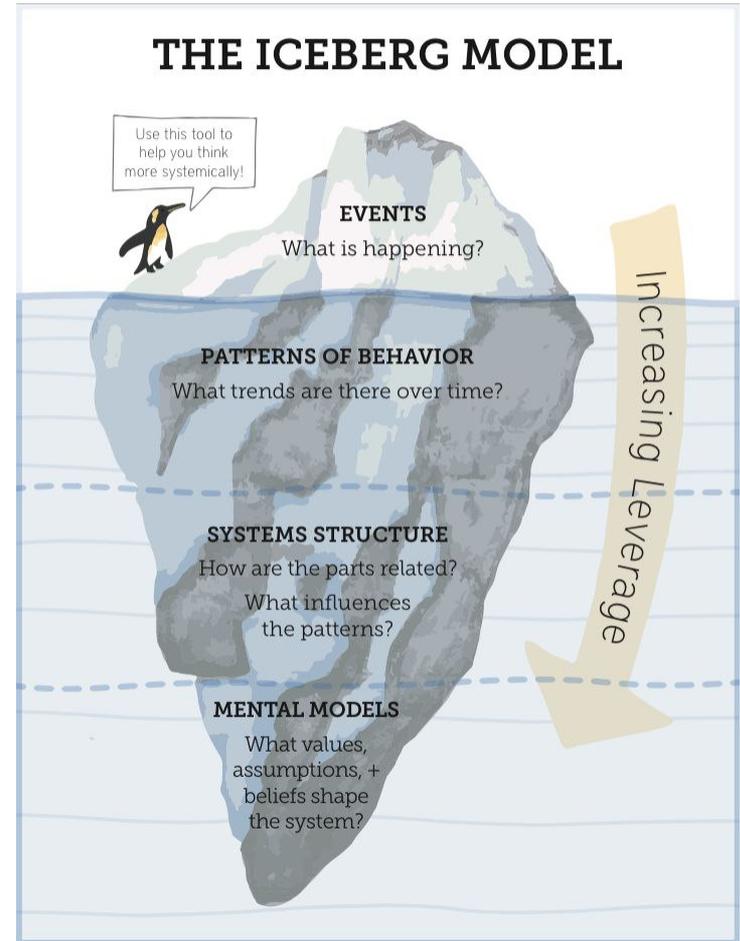


4. Systems Thinking

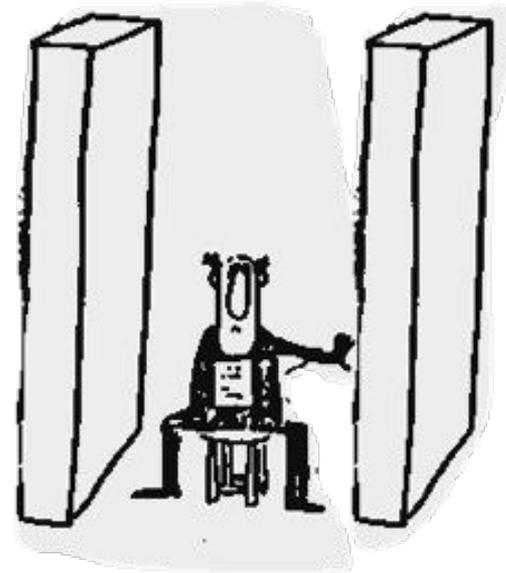
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What is Systems Thinking?

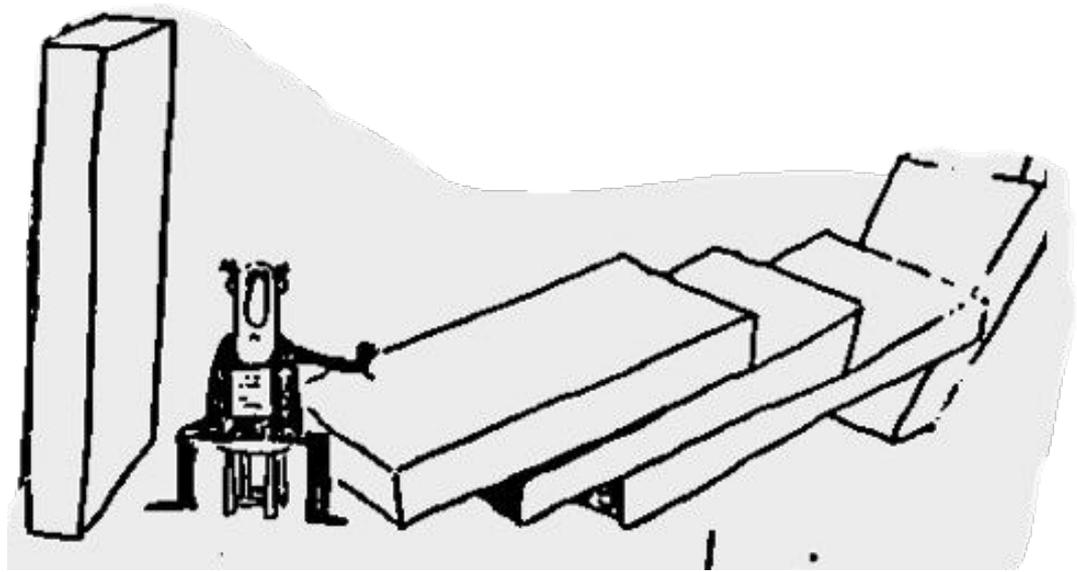
- Systems thinking is a sensitivity to the **circular nature** of the world
- An awareness of the role of **structure** in creating the conditions we face
- Explains problems as a result of system's **internal dynamics rather than external shocks**

