

Glo-cal Advocacy Leadership Academy (GALA) Asia Training Toolkit on SDGs

 **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



GALA Training Toolkit on the SDGs June 2019

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Chapter I

About the GALA Asia



About the GALA Asia

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1. GALA Asia - Objectives and Background

GALA Asia is an intensive regional training program for middle-level civil society leaders who want to engage in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development known as the SDGs since 2013 to mainstream cross-cutting issues such as human rights, democracy and peace in the SDGs with focus on SDG 16 and 17 through human rights-based approach.

The general theme of the GALA Asia has been 'Mainstreaming Human Rights and Peace in the CSO engagement with SDGs in Asia'.

The general objective of the GALA Asia is to enhance leadership capacity of the middle-level CSO leaders who shall play a leadership role in effective engagement with SDGs at the national and international level through transformative human rights-based approach to the SDGs.

The GALA Asia is organized specifically to meet the following needs and challenges;

- Need to empower CSO leaders to engage in advocacy with the 2030 Agenda more effectively
- Need to enhance synergy among advocacy actions at the global, regional, national and local levels.
- Need to promote planet-centered, gender and conflict-sensitive and human rights-based approach to SDGs
- Need to link peace, human rights and democracy (PHD) to SDGs
- Need to build advocacy networks and coalitions among CSOs engage in the 2030 Agenda and other fields such as human rights, peace and democracy.

Participants are expected to obtain 1) knowledge about SDGs and its implementation process and mechanisms with focus on SDG 16 and 17, 2) practical knowledge about conflict-sensitive, climate-sensitive, gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach to SDGs, and 3) silks about how to

develop strategic action plans CSO engagement with SDGs including the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF).

GALA Asia has been organized as a flagship program of ADA in partnership with its members and partner organizations in the field of capacity-building.

GALA has been organized with financial support mainly from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) from 2013 and some European Union through Forus International from 2018.

ADA was founded in Bangkok on in February 2013 as a joint regional platform of members of Forus International – then International Forum of National NGO Platforms (IFP) - and CIVICUS Affinity Group of National Associations (AGNA) in Asia in partnership with other CSO networks such as the Asian Democracy Network(ADN), Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) and Good Neighbors International, etc.

www.ADA2030.org

2. GALA Asia - History

The GALA Asia has been organized annually as annual capacity-building program since 2013. From 2013 to 2016, it had been co-organized by ADA, FORUM-ASIA and Asia Democracy Network (ADN) as a joint program. From 2017, GALA has also been organized at national and sub-regional level too depending on the requests from ADA members and partner organizations.

[History of GALA Asia 2013-2019]

	Time and Venue	Level	Hosting Organization	No. of Participants
2013	28 Aug – 1 Sep. Bangkok, Thailand (5 days)	Regional	ADA, FORUM-ASIA	26
2014	27 Jul.-2 Aug. Bangkok, Thailand (7 days)	Regional	ADA, FORUM-ASIA, ADN	35
2015	1-8 Aug. Bangkok, Thailand (8 days)	Regional	ADA, FORUM-ASIA, ADN	29
2016	10-17 Aug. Bangkok, Thailand (8 days)	Regional	ADA, FORUM-ASIA, ADN	35
2017	18-24 Oct. Phnom Penh, Cambodia (6 days)	Sub-regional (East Asia)	ADA, CCC, Forus International	32
	24 Jul. Timpbu, Bhutan (1 day)	National	ADA, Tarayana Foundation, Forus International	35
	26 Jul. Yangon, Myanma (1 day)	National	ADA, Forus International	69
	12-16 Nov. Pokhara, Nepal (5 days)	Sub-regional (South Asia)	ADA, NFN, Forus International	20
	19 Aug. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (1 day)	National	ADA, CHRD, Forus International	62
2018	10 June. Singapore (1 day)	National	ADA , ALMOS Forus International	13
	24-30 Aug. Colombo, Sri Lanka (7 days)	Regional	ADA, Forus International	44
	10-12 Dec. Almaty, Kazakhstan (3 days)	Sub-regional (Central Asia)	ADA, ARGO, Forus International	19
2019	24-25 Feb. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (2 days)	National	ADA, CHRD, Forus International	32
	19-22 Mar. Phnom Penh, Cambodia (4 days)	Sub-regional (Mekong)	ADA, CCC, Forus International	13

3. GALA Asia - Pedagogies

A variety of pedagogies have been developed over the years. Some are to help participant to do homework before their arrival and others during the training program.

Pre-program pedagogies are composed of two types of the homework; the first is several homework questionnaires about the substantive themes as well as the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, and the second is a series of quizzes about Asian realities related to the SDGs.

They are to help participants to study in advance about the main contents of the training program. The participants' responses are used as reference during the actual training.

The full text of the questionnaires of the Homework A and B are available at the Chapter III of the Toolkit

Homework A on the SDGs and Main Themes

- ① No 1 UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs
- ② No 2 SDGs and Human Rights & Democracy
- ③ No 3 SDGs and Peace
- ④ No 4 SDGs and Gender Equality
- ⑤ No 5 SDGs and Climate Justice
- ⑥ No 6 SDGs and Sustainable Development

Homework B about Asian Reality related to the SDGs

- ① No 1 Geography, History and Culture
- ② No 2 Politics, Democracy and Human Rights
- ③ No 3 International Relations, Peace and Security
- ④ No 4 Economic and Social Development and Environment

The pedagogies used during the training program are below; They were developed to help participants get familiar with the contents of 17 SDGs.

The details are available at the Chapter IV Pedagogies of the Toolkit

-
- Getting Familiar with the SDGs
-
- Personal Story-telling Narrative about the SDGs
-
- Quiz about the 2030 Agenda and SDGs
-
- Pro and Con Debate on Issues Related to the SDGs
-
- Negotiations on National Budget on SDGs
-
- Link between the SDGs and Human Rights
-

4. GALA Asia – Approach

As seen in the above, the GALA training program started as an intensive regional training program and recently organized at the sub-regional and national level. can be organized at different level – local, national and international - according to the expectations and objectives of the training program.

GALA Asia understands the advocacy on the SDGs as follows;

A set of organized and communicative actions by local and national CSOs in partnership with international CSOs to influence policy-making process – planning, implementation and evaluation - and outcomes for social, economic, environmental and climate justice in favour of excluded and marginalized people through a variety of actions including monitoring, campaign, lobby, litigation and direct actions through the human rights-based approach (HRBA) on the SDGs in the context of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for more peaceful, just, inclusive and sustainable society and future.'

Working Definition of Advocacy

- **Advocacy** is an activity by an individual or group that aims to influence decisions within political, economic, and social systems and institutions.
- Advocacy includes activities and publications to influence public policy, laws and budgets by using facts, their relationships, the media, and messaging to educate government officials and the public.
- Advocacy can include many activities that a person or organization undertakes including media campaigns, public speaking, commissioning and publishing research.
- Lobbying (often by lobby groups) is a form of advocacy where a direct approach is made to legislators on a specific issue or specific piece of legislation.

GALA Approach

GALA adopts the approach which is a planet-centered, gender and conflict-sensitive and human rights-based approach to the SDGs with the following focus and characteristics;

- Mainstreaming of cross-cutting goals (SDG 16 and 17, and 5, 10, 13)
- Linking the SDG 16 - PHD (Peace, human rights and democracy) to other sectoral issues.
- Integrating the SDG 16 and 17 (Systemic Issues) as the means of implementation (software and hardware)
- Nexus between the SDG 16 and 17 with thematic or sectoral goals (1-15) for synergy

5. GALA Asia - Regional Training Program Module (10 Days)

Theme: Mainstreaming Human Rights and Peace in the CSO engagement with SDGs in Asia

** Please note that the ideal and standard module for a regional GALA training program is for 10 days as illustrated below. However actual program can be modified depending on the length of the program from 1 to 7 days, number of participants and level – regional, sub-regional or national.*

Day	Main Theme and Tasks
Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to GALA Training • UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development • SDGs – Structure, History and Approaches
Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) • SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goal)
Day 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up and Review (FuR) • Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGOS)
Day 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights and SDGs • Human rights-based Approach
Day 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and SDGs • Conflict-responsive Approach
Day 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and SDGs • Inequality and SDGs
Day 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planet (Environmental Justice) • Climate Change
Day 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People (Social Development) • Prosperity (Economic Development)
Day 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Civil Society Organization • Strategic Planning
Day 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of strategic action plans • Evaluation

[Program Details]

