

Design Thinking for SDGs

Session 2:

Leaving no one behind: What does it mean in the global, national and local context?

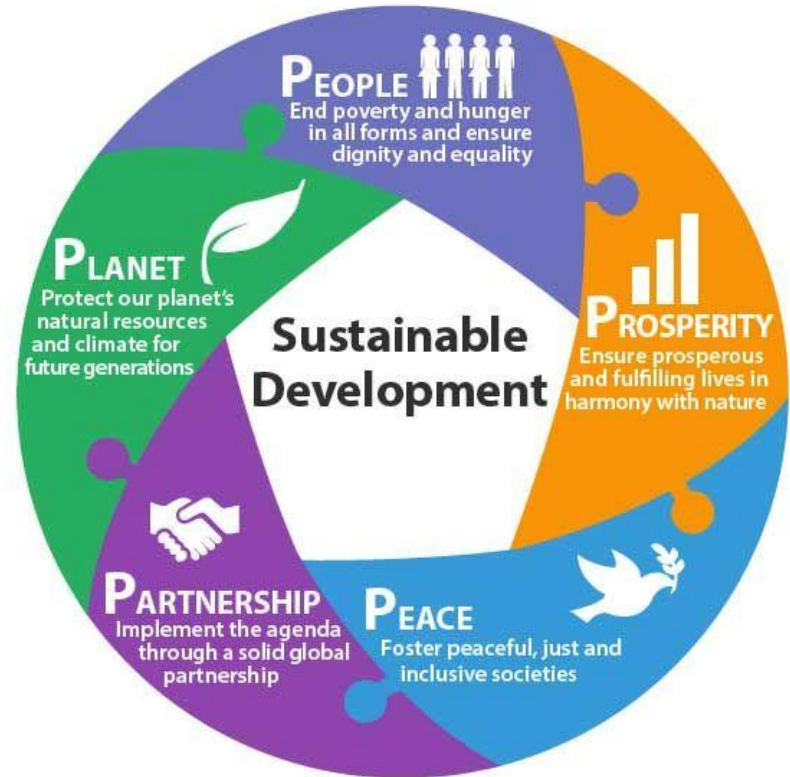
Wednesday August 12, 2020

Prof Seme Yoon



Today's agenda

- 1) DT Step 3: Ideate
 - Find a right solution
- 2) DT Reminder: “Leaving no one behind”
 - 15 min lecture
 - 15 min comments



Human Development Report 2019



Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today:
Inequalities in human development in the 21st century



Human Development Report 2019



Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today:
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PRESS RELEASE

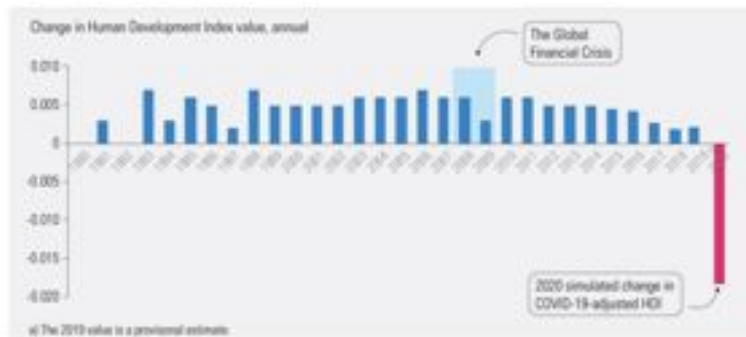


COVID-19: Human development on course to decline this year for the first time since 1990

Concerted action with a focus on equity could still limit the impacts of this unprecedented crisis: closing the digital divide would reduce by more than two-thirds the number of children currently not learning because of school closures.

New York, 20 May 2020 – Global human development – which can be measured as a combination of the world’s education, health and living standards – could decline this year for the first time since the concept was introduced in 1990, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) warned today.

“The world has seen many crises over the past 30 years, including the Global Financial Crisis of 2007-09. Each has hit human development hard but, overall, development gains accrued globally year-on-year,” said UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner. “COVID-19 – with its triple hit to health, education, and income – may change this trend.”