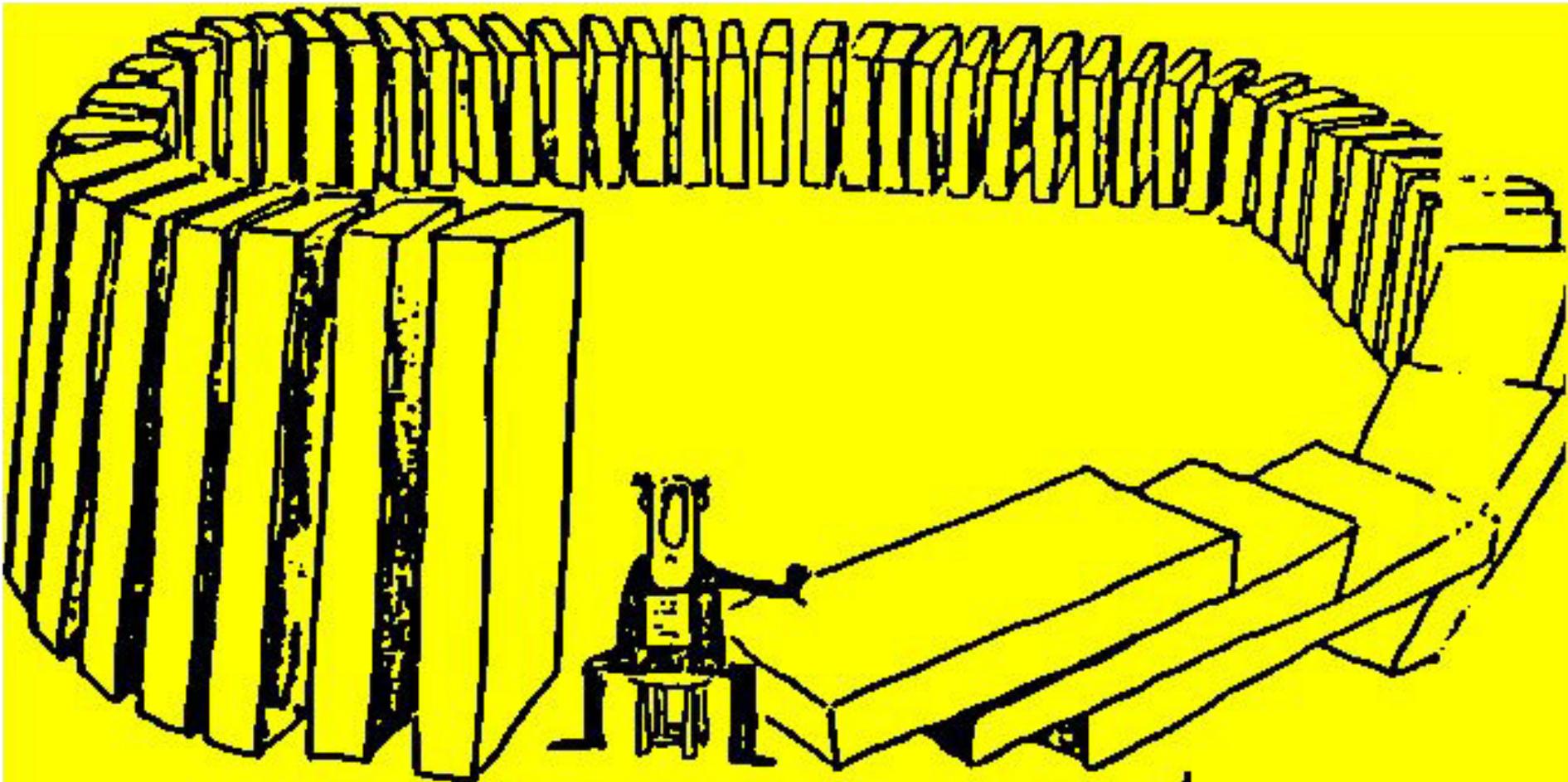


Why Systems Thinking?