Day	Main Theme and Tasks	Homework, PPT and Pedagogies
Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to GALA Training • UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development • SDGs – Structure, History and Approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homework No 1 UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs • PPT on UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs • Quiz A. UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs
Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) • SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPT on SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) • PPT on SDG 17 (Means of Implementation) • PPT on Multi-stakeholder Partnerships • Quiz B. Geography, History and Culture
Day 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up and Review (FuR) • Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGOS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPT on Follow-up and Review (FuR) – High-level Political Forum (HLPF) • PPT on Civil Society
Day 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights and SDGs • Human rights-based Approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homework No 2 Human Rights, Democracy and SDGs • PPT on SDGs and Human Rights • Quiz C. Politics, Democracy and Human Rights
Day 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and SDGs • Conflict-responsive Approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homework No 3 Peace and SDGs • PPT on SDGs and Peace • Quiz D. International Relations, Peace and Security
Day 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and SDGs • Inequality and SDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homework No 4 Gender Equality and SDGs
Day 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planet (Environmental Justice) • Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homework No 5 Climate Justice and SDGs
Day 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People (Social Development) • Prosperity (Economic Development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homework No 6 Economic and Social Development and Environment • Quiz E. Development and Environment
Day 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Civil Society Organization • Strategic Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for Strategic Action Planning (SAP) on SDGs
Day 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of strategic action plans • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-program Evaluation

6. GALA Asia Guideline for Strategic Action Planning (SAP) for National CSOs on the SDGs

Country: _____

Participant's Name: _____

Please note that the questions are organized in line with four roles being played by CSO in the engagement with the SDGs namely i) service delivery (direct implementation), ii) advocacy / campaign, iii) and participation in governance and partnership as well as vi) awareness-building / education.

The national SAP is to cover the following specific areas and tasks.

- A. Awareness-building and education (Target 4.7)
- B. Capacity-building (Target 17.9)
- C. Coalition-building among CSOs
- D. Advocacy and Campaign on cross-cutting goals (Goal 5, 10, 13, 16 and others)
- E. Policy engagement with government (Target 17.13, 17.14 and 17.15)
- F. Monitoring and indicators (Target 17.18 and 17.19)
- G. Multi-stakeholders partnership and engagement (Target 17.16 and 17.17 and para. 67 of the 2030 Agenda)
- H. Engagement in HLPF Voluntary National Review (VNR)
- I. Proposals and requests to ADA

Please answer the following questions based on the discussion among participants of your own country or personal reflection in accordance with guidelines for SAP.

A. Awareness-building and education (Target 4.7)

A.1. How to make the following key actors more aware of the importance and usefulness SDGs?	
• CSOs	
• Grassroots Community	
• Journalists / Media	
• School / university	
• Policy-makers (national and/or local government)	
• Parliament (national assembly)	
• Others	
A.2. How to engage in Target 4.7 as CSOs?	

B. Capacity-building (Target 17.9)

Question	Answer
B.1. What are main challenges and problems with capacity-building of CSOs on SDGs in your country?	
B.2. How to build and strengthen capacities of CSOs to engage in SDGs to transform the world?	
B.3. What kinds of training do CSOs /CSO platform need for capacity-building?	

C. Coalition-building among CSOs

Question	Answer
C.1. What are main challenges and problems with the coalition-building among CSOs in your country on SDGs?	
C.2. How to initiate the formation of a national CSO platform on SDGs if not	

yet in your country?	
C.3. How to strengthen the national CSO platform(s) on SDGs in your country if any?	

D. Advocacy and Campaign on cross-cutting goals (Goal 5, 10, 13, 16 and others)

Please describe your plans on those cross-cutting goals alone and/or in association with other sectoral goals.

Question	Answer
D.1. What are your action plans on SDG 5 (gender inequality)	
D.2. What are your action plans on SDG 10 (inequality)	
D.3. What are your action plans on SDG 13 (climate)	
D.4. What are your action plans on SDG 16 (Peace and Justice)	

E. Policy Engagement with government (Target 17.13, 17.14 and 17.15)

Question	Answer
E.1. What are main challenges and problems with policy engagement with the government on national institution-building and action plans on SDGs?	
E.2. How to initiate a policy dialogue on SDGs implementation between CSOs and the national government in your country, in particular, before and after the VNR?	
E.3. How to strengthen policy dialogue on SDGs implementation between CSOs and the national government in your country?	

F. Monitoring and Indicators (Target 17.18 and 17.19)

Question	Answer
F.1. What are main challenges and problems with monitoring and indicators?	
F.2. How to initiate or strengthen the development of relevant indicators to monitor by your government?	
F.3. How to initiate or strengthen citizen-generated data and/or indicators by CSOs for SDGs monitoring?	

G. Multi-stakeholders partnership and engagement (Target 17.16 and 17.17 and para. 67 of the 2030 Agenda)

Question	Answer
G.1. What are main challenges or problems in multi-stakeholders partnership in your country?	
G.2. How to initiate or strengthen multi-stakeholders partnerships in your country?	
G.3. How to initiate or strengthen multi-stakeholders partnerships at international level?	
G.4. How to engage with private sector (e.g. UN Global Compact if any in your country) on SDGs? Please refer the para. 67 of the 2030 Agenda.	
G.5. How to engage with science and technology or academics (e.g. UN SDSN if possible) on SDGs?	

H. Engagement in HLPF VNR Voluntary National Review (VNR)

Question	Answer
H.1. When was or will be VNR of your country?	2016 __ / 2017 __ / 2018 __ / 2019 __ / 2020 __
H.2. What are main challenges or problems with your engagement in HLPF VNR?	
H.3. How to initiate or strengthen CSO engagement in VNR before and after the VNR?	

I. Proposals and requests to the ADA

Question	Answer
J.1. How can ADA support CSOs engagement on SDGs in your country?	
J.2. How can your organization or national CSO platform support others or join international solidarity through ADA?	

7. GALA Asia - Post-program Evaluation Form

Name: _____

Country: _____

This evaluation is to help participants to review and share what they have learnt and to get ideas and suggestions from participants to improve the next GALA in terms of substance and methodology. Your frank comments are more than welcome and appreciated.

Objectives

The general objective of the GALA Asia is to enhance leadership capacity of the middle-level CSO leaders in Asia, who shall play a leadership role in effective engagement with SDGs at the national and international level with transformative human rights-based approach to the SDGs.

In particular, at the end of the weeklong training, participants are expected to have attained the following specific learning objectives:

- 1) necessary knowledge about SDGs and its implementation process and mechanisms with focus on SDG 16 and 17,
- 2) practical knowledge about conflict-sensitive, climate-sensitive, gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach to SDGs, and
- 3) better strategies and action plans on CSO engagement with SDGs including the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF).

[Guidance on evaluation criteria]

1	2	3	4	5
Not good Need to change	No so good Need to improve	Good	Very good, Useful	Excellent, Very Useful

[General Evaluation]

Question	Rating (1-2-3-4-5) If applicable	Comments
General Expectations		
1) Level of the achievement of the objectives of GALA		
• Knowledge and information		
• Skills		
• Networking		
2) How useful it was to your advocacy work?		
3) What are most important things you have learnt from the GALA Asia? Both expected and unexpected		
4) What are special in GALA Asia compared to other training program you have attended or conducted?		
Participation		
5) Overall participation by other participants		
6) Teamwork and cooperation within your group		
7) Sharing and exchange among participants		
Logistical Aspects		
8) Quality of the facilities and services by the Hotel		
• Food		
• Room		
• Others (please specify)		
9) Communication from the Secretariat before the GALA Asia		
10) Logical support by the Secretariat during the GALA Asia		
Follow-up		
11) What kinds of actions you want to carry out in your organization as a follow-up to the GALA Asia?		

12) What kinds of follow-up programs (including more advanced course) in your country for GALA participants do you want to suggest to ADA?		
13) What kinds of follow-up programs (including more advanced course) internationally for GALA participants do you want to suggest to ADA?		
14) What kinds of suggestions for follow-up to KOICA?		