2010 Human Development Report

"Human development is the expansion of people's freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives; to advance other goals they have reason to value; and to engage actively in shaping development equitably and sustainably on a shared planet. People are both the beneficiaries and drivers of human development, as individuals and in groups.

**What are some
sources of
inequality,
resulting in left
behind groups?**



GSDR 2019

Global Sustainable Development Report 2019

The Future is Now: Science for Achieving Sustainable Development

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/gsdr2019>

Table 1-1

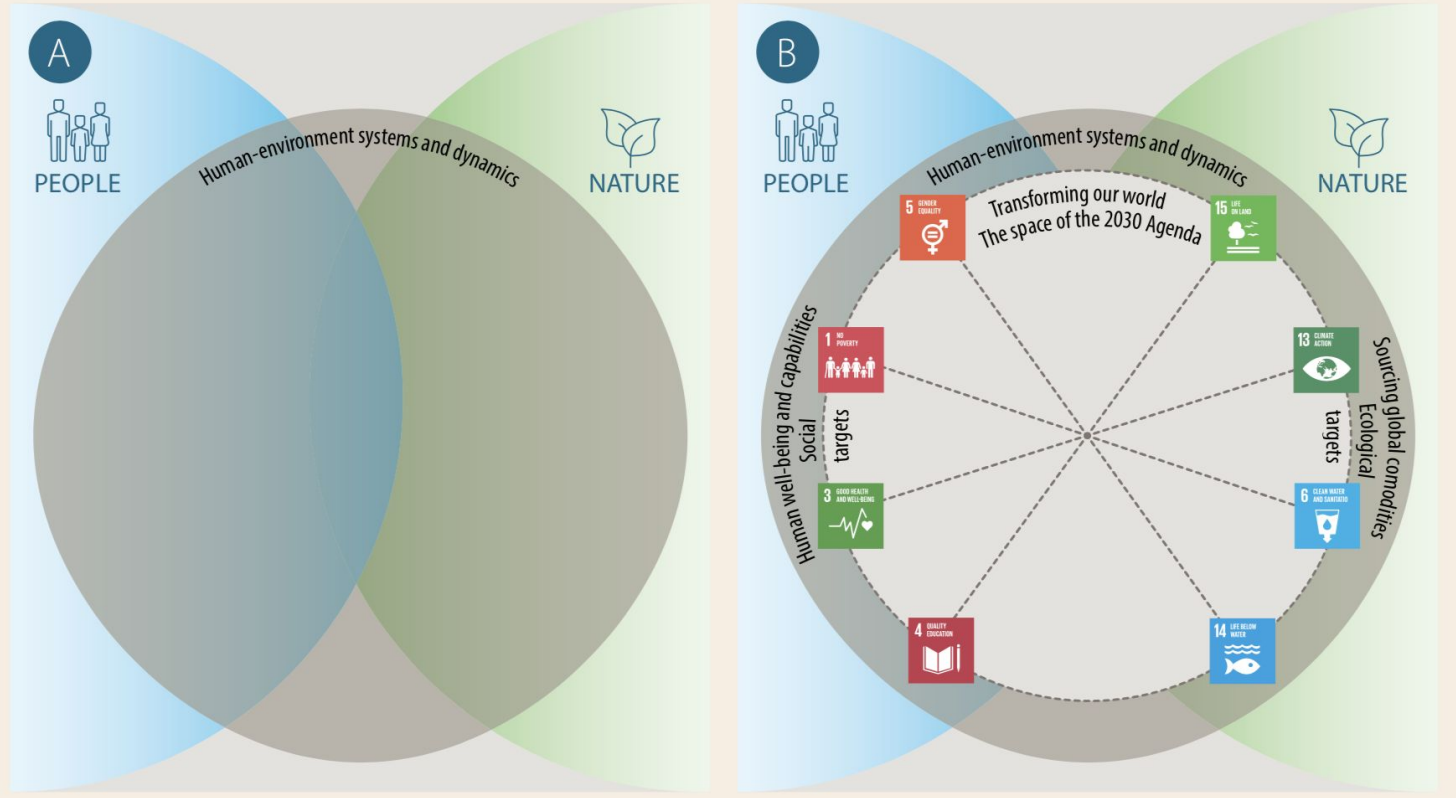
Projected distance from reaching selected targets by 2030 (at current trends)