Why Systems Thinking?





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Why Systems Thinking?

“The **interlinkages** and **integrated nature** of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized.” (UN - Agenda 2030, p. 2)

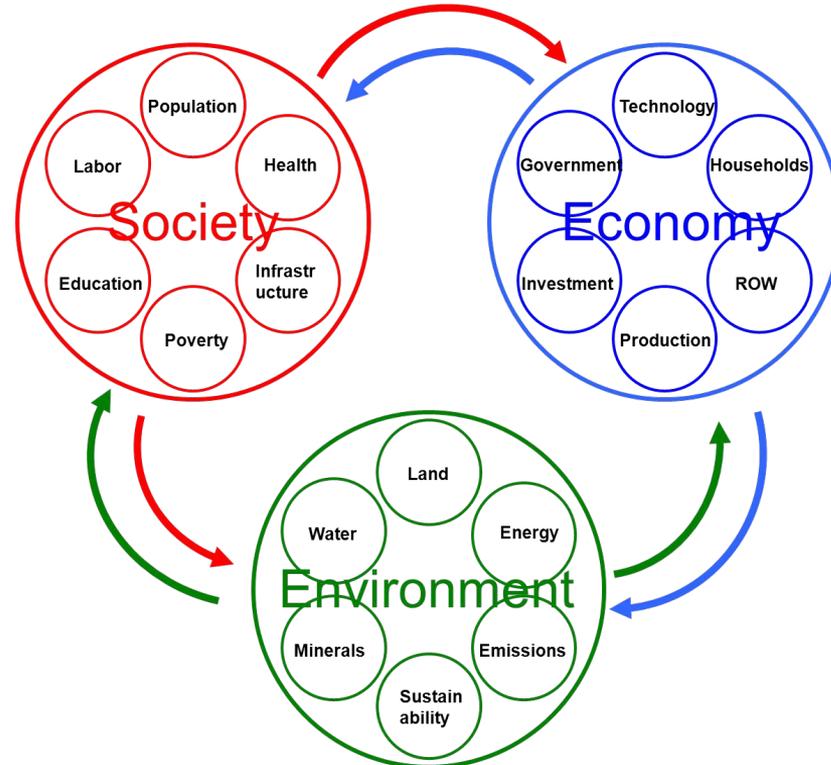
“The challenges and commitments identified [...] are interrelated and call for **integrated solutions**”

-> Agenda 2030 - Guiding Principle (A/RES/70/1)