[Evaluation of Pedagogies]

Program Component	Rating (1-2-3-4-5)	Comments (Substance / Methodology)
1. Homework A before the GALA Training Program		
• No 1. UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs		
• No 2. Human Rights, Democracy and SDGs		
• No 3. Peace and SDGs		
• No 4. Gender Equality and SDG		
• No 5. Climate Justice and SDGs		
• No 6. Economic and Social Development and Environment		
2. Homework B (Quiz) about Asian Reality during the GALA Training Program		
• No 1 Geography, History and Culture		
• No 2. Politics, Democracy and Human Rights		
• No 3. International Relations, Peace and Security		
• No 4. Development and Environment		
3. GALA Story-telling exercise about 17 SDGs		
4. Explaining about 17 icons of SDGs		

[Individual Session (sample)]

Session		Rating (1-2-3-4-5)	Comments (Substance / Methodology)
Time	Session : Introduction to GALA Pedagogy (Name of Facilitator)		
Time	Session : Introduction to UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs (Name of Facilitator)		
Time	Session : Introduction to SDGs - Follow-up and Review (FuR) (Name of Facilitator)		
Time	Session : Human Rights and SDGs (Name of Facilitator)		
Time	Session : Peace and SDGs (Name of Facilitator)		

[Evaluation about Materials]

Materials	Rating (1-2-3-4-5)	Comments and Suggestions
Program Book		
SDG Brochure (color, 6 pages)		
SDGs Fan		
SDGs / ADA T-shirts		

[Final Comments if any]

How can ADA improve the GALA training program? Any suggestions to ADA and facilitator, etc.

Thank you for your participation and contribution!



Chapter II

UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Main Theme – Human Rights and Peace



UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Main Themes – Human Rights and Peace

1. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	27
2. Political Analysis of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs	31
3. Follow-up and Review (FuR) – High-level Political Forum (HLPF)	35
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1. UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

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

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

The SDGs build on decades of work by countries and the UN, including the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

- In June 1992, at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, more than 178 countries adopted Agenda 21, a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human lives and protect the environment.
- Member States unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 at UN Headquarters in New York. The Summit led to the elaboration of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.
- The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation, adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa in 2002, reaffirmed the global community's commitments to poverty eradication and the environment, and built on Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration by including more emphasis on multilateral partnerships.
- At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, Member States adopted the outcome document "The Future We Want" in which they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and to establish the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The Rio +20 outcome also contained other measures for implementing sustainable development, including mandates for future programmes of work in development financing, small island developing states and more.

- In 2013, the General Assembly set up a 30-member Open Working Group to develop a proposal on the SDGs.
- In January 2015, the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the post-2015 development agenda. The process culminated in the subsequent adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with 17 SDGs at its core, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015.
- 2015 was a landmark year for multilateralism and international policy shaping, with the adoption of several major agreements:
 - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015)
 - Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (July 2015)
 - Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 SDGs was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York in September 2015.
 - Paris Agreement on Climate Change (December 2015)
- Now, the annual High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development serves as the central UN platform for the follow-up and review of the SDGs.

Today, the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs and their related thematic issues, including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology, the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), partnerships and Small Island Developing States. DSDG plays a key role in the evaluation of UN system-wide implementation of the 2030 Agenda and on advocacy and outreach activities relating to the SDGs. In order to make the 2030 Agenda a reality, broad ownership of the SDGs must translate into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to implement the global goals. DSDG aims to help facilitate this engagement.

The SDGs and 5 Ps

The 17 SDGs are clustered under the 5 Ps – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership in the Preamble of the 2030 Agenda.

5P	Text from the Preamble
People	We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet	We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.
Prosperity	We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.
Peace	We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.
Partnership	We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The 2030 Agenda is self-defined in the 2030 Agenda as follows;

- “A plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. (Preamble)
- “A charter for people and planet in the 21st century” (Para. 51)
- “An agenda of the people, by the people and for the people” (Para. 52)

Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/70/L.1)

Table of Contents

Section	Contents	No of Paragraph
Preamble	People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership	
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	Our Vision	7-9
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2. Political Analysis of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>



Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve each Goal and target by 2030.

17 Goals to Transform Our World

In 2015, countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2016, the Paris Agreement on climate change entered into force, addressing the need to limit the rise of global temperatures.

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force. Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

3.1. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

More details about the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs can be obtained from the Frequently Asked **Questions (FAQ) below.**

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

- ① What is sustainable development?
- ② How will the Sustainable Development Goals be implemented?
- ③ How will the Sustainable Development Goals be monitored?
- ④ How much will the implementation of this new sustainable development agenda cost?
- ⑤ How does climate change relate to sustainable development?
- ⑥ Are the Sustainable Development Goals legally binding?
- ⑦ How are the Sustainable Development Goals different from the MDGs?

3.2. Why The SDGS Matter ?

Please refer to the details of each SDG – Why the SDGs Matter.

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/why-the-sdgs-matter/>

3. Follow-up and Review (FuR) – High-level Political Forum (HLPF)

The following principles are included in the para. 74 of the 2030 Agenda - Follow-up and Review (FuR).

74. Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles:

(a) They will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities. As national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, the outcome from national-level processes will be the foundation for reviews at the regional and global levels, given that the global review will be primarily based on national official data sources.

(b) They will track progress in implementing the universal Goals and targets, including the means of implementation, in all countries in a manner which respects their universal, integrated and interrelated nature and the three dimensions of sustainable development.

(c) They will maintain a longer-term orientation, identify achievements, challenges, gaps and critical success factors and support countries in making informed policy choices. They will help to mobilize the necessary means of implementation and partnerships, support the identification of solutions and best practices and promote the coordination and effectiveness of the international development system.

(d) They will be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support reporting by all relevant stakeholders.

(e) They will be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.

(f) They will build on existing platforms and processes, where these exist, avoid duplication and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities. They will evolve over time, taking into account emerging issues and the development of new methodologies, and will minimize the reporting burden on national administrations.

(g) They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and

disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

(h) They will require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries, including the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programmes, particularly in African countries, least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and middle-income countries.

(i) They will benefit from the active support of the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions.

The Follow-up and Review (FuR) is conducted at three inter-connected levels – National, Regional and Global.

National level

78. We encourage all Member States to develop as soon as practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda. These can support the transition to the Sustainable Development Goals and build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.

79. We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

Regional level

80. Follow-up and review at the regional and subregional levels can, as appropriate, provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets. We welcome in this respect the cooperation of regional and subregional commissions and organizations. Inclusive regional processes will draw on national level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

81. Recognizing the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, we encourage all Member States to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage. United Nations regional commissions are encouraged to continue supporting Member States in this regard.

3.1. UN HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

The establishment of the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was mandated in 2012 by the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), "The Future We Want". The format and organizational aspects of the Forum are outlined in General Assembly resolution 67/290.

The Forum meets annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council for eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment and every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly for two days.

The Forum's first meeting was held on 24 September 2013. It replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development, which had met annually since 1993.

The HLPF is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level. General Assembly resolution 70/299 provides further guidance on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

The Forum adopts inter-governmentally negotiated political declarations.

As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda encourages member states to “conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven” (paragraph 79). These national reviews are expected to serve as a basis for the regular reviews by the HLPF. As stipulated in paragraph 84 of the 2030 Agenda, regular reviews by the HLPF are to be voluntary, state-led, undertaken by both developed and developing countries, and shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

Accelerating action toward 2030

The UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is the main global forum for reviewing successes, challenges and lessons learned on achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – and for countries to present their Voluntary National Reviews.

In 2019, the High-level Political Forum will be convened twice: first under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (9-18 July 2019); and then under the auspices of the General Assembly, at the Head of State-level (24-25 September 2019) – the first SDG Summit since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015.

HLPF under the ECOSOC (9-18 July 2019)

Under the theme “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality,” 47 countries are expected to present their Voluntary National Reviews at the 2019 Forum, 40 of them for the first time. So far, more than a hundred countries have presented on their efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals under in-depth review this July are Goals 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17.

On 9-10 July the [SDG Media Zone](#) will feature live interviews with content creators, influencers and media partners to highlight actions and solutions in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.

HLPF under the UN GA (24-25 September 2019)

The first High-level Political Forum under the auspices of the General Assembly – the SDG Summit — will allow world leaders from government and other sectors to identify plans to accelerate action to transform our societies and economies, as we enter a decisive decade of action and delivery, leading up to the 2030 deadline for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

The Voluntary National Reviews aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences by governments, including successes, challenges and lessons learned in implementing the 2030 Agenda. They also seek to strengthen policies and mobilize support and partnerships for the Sustainable Development Goals. Forty-seven countries are expected to present their reviews in July. So far, more than a hundred countries have presented their efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda. The new Report is expected end of June 2019.

SDG Progress Report

The annual Sustainable Development Goals Report by the UN Secretary-General provides an overview of the world's implementation efforts to date, with the latest UN data highlighting areas of progress and areas where more action needs to be taken to ensure no one is left behind. The 2019 report will be released on 9 July, the opening day of the High-level Political Forum.