GOAL	WITHIN 5%	5-10%	>10%	NEGATIVE LONG-TERM TREND
 Goal 1		1.1. Eradicating extreme poverty	1.3. Social protection for all	
 Goal 2		2.1. Ending hunger (undernourishment)	2.2. Ending malnutrition (stunting) 2.5. Maintaining genetic diversity 2.a. Investment in agriculture*	2.2. Ending malnutrition (over weight)
 Goal 3	3.2. Under-5 mortality 3.2. Neonatal mortality		3.1. Maternal mortality 3.4. Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases	
 Goal 4	4.1 Enrolment in primary education	4.6 Literacy among youth and adults	4.2. Early childhood development 4.1 Enrolment in secondary education 4.3 Enrolment in tertiary education	
 Goal 5			5.5. Women political participation	
 Goal 6		6.2. Access to safe sanitation (open defecation practices)	6.1. Access to safely managed drinking water 6.2. Access to safely managed sanitation services	
 Goal 7		7.1. Access to electricity	7.2. Share of renewable energy* 7.3. Energy intensity	
 Goal 8			8.7. Use of child labour	
 Goal 9		9.5. Enhancing scientific research (R&D expenditure)	9.5. Enhancing scientific research (number of researchers)	
 Goal 10			10. c. Remittance costs	Inequality in income*
 Goal 11			11.1. Urban population living in slums*	
 Goal 12				12.2. Absolute material footprint, and DMC*
 Goal 13				Global GHG emissions relative to Paris targets*
 Goal 14				14.1. Continued deterioration of coastal waters* 14.4. Overfishing*
 Goal 15				15.5. Biodiversity loss* 15.7. Wildlife poaching and trafficking*
 Goal 16			16.9 Universal birth registration **	

Reaching SDG targets by 2030

Box 1-8

The Global Sustainable Development Framework for knowledge-based transformations towards sustainable development