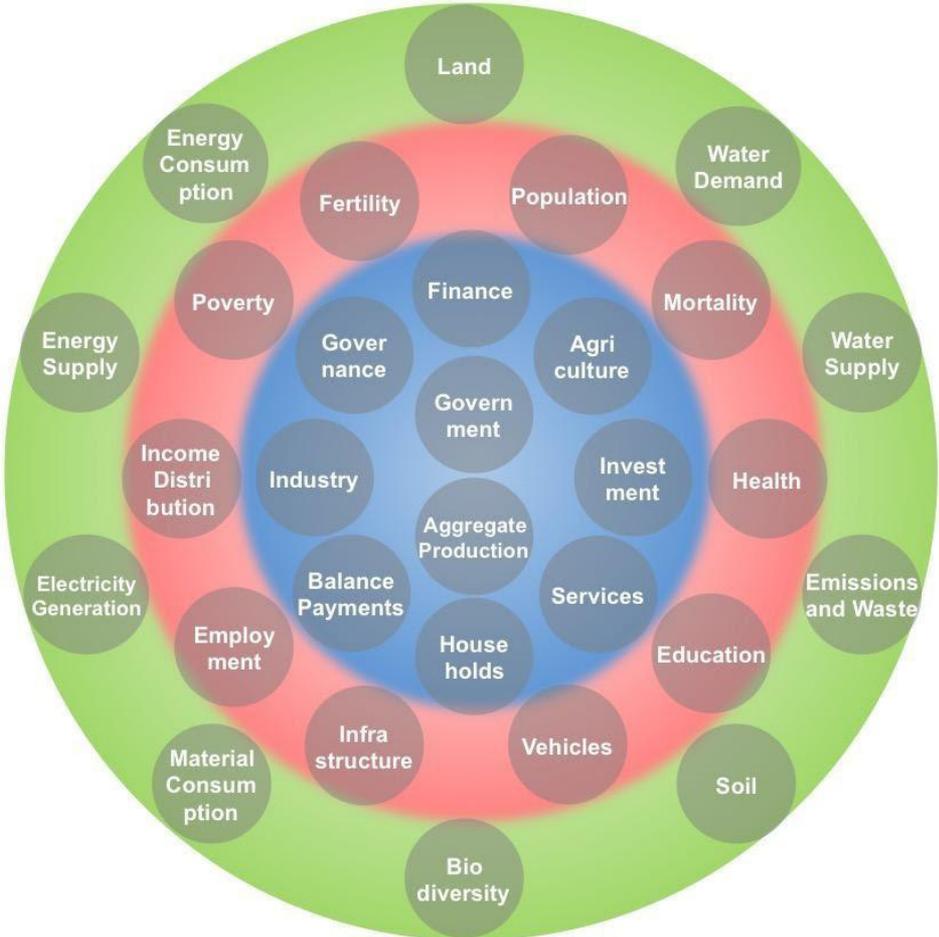
The iSDG Model

By the Millennium Institute

- Tool for national **planning** towards achieving SDGS
- Based on **real-world causal relations**, not just theory
- Three sectors:
 - Economy
 - Society
 - Environment



iSDG Sectors

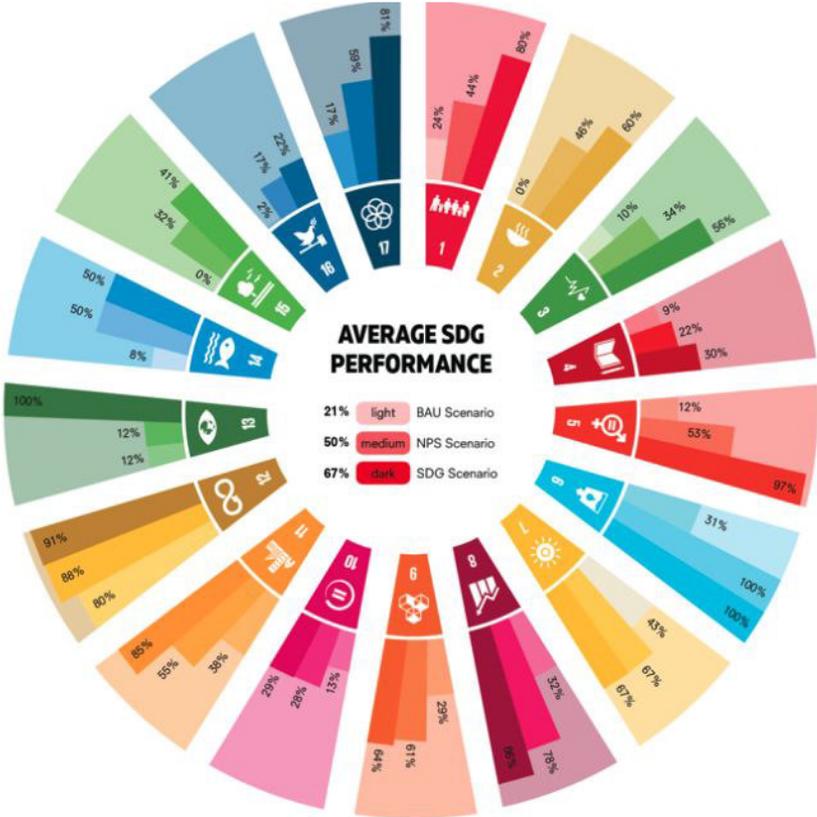


iSDG-Côte d'Ivoire

Three scenarios:

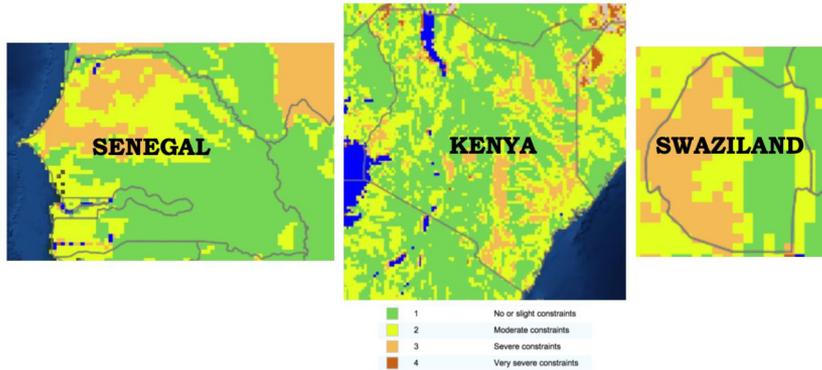
- Business-As-Usual (BAU; light)
- National Prospective Study (NPS; medium)
- Sustainable Development (SDG; dark)