Table : HLPF Timeline (2013 to 2019)

Year	Theme and Priority Goals	Under the auspices of
2013	Building the future we want: from Rio+20 to the post-2015 development agenda	ECOSOC
2014	Achieving the MDGs and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the SDGs	ECOSOC
2015	Strengthening integration, implementation and review - the HLPF after 2015	ECOSOC
2016	Ensuring that no one is left behind	ECOSOC
2017	Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17	ECOSOC
2018	Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17	UN ECOSOC
2019	Empowering People and ensuring inclusiveness and equality 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17	UN ECOSOC and UN GA

3.2. Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQ) about the HLPF

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/monitoring-and-progress-hlpf/>

- ① What is the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development?
- ② Why is the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development important?
- ③ How does the Forum guide progress on the SDGs?
- ④ Who will be attending the Forum?
- ⑤ How many countries have presented their review up to this date?
- ⑥ Why are these reviews significant?

4. Financing for Development

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/financing-for-development/>

What is Financing for Development

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the outcome document from 2015, provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development that aligns all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities.

The Financing for Development process is centered around supporting the follow-up to the agreements and commitments reached during the three major international conferences on Financing for Development: in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002; in Doha, Qatar in 2008; and in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2015. The process also follows up on the financing for development-related aspects of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Addis Agenda provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development, which supports implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the SDGs. The Agenda aligns all domestic and international resource flows, policies and international agreements with economic, social and environmental priorities. It incorporates all the SDG means of implementation targets into a comprehensive financing framework, and serves as a guide for further actions by governments, international organizations, the business sector, civil society, and philanthropists.

The specific action areas of the Addis Agenda are:

- Domestic public resources
- Domestic and international private business and finance;
- International development cooperation;
- International trade as an engine for development;
- Debt and debt sustainability;
- Addressing systemic issues;
- Science, technology, innovation and capacity building.

Integrated approach to the FfD follow-up

Member States mandated the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO) to promote and support an integrated, cross-cutting and holistic approach to the Financing for Development follow-up. FSDO acts as the Secretariat for the biennial ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), a global multi-stakeholder forum for action-

oriented reviews of trends, progress and emerging issues in international development cooperation. The Addis Agenda recognizes the DCF as the primary platform for discussion on the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation. The deliberations of the DCF are taken into account in the HLPF.

FSDO also provides Secretariat support to the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (UN Tax Committee), and disseminates the guidelines issued by the Committee through a capacity development programme aimed at strengthening the capacity of developing countries to develop more efficient and effective tax systems, with the ultimate aim to increase the mobilization of resources for investment in sustainable development.

Related Forums

The Addis Agenda established an annual ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development (FfD Forum), an intergovernmental process with universal participation mandated to discuss the follow-up and review of the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the FfD Forum also feed into the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

The Addis Agenda moreover called on the Secretary-General to convene an Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development with a mandate to:

- Report annually on progress in implementing the Addis Agenda and other Financing for Development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, and
- Advise the intergovernmental follow-up process on progress, implementation gaps and recommendations for corrective action, while taking into consideration the national and regional dimensions. The Task Force's annual report is the major substantive input to the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up and supports the deliberations of the HLPF.

5. SDGs and Multi-stakeholder Partnerships and Civil Society

5.1. Multi-stakeholder Partnership

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes, under Sustainable Development Goal 17, a call to revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources toward achievement of the Goals.

The United Nations Office for Partnerships strives to serve as a gateway for partnership building between the private sector, foundations and other non-State actors and the United Nations system in furtherance of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this role, the Office has four primary functions:

- To serve as the operational interface between the United Nations Foundation and the United Nations system in support of high-impact projects implemented throughout the world by UN system agencies;
- To provide administrative support to the United Nations Democracy Fund;
- To advise, guide and facilitate partnership events and initiatives between the United Nations and non-state actors, such as private sector, foundation and civil society, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- To serve as the Secretariat for the Secretary-General's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Advocates.

5.2. Major Groups and Other Stakeholders(MGoS)

Since the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 - known as the Earth Summit, it was recognized that achieving sustainable development would require the active participation of all sectors of society and all types of people. Agenda 21, adopted at the Earth Summit, drew upon this sentiment and formalized nine sectors of society as the main channels through which broad participation would be facilitated in UN activities related to sustainable development. These are officially called "Major Groups" and include the following sectors:

- Women
- Children and Youth
- Indigenous Peoples
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Local Authorities
- Workers and Trade Unions
- Business and Industry
- Scientific and Technological Community
- Farmers

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

Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS) were integral to the development and adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Since its adoption, MGoS have been actively working towards its implementation, through projects, initiatives, advocacy, knowledge-sharing, and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. MGoS often work in partnership with other sectors, including governments.

Table : 17 SDGs – Actors

17 Goals	Governmental ministries and national public institutions (Focal point in case of multiple)	National CSOs / NGOs and their networks	Other Stake-holders including multi-stake holder partnerships
2030 Agenda and the whole 17 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 Inequality			
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 Goal			

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

	Governmental ministries and national public institutions (Focal point in case of multiple)	National CSOs / NGOs and their networks	Other Stakeholders including multi-stakeholder partnerships
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere			
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children			
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all			
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime			
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms			
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels			
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels			
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance			
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration			
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental			

freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements			
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime			
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development			

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

	Governmental ministries and national public institutions (Focal point in case of multiple)	National CSOs / NGOs and their networks	Other Stakeholders including multi-stakeholder partnerships
Finance (17.1-17.5)			
Technology (17.6-17.8)			
Capacity-building (17.9)			
Trade (17.10-17.12)			
Systemic issues			
<i>Policy and institutional coherence (17.13-17.15)</i>			
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships (17.16-17.17)</i>			
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability (17.18-17.19)</i>			

6. The SDGs and Human Rights

6.1. What are Human Rights ?

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/WhatareHumanRights.aspx>

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

Universal and inalienable

The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law. This principle, as first emphasized in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948, has been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions. The 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, for example, noted that it is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems.

All States have ratified at least one, and 80% of States have ratified four or more, of the core human rights treaties, reflecting consent of States which creates legal obligations for them and giving concrete expression to universality. Some fundamental human rights norms enjoy universal protection by customary international law across all boundaries and civilizations.

Human rights are inalienable. They should not be taken away, except in specific situations and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law.

Interdependent and indivisible

All human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates advancement of the others. Likewise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.

Equal and non-discriminatory

Non-discrimination is a cross-cutting principle in international human rights law. The principle is present in all the major human rights treaties and provides the central theme of some of international human rights conventions such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The principle applies to everyone in relation to all human rights and freedoms and it prohibits discrimination on the basis of a list of non-exhaustive categories such as sex, race, colour and so on. The principle of non-discrimination is complemented by the principle of equality, as stated in Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."

Both Rights and Obligations

Human rights entail both rights and obligations. States assume obligations and duties under international law to respect, to protect and to fulfil human rights. The obligation to respect means that States must refrain from interfering with or curtailing the enjoyment of human rights. The obligation to protect requires States to protect individuals and groups against human rights abuses. The obligation to fulfil means that States must take positive action to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights. At the individual level, while we are entitled our human rights, we should also respect the human rights of others.

6.2. List of Human Rights Issues

72 Human Rights Issues identified by the UN OHCHR as of June 2019 are as follows;

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/ListOfIssues.aspx>

1. Adequate Housing
2. Administration of Justice
3. Albinism
4. Business and Human Rights
5. Children
6. Civil and Political Rights
7. Climate change
8. Coercive measures
9. Conscientious objection
10. Corruption and Human Rights
11. Cultural rights
12. Death penalty
13. Democracy
14. Detention
15. Development (Good Governance and Debt)
16. Disability and Human Rights
17. Disappearances
18. Discrimination
19. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
20. Education
21. Environment
22. Executions
23. Food
24. Forced evictions
25. Freedom of Opinion and Expression
26. Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
27. Freedom of Religion and Belief
28. Health
29. HIV/AIDS
30. Human Rights Defenders
31. Human rights education and training
32. Human Rights Indicators
33. Humanitarian action
34. Independence of Judiciary
35. Indigenous Peoples
36. Internal Displacement
37. International Order
38. International Solidarity
39. Land and Human Rights

40. Leprosy
41. Local Government and Human Rights
42. Mental health and human rights
43. Mercenaries
44. Migration
45. Minorities
46. Nationality
47. Older persons
48. Plans of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
49. Poverty
50. Privacy
51. Private military and security companies
52. Racism
53. Reprisals
54. Rule of Law
55. Safety of Journalists
56. Sexual orientation and gender identity
57. Situations
58. Slavery
59. Social Security
60. Terrorism
61. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
62. Torture
63. Trade and Investment
64. Traditional values
65. Trafficking in Persons
66. Transitional Justice
67. Treaty Body Strengthening
68. Urbanization and Human Rights
69. Violent extremism
70. Water and sanitation
71. Women
72. Youth

6.3. Interantional Human Rights Bodies

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) works to offer the best expertise and support to the different human rights monitoring mechanisms in the United Nations system : UN Charter-based bodies, including the Human Rights Council, and bodies created under the international human rights treaties and made up of independent experts mandated to monitor State parties' compliance with their treaty obligations. Most of these bodies receive secretariat support from the Human Rights Council and Treaties Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/Home.aspx>

Charter-based bodies

- [Human Rights Council](#)
- [Universal Periodic Review](#)
- [Commission on Human Rights](#) (replaced by the Human Rights Council)
- [Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council](#)
- [Human Rights Council Complaint Procedure](#)

Charter bodies include the former Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council , and Special Procedures. The Human Rights Council, which replaced the Commission on Human Rights, held its first meeting on 19 June 2006. This intergovernmental body, which meets in Geneva 10 weeks a year, is composed of 47 elected United Nations Member States who serve for an initial period of 3 years, and cannot be elected for more than two consecutive terms. The Human Rights Council is a forum empowered to prevent abuses, inequity and discrimination, protect the most vulnerable, and expose perpetrators.