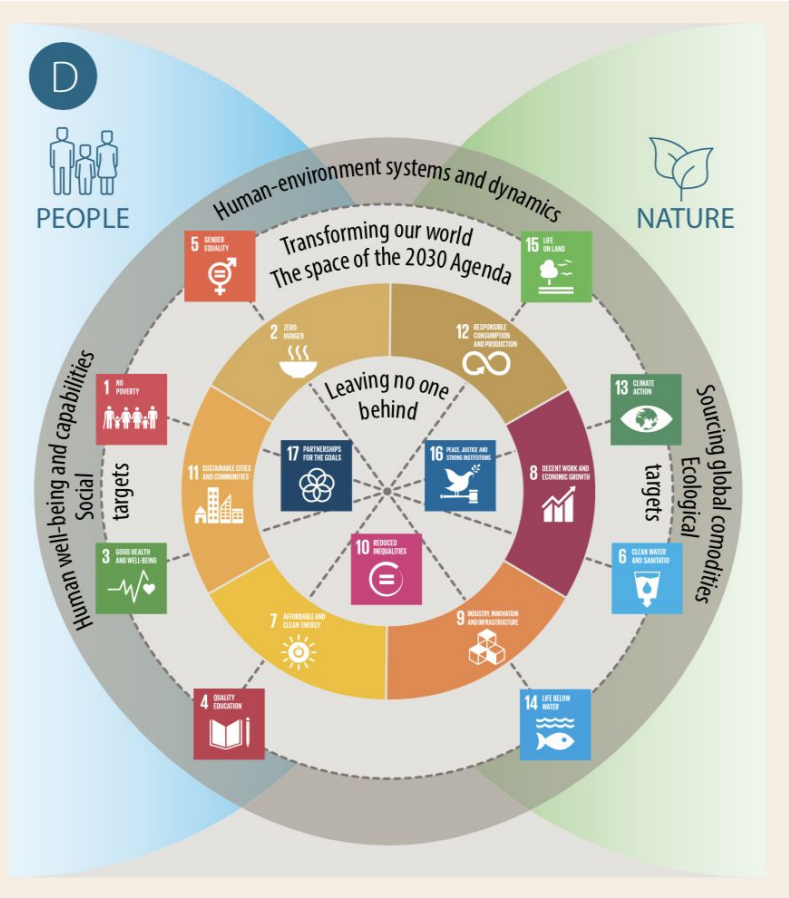
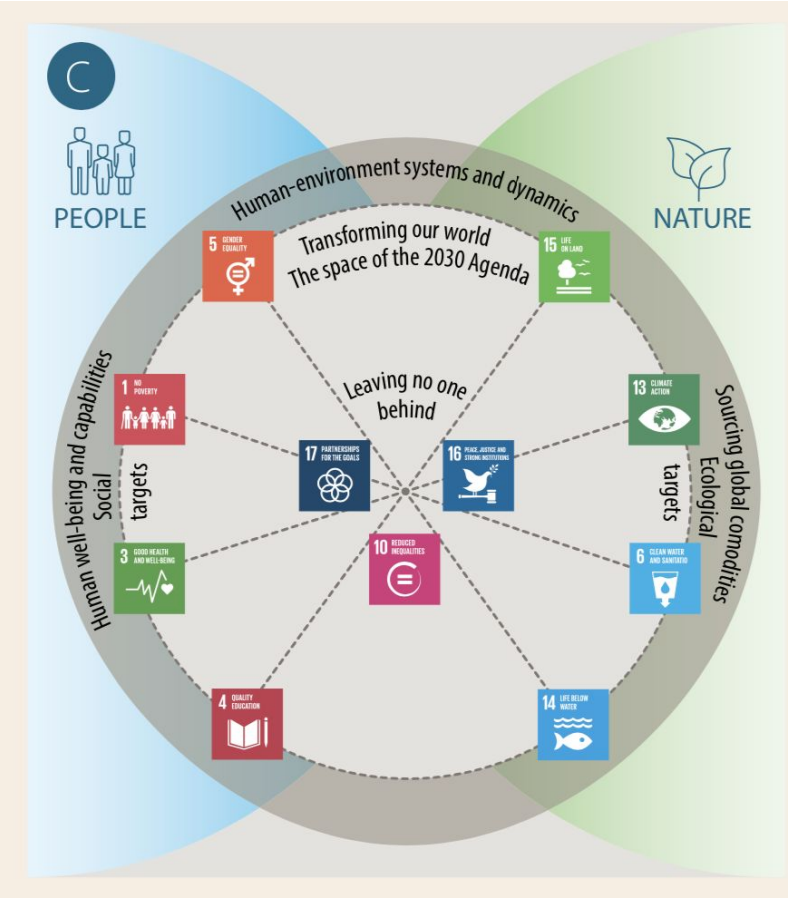
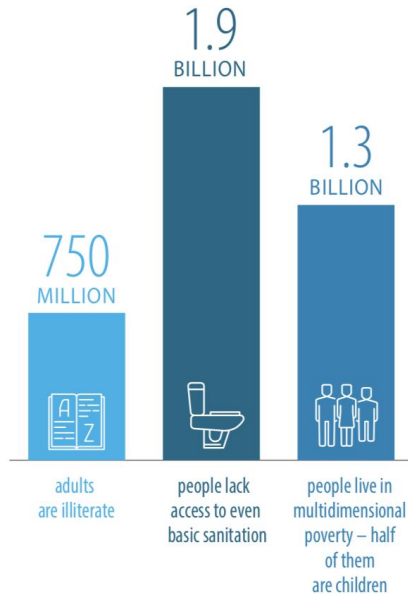
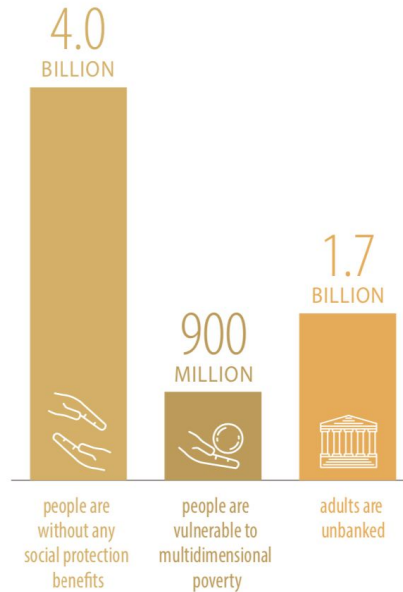