SDG Wheel: Progress on the Goals in a Snapshot

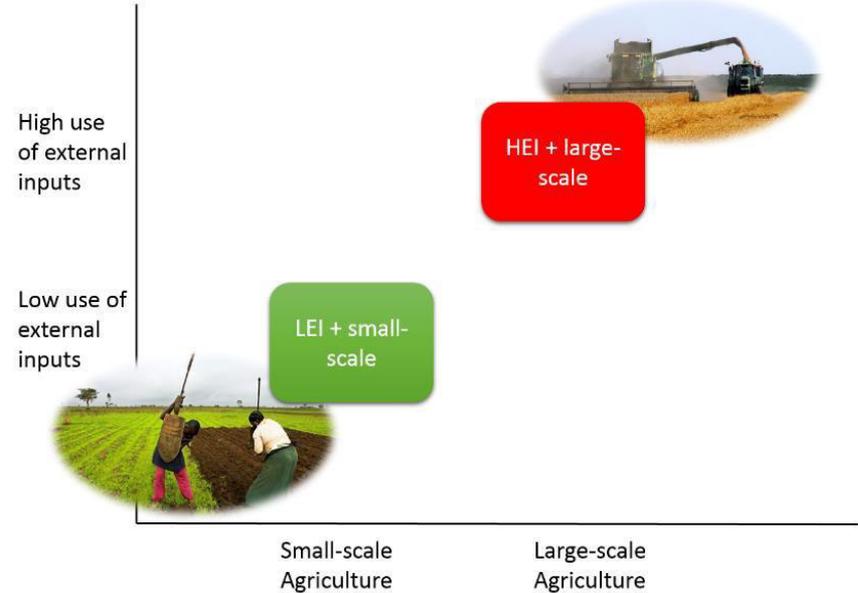


Changing Course in Global Agriculture (CCGA) Project

Three countries:

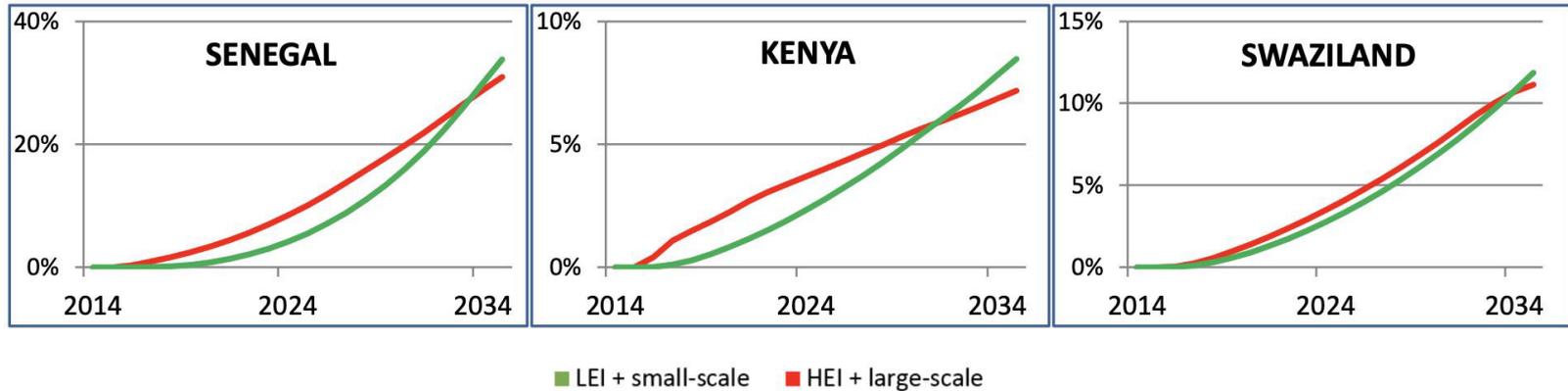


Two agricultural paradigms:



Changing Course in Global Agriculture (CCGA) Project

Crops production under two scenarios



Green strategy: 'worse-before-better' behaviour pattern

Key Takeaway

Systems thinking is important in order to avoid **unintended consequences** of decisions.

Which often happen in **a place and time far away** from the decision point.

It can also help us maximise **positive synergies** and optimize the use of resources.

SDGs are connected via many **feedback loops**. Therefore, systems thinking is essential in planning for them.