The Human Rights Council is a separate entity from OHCHR. This distinction originates from the separate mandates they were given by the General Assembly. Nevertheless, OHCHR provides substantive support for the meetings of the Human Rights Council, and follow-up to the Council's deliberations.

Special Procedures is the general name given to the mechanisms established by the Commission on Human Rights and assumed by the Human Rights Council to address either specific country situations or thematic issues in all parts of the world. Special Procedures are either an individual -a special rapporteur or independent expert-or a working group. They are prominent, independent experts working on a voluntary basis, appointed by the Human Rights Council.

Special Procedures' mandates usually call on mandate-holders to examine, monitor, advise and publicly report on human rights situations in specific countries or territories, known as country mandates, or on human rights issues of particular concern worldwide, known as thematic mandates. All report to the Human Rights Council on their findings and recommendations, and many also report to the General Assembly. They are sometimes the only mechanism that will alert the international community to certain human rights issues, as they can address situations in all parts of the world without the requirement for countries to have had ratified a human rights instrument.

As of 1 August 2017, there are 44 thematic mandates and 12 country mandates.

OHCHR supports the work of rapporteurs, independent experts and working groups through its Special Procedures Branch (SPB) which services all but one of the thematic mandates and provides centralised support to the Special Procedures as a system. The Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) supports the work of country-mandates.

1) Treaty-based bodies

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/TreatyBodies.aspx>

There are nine core international human rights treaties, the most recent one -- on enforced disappearance -- entered into force on 23 December 2010. Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, all UN Member States have ratified at least one core international human rights treaty, and 80 percent have ratified four or more.

Treaty-based bodies

There are ten human rights treaty bodies that monitor implementation of the core international human rights treaties:

- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
- Human Rights Committee (CCPR)
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Committee against Torture (CAT)
- Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW)
- Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)
- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
- Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)

There are currently ten human rights treaty bodies, which are committees of independent experts. Nine of these treaty bodies monitor implementation of the core international

human rights treaties while the tenth treaty body, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, established under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, monitors places of detention in States parties to the Optional Protocol.

The treaty bodies are created in accordance with the provisions of the treaty that they monitor. OHCHR supports the work of treaty bodies and assists them in harmonizing their working methods and reporting requirements through their secretariats.

There are other United Nations bodies and entities involved in the promotion and protection of human rights

2) Human Rights Council (HRC)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/Home.aspx>

The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. It meets at the UN Office at Geneva.

The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly. The Human Rights Council replaced the former **United Nations Commission on Human Rights**.

a) Sessions

The Human Rights Council holds no fewer than three regular sessions a year, for a total of at least ten weeks. They take place in March (four weeks), June (three weeks) and September (three weeks).

If one third of the Member States requests so, the Human Rights Council can decide at any time to hold a special session to address human rights violations and emergencies.

b) Membership

The Council is made of 47 Member States, which are elected by the majority of members of the General Assembly of the United Nations through direct and secret ballot. The General Assembly takes into account the candidate States' contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as their voluntary pledges and commitments in this regard.

The Council's Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution. Seats are distributed as follows:

- African States: 13 seats
- Asia-Pacific States: 13 seats
- Latin American and Caribbean States: 8 seats
- Western European and other States: 7 seats
- Eastern European States: 6 seats

Members of the Council serve for a period of three years and are not eligible for immediate re-election after serving two consecutive terms.

Presidency and Bureau

The Bureau of the Council consists of five people - one President and four Vice-presidents - representing the five regional groups. They serve for a year, in accordance with the Council's annual cycle.

c) Membership of the Human Rights Council (2019) by regional groups

African States (13)	Asia-Pacific States (13)	Latin American and Caribbean States (8)	Western European and other States (7)	Eastern European States (6)
1 Angola	1 Afghanistan	1 Argentina	1 Australia	1 Bulgaria
2 Burkina Faso	2 Bahrain	2 Bahamas	2 Austria	2 Croatia
3 Cameroon	3 Bangladesh	3 Brazil	3 Denmark	3 Czechia
4 Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 China	4 Chile	4 Iceland*	4 Hungary
5 Egypt	5 Fiji	5 Cuba	5 Italy	5 Slovakia
6 Eritrea	6 India	6 Mexico	6 Spain	6 Ukraine
7 Nigeria	7 Iraq	7 Peru	7 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
8 Rwanda	8 Japan	8 Uruguay		
9 Senegal	9 Nepal			
10 Somalia	10 Pakistan			
11 South Africa	11 Philippines			
12 Togo	12 Qatar			
13 Tunisia	13 Saudi Arabia			

* Iceland was elected on 13 July 2018 to serve as a member from 13 July 2018 to 31 December 2019 to replace the vacancy left by the United States following its decision to withdraw its membership

3) Special Procedures

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx>

The Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council are independent human rights experts with mandates to report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. The system of Special Procedures is a central element of the United Nations human rights machinery and covers all human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political, and social.

As of 1 August 2017, there are 44 thematic and 12 country mandates.

List of 44 UN Special Procedures

Mandate established in	Title / Mandate
1980	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
1982	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
1985	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
1986	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
1990	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
1991	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
1993	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
1993	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
1994	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
1994	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
1995	Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes
1998	Special Rapporteur on the right to education
1998	Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
1999	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

Mandate established in	Title / Mandate
2000	Special Rapporteur on the right to food
2000	Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
2000	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
2000	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
2001	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples
2002	Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent
2002	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
2004	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
2004	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
2005	Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity
2005	Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
2005	Special Rapporteur on minority issues
2005	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism
2007	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences
2008	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation
2009	Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights
2010	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
2010	Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice
2011	Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
2011	Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
2011	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence
2012	Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
2013	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons
2014	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

Mandate established in	Title / Mandate
2014	Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights
2015	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism
2015	Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy
2016	Special Rapporteur on the right to development
2016	Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
2017	Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members

4) Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx>

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations.

As one of the main features of the Council, the UPR is designed to ensure equal treatment for every country when their human rights situations are assessed. The ultimate aim of this mechanism is to improve the human rights situation in all countries and address human rights violations wherever they occur. Currently, no other universal mechanism of this kind exists.

- The 1st Cycle (2008-2011)
- The 2nd Cycle (2012-2016)
- The 3rd Cycle (2017-2021)

6.4. Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/SDGS/Pages/The2030Agenda.aspx>

It is increasingly recognized that human rights are essential to achieve sustainable development. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) served as a proxy for certain economic and social rights but ignored other important human rights linkages. By contrast, human rights principles and standards are now strongly reflected in an ambitious new global development framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In September 2015, 170 world leaders gathered at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York to adopt the 2030 Agenda. The new Agenda covers a broad set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 167 targets and will serve as the overall framework to guide global and national development action for the next 15 years.

The SDGs are the result of the most consultative and inclusive process in the history of the United Nations. Grounded in international human rights law, the agenda offers critical opportunities to further advance the realization of human rights for all people everywhere, without discrimination.

How are the SDGs different?

Universal: While the MDGs applied only to so-called 'developing countries', the SDGs are a truly universal framework and will be applicable to all countries. All countries have progress to make in the path towards sustainable development, and face both common and unique challenges to achieving the many dimensions of sustainable development captured in the SDGs.

Transformative: As an agenda for "*people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership*", the 2030 Agenda offers a paradigm shift from the traditional model of development. It provides a transformative vision for people and planet-centred, human rights-based, and gender-sensitive sustainable development that goes far beyond the narrow vision of the MDGs.