Figure 2-3
Human well-being and capabilities: where the world is falling short

Basic deprivations are shrinking, but action is needed toward full eradication



Building resilience to shocks is imperative to secure gains in well-being



Inequalities in opportunities must be eliminated to expand human capabilities

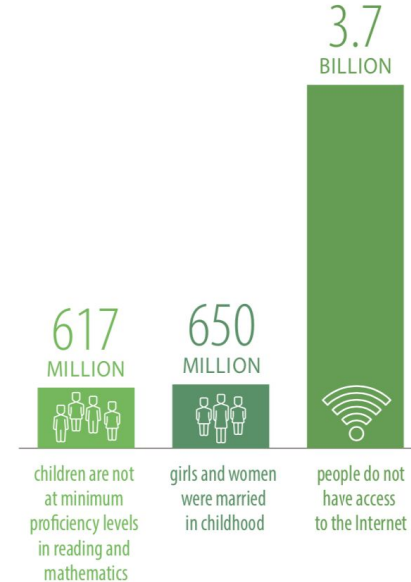




Fig. 1 | Six SDG Transformations. Each Transformation describes a major change in the organization of societal, political and economic activities that transforms resource use, institutions, technologies and social relations to achieve key SDG outcomes (represented by the SDG wheel in the centre). Figure adapted from ref. ¹, TWI2050; SDG colour wheel courtesy of UN/SDG.