Comprehensive: Alongside a wide range of social, economic and environmental objectives, the 2030 Agenda promises "*more peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence*" with attention to democratic governance, rule of law, access to justice and personal security (in Goal 16), as well as an enabling international environment (in Goal 17 and throughout the framework). It therefore covers issues related to all human rights, including economic, civil, cultural, political, social rights and the right to development.

Inclusive: The new Agenda strives to leave no-one behind, envisaging "*a world of universal respect for equality and non-discrimination*" between and within countries, including gender equality, by reaffirming the responsibilities of all States to "*respect, protect and promote human rights, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national and social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.*"

Moving forward

OHCHR has made a strong contribution to the integration of human rights throughout the process to define the SDGs and will seek to ensure that strategies and policies to implement the 2030 Agenda are human rights-based.

In this regard, it will be crucial to ensure that the 2030 Agenda is implemented with the support of the necessary resources and political commitment. Effective accountability mechanisms, addressing the duties of States as well as the private sector, should be established. The Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, adopted at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July 2015, provides the basis for a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development. The latter document outlines the resources - financial and other - and the partnerships, needed to achieve the SDGs.

As currently planned, reviews of national and regional SDG progress will be supported by regular global reviews of overall progress at the High Level Political Forum. In line with the promise of the 2030 Agenda to '*leave no one behind*', monitoring efforts should assess progress in achieving results for all people. This will require disaggregated data that clearly reveals the situation of the most disadvantaged groups and those groups affected by discrimination. To respond to this data challenge, associated opportunities and risks, human rights-based approaches to data and statistics will be essential. Monitoring should focus on the progressive reduction of inequalities over time at the local, national, regional and global levels, and linkages with the international human rights mechanisms should be strengthened.

Key messages

- Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda
- Human Rights and Financing for Development
- Comments on the Draft Financing for Development Outcome Document
- Accountability and the Post-2015 Agenda
- Equality and Non-discrimination

Key OHCHR statements

- High Commissioner's Speech: Inequalities Roundtable
- High Commissioner's Speech: High-level Side-event on Inequalities
- Statement at the UN Summit Interactive Dialogue on Accountable and Inclusive Institutions
- High Commissioner's Open Letter: Human rights and the post-2015 final draft outcome document
- High Commissioner's Open Letter: Human rights in the financing for development agenda
- Human Rights and Statistics
- Keynote address on Statistics and indicators for the Post-2015 development agenda

Additional reference material

- Human Rights Council contribution to the 2016 High Level Political Forum (June 2016)
- Human rights treaty bodies contribution to the 2016 High Level Political Forum (May 2016)
- CEDAW contribution to the 2016 High Level Political Forum (May 2016)
- Summary table on the linkages between the SDGs and relevant international human rights instruments
- Data Disaggregation [E | F | S]
- Proposed indicators: Goal 10 and Goal 16
- Joint statement by Treaty Body Chairpersons on the Post-2015 Agenda
- *Who Will Be Accountable?*, OHCHR/CESR (2013)
- *Human Rights Indicators*, OHCHR (2012)
- OHCHR/UNEP info note on Universality⁶

7. The SDGs and Peace

<https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/peace-and-security/index.html>

Saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war was the main motivation for creating the United Nations, whose founders lived through the devastation of two world wars. Since its creation, the UN has often been called upon to prevent disputes from escalating into war, or to help restore peace when armed conflict does break out, and to promote lasting peace in societies emerging from wars.

There are several bodies dealing with issues related to peace and security.

- Security Council
- General Assembly
- Secretary-General
- Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)
- United Nations peacekeeping operations
- United Nations Office for Outer Space
- The Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide
- Peacebuilding Fund and Peacebuilding Support Office.
- UN Mine Action Service.

Main Peace and Security Agenda related to the SDGs

7.1. UN Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (No 1325)

<https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>

The Security Council adopted resolution (S/RES/1325) on women and peace and security on 31 October 2000. The resolution reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.

Resolution 1325 urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts. It also calls on all parties to conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, in situations of armed conflict.

The resolution provides a number of important operational mandates, with implications for Member States and the entities of the United Nations system.

7.2. UN Security Council Resolution on Youth, Peace and Security (No 2250)

<https://www.youth4peace.info/UNSCR2250/Introduction>

The United Nations Security Council adopted unanimously, on 9 December 2015, a ground-breaking resolution on Youth, Peace and Security which recognizes that *“young people play an important and positive role in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security”*.

UN SCR 2250 (2015) identifies five key pillars for action:

participation, protection, prevention, partnerships and disengagement and reintegration.

This landmark resolution urges Member States to give youth a greater voice in decision-making at the local, national, regional and international levels and to consider setting up mechanisms that would enable young people to participate meaningfully in peace processes.

7.3. SG’s Agenda for Disarmament – Securing for Our Common Future

Securing Our Common Future – An Agenda for Disarmament

By the UN Secretary General (24 May 2018)

www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/

Linkage between SDGS and Disarmament

Disarmament and Arms Regulation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Goal	Suggested Action / Task
Goal 3	Armed violence is among the leading causes of premature death, and it victimizes even more people by spreading injuries, disability, psychological distress and disease.
	Disarmament and arms control reduce the impact of conflict on human health.
Goal 4	Limiting the proliferation and uncontrolled circulation of weapons in communities contributes to safe and non-violent learning environments for all.
	Disarmament education contributes to education on peace and non-violence, conflict resolution, sustainable development, gender equality, economic justice, human rights and tolerance of cultural diversity. (See also page 69 of the full

	Agenda.)
Goal 5	Men and women are affected differently by the proliferation and use of weapons. Young men are overwhelmingly responsible for the misuse of small arms. While men make up most direct casualties, women are more frequently victims of gender-based violence that small arms facilitate.
	Regulating arms and ammunition can reduce violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres. Empowering women and ensuring their equal and meaningful participation in disarmament and arms control decision-making processes can lead to more inclusive, effective and sustainable policy outcomes. (See also page 39.)
Goal 8	Excessive military spending harms economic growth and can produce undesirable social and political consequences.
	Reducing military budgets can reduce the negative effects of this spending on economic and social development.
	Stemming the proliferation and easy availability of arms can counter the recruitment and use of child soldiers.
	Opportunities to build decent livelihoods can attract young men away from armed groups or gangs.
Goal 10	Adequate arms regulation helps prevent illicit transfers of weapons in support of human trafficking, modern slavery or forced labour. (See also page 46.)
	Measures for disarmament can reduce military expenditures and redirect public resources/spending towards social and economic initiatives that can contribute to greater equality.
Goal 11	Effective ammunition management mitigates the risk of storage depots accidentally exploding in populated areas. These explosions, when they occur, are humanitarian disasters that lead to death, injury, economic loss, displacement and destruction of infrastructure and private property.
	Arms control measures increase urban safety and security by curbing the uncontrolled proliferation and misuse of small arms, particularly for gang-related violence. See also page 45.)
Goal 14 and 15	Contamination from remnants of war and the testing and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons have disastrous environmental consequences. Disarmament and arms regulation reduce the impact of weapons on the environment.
Goal 16	16.1 Disarmament and arms regulation contribute to reducing deaths from armed violence by prohibiting and restricting the use of certain types of weapons and by establishing effective controls of arms and ammunition.
	16.4 Effective disarmament and arms regulation reduce illicit arms flows, which can otherwise instigate, fuel and prolong armed conflict, terrorism and crime.
	16.6 Participation in military transparency and confidence-building measures, such as reporting on military spending and on arms imports and exports, promote accountability of national institutions and can foster cross-border dialogue and trust-building. Disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control play a vital role in preventing conflict, and in forging and sustaining peace.
	16.8 The active engagement of all States, especially developing countries, in multilateral disarmament discussions leads to more effective and sustainable

	<p>policy outcomes.</p> <p>16.a Strengthening the institutional capacities of States to better control arms and ammunition and to engage in military confidence-building measures help prevent conflict, violence, terrorism and crime. (See also pages 34, 40, 44 and 64.) (See also pages 34, 40, 44 and 64.)</p>
Goal 17	<p>Mobilizing sufficient resources in support of disarmament and arms regulation is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Increased availability of high-quality, timely, disaggregated and reliable arms-related data can inform discussions about the relationship between disarmament, development, peace and security, leading to better decisions and policies.</p>



Chapter III

GALA Homework



Homework

before the GALA Training Program

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1. Homework A on the SDGs and Main Themes

No 1

UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs

You are requested to read the UN document titled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/70/L.1) which was adopted during the 70th session of the UN General Assembly on 25 Sept. 2015.

- http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E
- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

Task No 1: Please write down the table of contents of the 2030 Agenda in details. This exercise is to help you to read the documents more attentively.