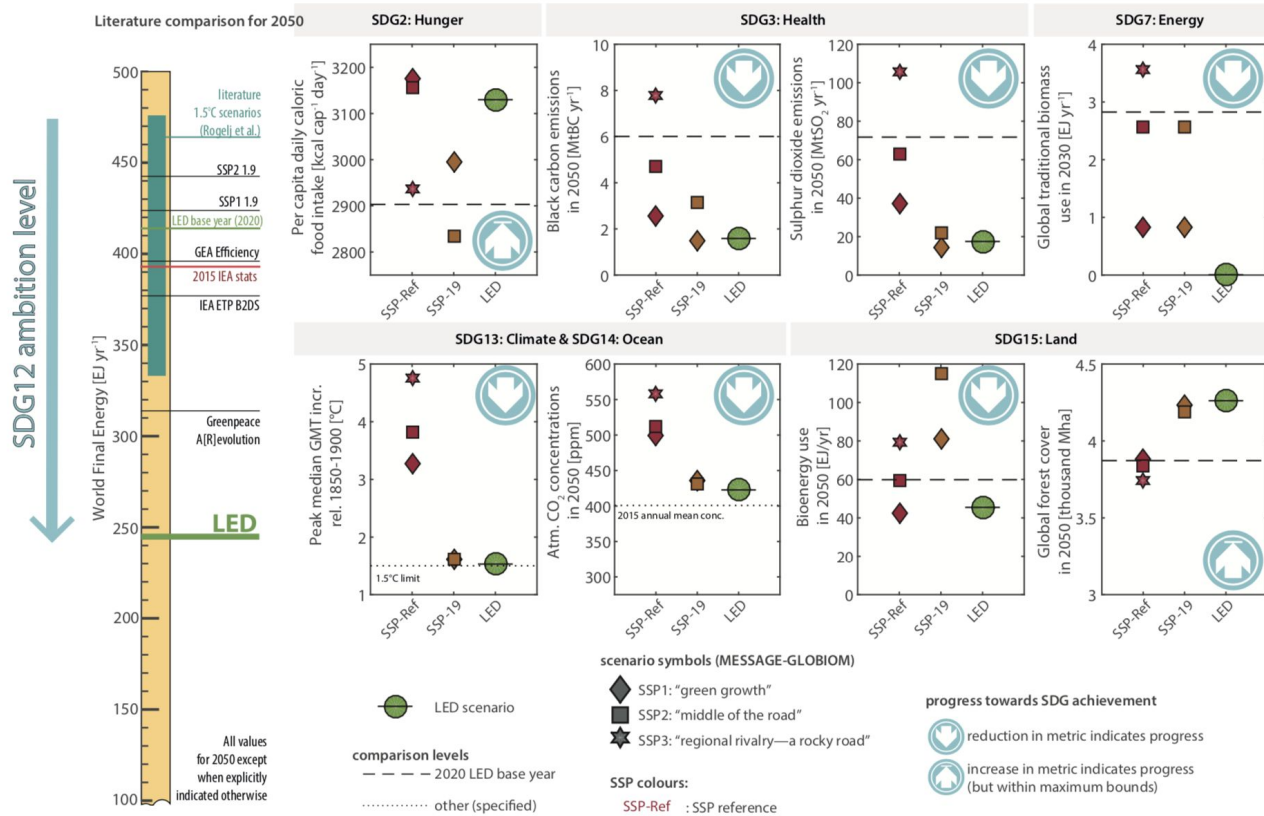


Figure 27. Scenario comparison of SDG synergies and co-benefits of a demand-side focused (SDG12) versus supply-side focused scenarios for meeting a 1.5°C climate target (SDG13). Also shows desirable direction for various SDG indicators. Source: After Grubler et al. (2018), cfr. TWI2050 (2018), Figure 3.7.