Preamble

Declaration

Introduction (para 1-6)

Task No 2: Please type down the title of each of 17 goals (not cut and paste) and indicate the total number of targets and global indicators.

Goal	No of Targets	No of Global Indicators
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		

Task No 3: Please count how many times the following key words appear in the 2030 Agenda. This exercise is to help you to read the documents more attentively.

Key Word	Number of appearances	Please put down the numbers of paragraphs in the 2030 Agenda or Targets.
1. Peace or peaceful		
2. Violence		
3. Democracy or democratic		
4. Equal, Equality, inequality or equitable,		
5. Governance		
6. Human Right(s)		
7. Partnership(s)		
8. Gender		
9. Transformative or transformation		
10. Climate		
11. Civil society		
12. Private or private sector		
13. Business		
14. Woman or Women, girl(s)		
15. Migration or migrant(s)		

16. Work, Labour or worker(s)		
17. Farm, farmer(s), peasant(s)		
18. Refugee(s)		
19. Indigenous		
20. Child or Children		
21. Older or ageing		
22. Minority or minorities		

Task No 4: Please provide the names of institutions or organizations related to each goal.

Goal	Names of International or regional inter-governmental organizations	Names of the governmental ministries and public institutions	Names of the leading national CSOs
1	<i>Global</i>		
	<i>Regional in Asia</i>		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			

No 2

The SDGs and Human Rights & Democracy

Please read the following guidelines carefully and answer the following questions.

- A. Please read the attached *OHCHR Handbook for Civil Society* as an introduction/overview about UN human rights mechanisms. Please note that some information in this handbook is outdated as it was published in 2008. It is also available in other Asian languages such as Chinese, Nepali and Vietnamese.
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/CivilSociety/Pages/Handbook.aspx>
- B. Read also the attached text taken from the OHCHR website www.ohchr.org that contains basic information about UN human rights standards and mechanisms, and answer the following questionnaire.

1. List of Human Rights Issues

Based on human rights issues in the text of the OHCHR website
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/ListOfIssues.aspx>

Please indicate the name(s) of special procedures related to each of SDGs.

SDG	Number(s) of Special Procedures	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17	Finance	
	Technology	
	Capacity-building	
	Trade	
	Policy and institutional Coherence	
	Multi-stake holder partnership	
	Data, Monitoring and accountability	

2. UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies

Among international human rights instruments, which ones have your government ratified so far. Please submit the list and year of ratification.

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/TreatyBodies.aspx>

Name of Treaty (Acronym)	Year of signing / ratification	Year of the last report to the Treaty Body
	/	
	/	
	/	
	/	
	/	
	/	
	/	
	/	
	/	
	/	

3. UN Special Rapporteurs

Among UN Special Rapporteurs on thematic issues, which ones have visited your country? Please make a list according to the year of their visit.

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx>

Name of the Special Procedure	Month and Year of Visit

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx>

4. Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

5. Please study the list of recommendations made by the latest (first or second) UPR Working Group on your country as well as reports related to UPR.

Cycle of the UPR	Month and Year
1 st UPR	
2 nd UPR	
3 rd UPR	

No 3 The SDGs and Peace

The Homework No 3 is to learn about the linkage between peace / security and SDGs. Please answer the following questions according to the guiding questions below.

1. Basic Concepts

Please provide the definition or explanation about the following concepts or terms. Not more than 50 words.

Concept	Definition or explanation
Peace	
Security	
National Security	
Human Security	
People’s Security	
Peace-building	
Peace-keeping	
Peace-making	
Sustaining Peace	

2. Disarmament and SDGs

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/>

Please read enclosed the Agenda for Disarmament – Securing Our Common Future by the UN Secretary General released on 24 May 2018. It addresses the inter-linkage between disarmament and arms regulations and the UN 2030 Agenda.

Please fill in the section on actions related to goal and target from the document as illustrated in the goal 3.

Goal	Action(s) related to goal or target
Goal 3	
Goal 4	
Goal 5	
Goal 8	
Goal 10	
Goal 11	
Goal 14 and 15	
Goal 16	
Goal 17	

3. UN-World Bank Pathways for Peace 2018

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/publication/pathways-for-peace-inclusive-approaches-to-preventing-violent-conflict>

The UN-World Bank Report on Pathways for Peace – Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict (2018) provides new perspectives to address conflicts and violence in the context of the implementation of the SDGs.

Please read the full text or executive summary and put down 8 key messages.

No	Text of the Key Message
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

4. Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice

<http://www.haguepeace.org/resources/HagueAgendaPeace+Justice4The21stCentury.pdf>

The Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice in the 21st Century is the outcome document of the international peace conference in 1999 titled "Hague Appeal for Peace".

<http://www.haguepeace.org/index.php?action=resources>

Among 50 action items in the Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice, Please choose 10 which are most relevant and urgent for your organization today.

No	Title
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

No 4

The SDGs and Gender Equality

The Homework No 5 is to learn about gender equality which is an important cross-cutting issue / goal in terms of inter-linkage.

Please answer the following questions according to the guiding questions below.

1. Basic Concepts – Gender Justice

Please provide the definition or explanation about the following concepts or terms. Not more than 50 words.

Concept	Definition or explanation
1. Gender equality	
2. Gender justice	
3. Gender identity	
4. Women's empowerment	
5. Gender Sensitivity	
6. Gender mainstreaming	
7. Sexual orientation	
8. Sexual minorities	
9. LGBTQIA	
10. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)	

2. SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender equality principle need to be mainstreamed through gender-sensitive or responsive approach. What are the goals that are most related to gender equality and justice in your country? Choose top 7 among 17 goals and write down concrete issues. You may explain about why briefly (optional)

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

Priority SDG	Concrete Issues linked to Gender Equality
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

The Homework No 65 is to learn about climate justice which is an important cross-cutting issue / goal in terms of inter-linkage.

1. Basic Concepts – Climate Justice

Please provide the definition or explanation about the following concepts or terms. Not more than 50 words.

Concept	Definition or explanation
1. Global warming	
2. Ozone depletion	
3. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emission	
4. Greenhouse effect	
5. Planetary Boundary	
6. Climate Adaption	
7. Climate Mitigation	
8. Climate Justice	

2. SDG 13 – Climate Change

<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions/ndc-registry>

What are the goals that are most related to climate change in your country? Choose top 7 among 17 goals and write down concrete issues. You may explain about why briefly (optional)

Priority SDG	Concrete Issues linked to Climate Change
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

5.	
6.	
7.	

3. Climate Change – INDC

Please read your government report on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) at the link below and answer the following questions;

<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions/ndc-registry>

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

Date of Submission	YY-MM
Percentage of the global greenhouse gas emissions of your country (including LULUCF)	
Mitigation Target	
Strategic Actions for Adaption	
Assessment by independent CSOs	

4. CSOs on Climate Justice

Category	Name of Organizations
1. Top 3 national CSOs in your country engaged in climate change	1.
	2.
	3.
2. Name of CSO network or coalition on Climate Justice	
3. Top 3 international CSOs or networks working on climate justice (Asia and Pacific)	1.
	2.
	3.
	1.

4. Top 3 international CSOs or networks working on climate justice (Global)	2.
	3.

No 6

The SDGs and Sustainable Development - Economic and Social Development and Environment

The Homework No 4 is to learn about economic and social development and environment which are contents of the SDG 1 to 15 – People, Prosperity and Planet.

Please answer the following questions according to the guiding questions below.

1. Basic Concepts

Please provide the definition or explanation about the following concepts or terms. Not more than 50 words.

Concept	Definition or explanation
Development	
Economic Development	
Social Development	
Human Development	
Sustainable Development	
Right to Development	

2. Sustainable Development and SDGs

Economic and social development and environment are three pillars of sustainable development. Please choose and indicate the numbers of the SDGs relevant to each pillar

	Numbers of SDGs
Economic Development	
Social Development	
Environment	

3. Topics and SDGs

There is a list of topics chosen by UN related to SDGs at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics>
Please put the topics in relevant SDGs. Multiple choices are allowed.

	Topics
Goal 1	
Goal 2	
Goal 3	
Goal 4	
Goal 5	
Goal 6	
Goal 7	
Goal 8	
Goal 9	
Goal 10	
Goal 11	
Goal 12	
Goal 13	
Goal 14	
Goal 15	
Goal 16	
Goal 17	

4. Priority issues for your organization

Among 15 sectoral goals (1-15), please choose a goal or a group of goals (nexus) which are top priority for your organization in terms of action. You can also indicate the most relevant targets (maximum 3) in goal 16 and 17, and then explain why briefly. (less than 50 words)

Your responses will be used to form a working group for discussion and presentation during the GALAA.