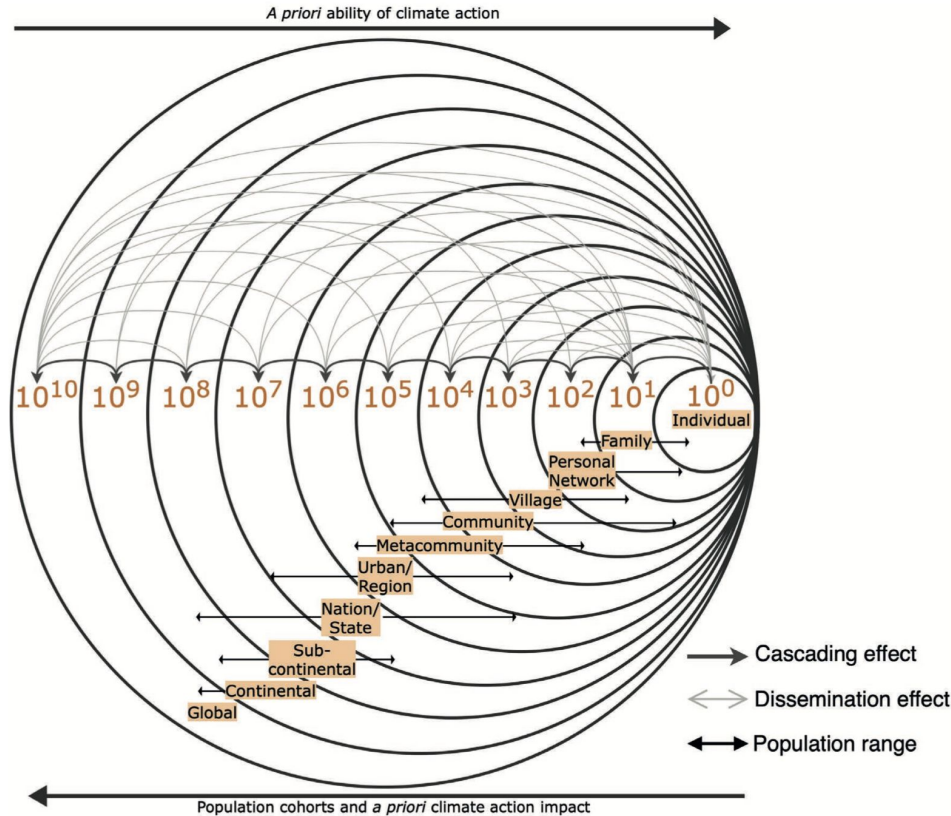
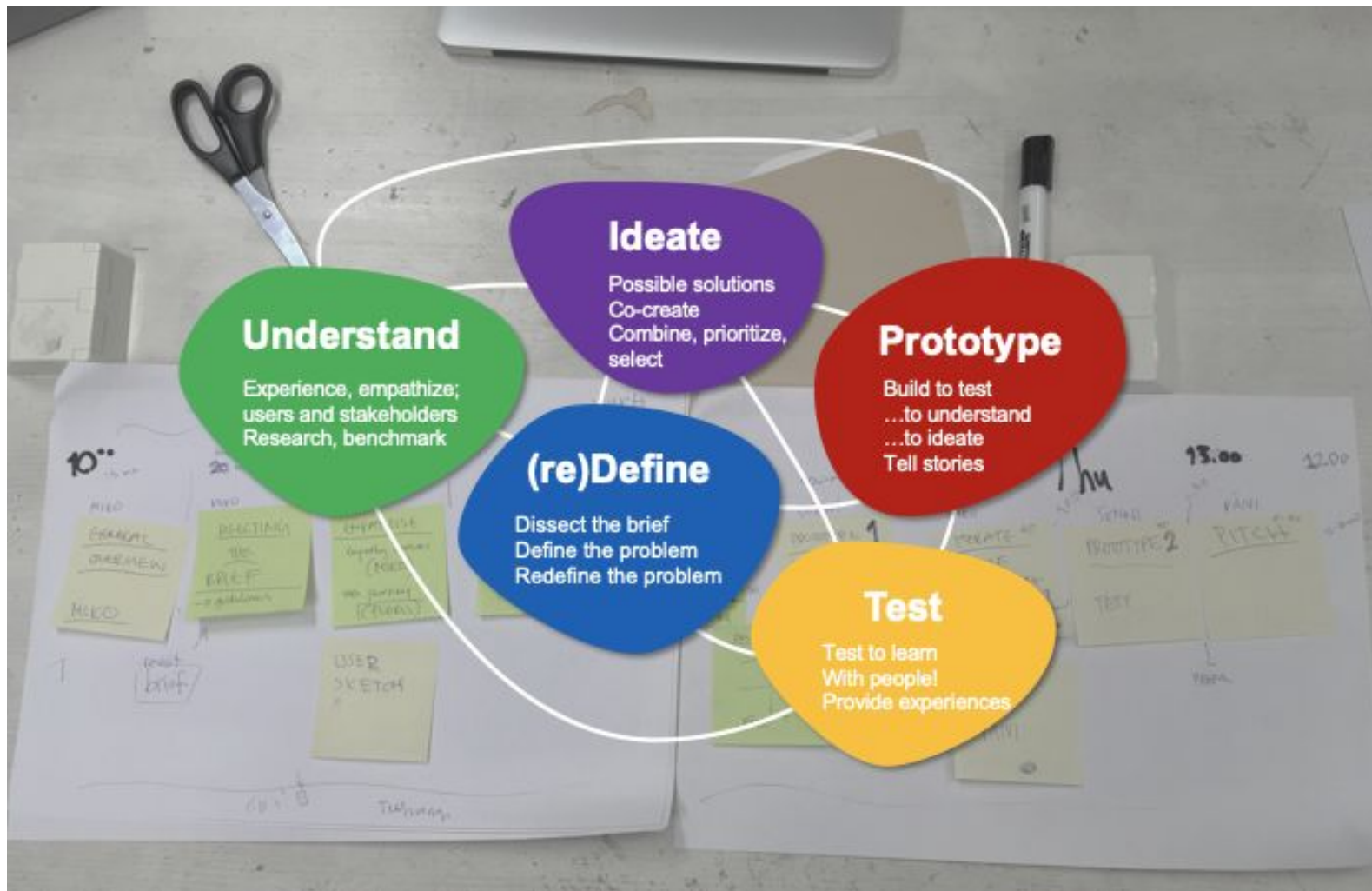


Figure 37. A networked governance approach for societal transformation Note: A 'Powers of 10' approach to form agencies and polycentric networked governance between every individual and estimated 10 billion people by 2050. The community to urban level or a community of 10,000–1,000,000 people may provide a sweet spot for maximizing the sustainability action impact through polycentric networked governance. Source: Bhowmik et al. (2020).



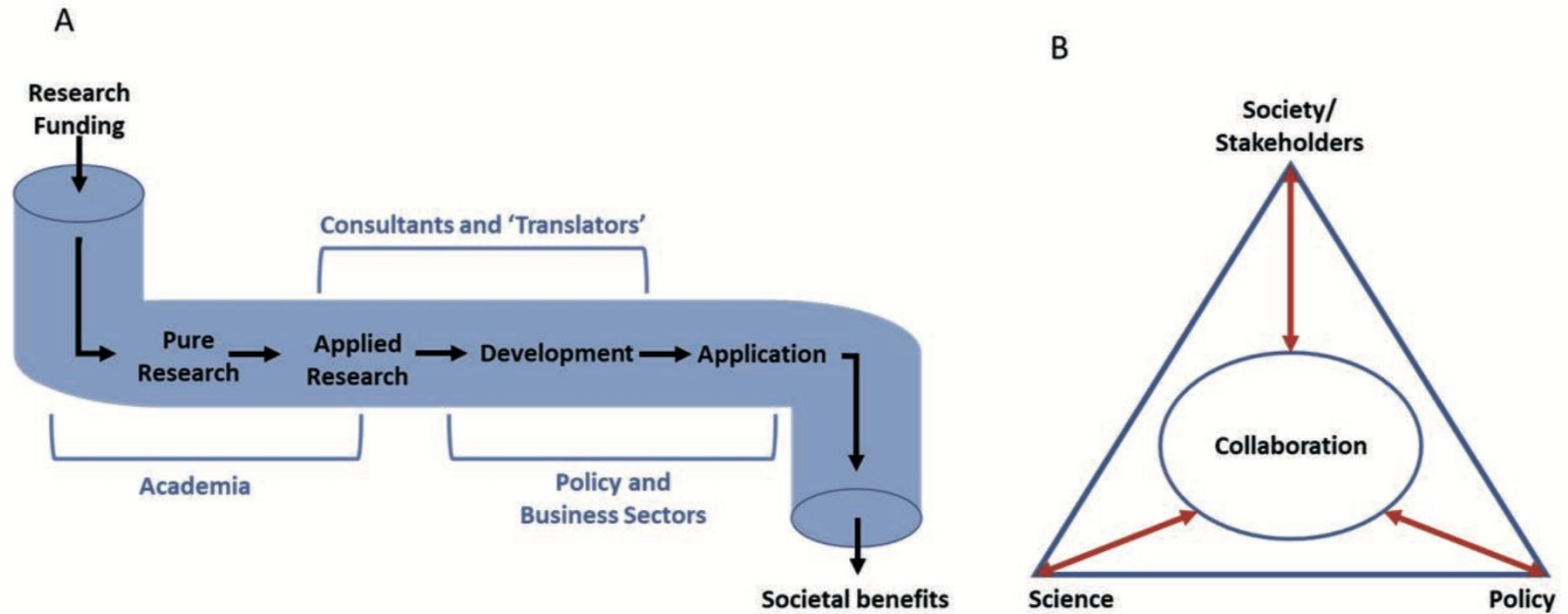


Figure 41. From a standard linear model (A) to the Science-Policy-Society Triangle (B). Source: Ullah (2017), adapted from Hessels and Van Lente (2008).

Due beginning of the 1st session on Friday

Slide one: Outline which SDG targets your idea addresses

Slide two or more : Background research on relevant targets, specific to your user group

Target 2.1: Universal access to safe and nutritious food

UN definition: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture."

SDG INDICATOR 2.1.1

Prevalence of undernourishment

Definition: Indicator 2.1.1 is the "prevalence of undernourishment".

The prevalence of undernourishment is the share of the population with a caloric intake which is insufficient to meet minimum requirements for a healthy life. Minimum requirements vary by individual based on age, gender, weight, activity levels and so vary by country depending on the demographics of its population. Distributions for individuals are taken into account for this measure.

Goal: "End hunger" by 2030. This means eliminating undernourishment for all.

More research: Further data and research can be found at the *Our World in Data* entry on *Hunger and Undernourishment*.

Additional charts:

Prevalence of undernourishment by region

Global number of people undernourished