Goal	Actions	Target(s) in Goal 16	Target(s) in Goal 17
<i>Example</i>	<i>Goal 2, 6 and 7</i>	<i>Target 4 and 5,</i>	<i>Target 17.2, 17.9, 17.17</i>
<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Less than 50 words</i>		
Top priority 1			
Explanation			
Top priority 2			

Explanation	
-------------	--

2. Homework B Asian Reality related to the SDGs

List of Quizzes on Asian Reality

No 1. Geography, History and Culture

No 2. Politics, Democracy and Human Rights

No 3. International Relations, Peace and Security

No 4. Development and Environment

[30 Asian Countries]

South Asia (8)	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
Southeast Asia (11)	Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam
Northeast Asia (6)	China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea (DPRK), South Korea (ROK) Taiwan
Central Asia (5)	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

No 1

Geography, History and Culture

Question	Name of Country
1. Which are top 3 most populous countries?	
2. Which are top 3 least populous countries?	
3. Which countries are land-locked countries?	
4. Which countries are island countries?	
5. Which are Buddhist majority countries?	

6. Which are Christian majority countries?	
7. Which are Muslim majority countries?	
8. Which are Hinduism majority countries?	
9. Which countries have more than 2 official languages?	
10. Which countries use English as official language?	
11. In which countries people use chapsticks for eating?	
12. Which countries has star in the national flag?	
13. Which countries have green color in the national flag?	
14. Which countries have moon in the national flag?	
15. Which country is the oldest nation?	
16. Which country is the youngest nation?	
17. Which country(s) were founded in the 1940s?	
18. Which country(s) were founded in the 1950?	
19. Which country(s) were founded in the 1960?	
20. Which country(s) were founded in the 1970?	
21. Which countries were liberated from colonial rule in Aug?	

No 2

Politics, Democracy and Human Rights

References

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/Home.aspx>

Question	Name(s) of Country
1. Which countries have not experienced colonialism?	
2. Which countries were colonized by Britain?	
3. Which countries were colonized by Spain?	
4. Which countries were colonized by the Netherlands?	
5. Which countries were colonized by Portugal?	
6. Which countries were colonized by France?	
7. Which countries were colonized by the USA?	
8. Which countries were colonized by Japan?	
9. Which countries have women as heads of the state?	
10. Which countries have political dynasty?	

11. Which countries are constitutional monarchies?	
12. Which countries are under military rule?	
13. Which countries have been under rule by the same political party for the last 10 years?	
14. Which countries are members of the UN Human Rights Council in 2018?	
15. Which country has ratified more than 7 out of 9 human rights treaties ?	
16. Which country has not ratified the CRC (child)?	
17. Which countries have ratified the MWC (migrants)?	
18. Which countries have abolished the death penalty?	
19. Which countries are under the UN Human Rights Council's country-specific mandate?	
20. Which countries have OHCHR country field office?	

No 3

International Relations, Peace and Security

Question	Name(s) of Country
International Relations	
1. Which countries were members of the UN in 1945?	
2. Which country is the most recent member to join the UN?	
3. Which countries are founding members of the ASEAN in 1967?	
4. Which country will be the chair of ASEAN in 2018?	
5. Which country in the Southeast Asian region is not a member of the ASEAN?	
6. Which Asian countries are members of SAARC?	
7. Which countries are "+3" in ASEAN+3?	
8. Which countries are Asian members of the East Asia Summit (EAS) except ASEAN?	
9. Which countries are not members of the ASEM?	
10. Which countries are members of G7?	
11. Which countries are members of SAARC?	
12. Which countries are members of MIKTA?	
13. Which countries are members of BRICS?	
14. Which countries are members of G20?	
Peace and Security	
15. Which countries are member of the UN Security Council in 2018?	
16. Which countries are member of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in 2018?	
17. Which countries have ratified the anti-personnel landmine treaty (Ottawa Treaty)?	
18. Which countries have ratified the Arms Trade Treaty(ATT) of 2014??	

19. Which countries have ratified the Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty of 2017?	
20. What is the official title of the UN Security Council Resolution No 1325 and in which year?	
21. What is the official title of the UN Security Council Resolution No 2250 and in which year?	
22. Which countries have nuclear bombs?	
23. Which countries are currently facing domestic, intra-state armed conflicts?	
24. Which countries had a bilateral war before with other Asian countries and when?	
25. Which countries joined the Korean War in 1950-1953?	
26. Which countries joined the Vietnam War in 1954-1975?	
27. Name the top 5 weapons exporting countries in terms of the amount.	
28. Name the top 5 weapons importing countries in terms of the amount.	
29. Name the top 3 countries in military spending in terms of % of the national budget.	
30. Which countries have a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate? (Country Name and Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize)	

No 4

Development and Environment

Question	Name(s) of Country
Membership of the International Organizations	
1. Which countries are the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)?	
2. Which countries is the Low Income Countries (LIC)?	
3. Which countries are members of the OECD/DAC (Development Assistance Committee)?	
4. Which countries are <u>NOT</u> members of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)?	
5. Which countries are <u>NOT</u> members of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?	
6. Which countries are <u>NOT</u> member of the Asia Development Bank (ADB)?	
7. Which countries are <u>NOT</u> member of the World Bank?	
8. Which countries are <u>NOT</u> members of the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)?	
9. Which countries have contributed to the Global Climate Fund (GCF)?	
10. In which country and city, is the headquarters of the Asia Development Bank (ADB) located?	City too
11. In which country and city, is the headquarters of the Global Climate Fund (GCF) located?	City too
International Comparison of the Economic and Social Status	
12. Name the top 3 countries according to the UNDP's Human Development Index.	
13. Name the bottom 3 countries according to the UNDP's Human Development Index.	
14. Name the top 3 countries in terms of life expectancy? Roughly, how many years?	
15. Name the bottom 3 countries in terms of life expectancy? Roughly, how many years?	

16. Name the top 5 countries in terms of GDP (per capita) in Asia.	
17. Name the top 5 countries in terms of GDP (per capita) in Asia.	
18. Name the top 3 countries in terms of the number of overseas migrant workers (sending)	
19. Name the top 3 countries in terms of the number of overseas migrant workers (receiving).	
20. Name the top 3 countries (most equal) in terms of the (in)equality (UNDP)	
21. Name the bottom 3 countries (most unequal) in terms of the inequality (UNDP).	
22. Name the bottom 3 countries according to the World Happiness Report 2015.	
Environmental Treaties	
23. Which countries have not ratified the 1971 UN Convention on Wetlands (RAMSA Convention)?	
24. Which countries have not ratified the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 1985	
25. Which countries have not ratified the 1992 UN Convention on Bio-Diversity (CBD)?	
26. Which countries have not ratified the 1994 UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)?	
27. Which countries have not ratified 1998 Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters?	
28. Name the top 3 countries in terms of CO2 emission.	
29. Which countries have not ratified the Convention on 2015 Paris Agreement on UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	
30. Which countries have not submitted the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) according to the 2015 Paris Agreement?	



Section IV

GALA Pedagogy



GALA Pedagogies during the Training Program

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1. Getting Familiar with the SDGs

1.1. Explaining about the Icons and Key Words of 17 SDGs

Please explain about meaning of the icon image of each SDG in terms of key words – why the icon image represents the key words?

Goal	Icon	Key Word	Explanation
Goal 1		No Poverty	
Goal 2		Zero Hunger	
Goal 3		Good Health and Well-being	
Goal 4		Quality education	
Goal 5		Gender equality	
Goal 6		Clean water and sanitation	
Goal 7		Affordable and clean energy	
Goal 8		Decent work and economic growth	

Goal 9		Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
Goal 10		Reduced inequality	
Goal 11		Sustainable cities and communities	
Goal 12		Responsible consumption and production	
Goal 13		Climate action	
Goal 14		Life below water	
Goal 15		Life on land	
Goal 16		Peace, justice and strong institutions	
Goal 17		Partnerships for the Goals	

1.2. Connecting the Key Words and the Number of SDGs

Please put the number of goal in the blank for each key words.

Key Words	Number of the SDGs
Affordable and clean energy	
Clean water and sanitation	
Climate action	
Decent work and economic growth	
Gender equality	
Good Health and Well-being	
Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
Life below water	
Life on land	
No Poverty	
Partnerships for the Goals	
Peace, justice and strong institutions	
Quality education	
Reduced inequality	
Responsible consumption and production	
Sustainable cities and communities	
Zero Hunger	

1.3. Linking the number of SDGs to Key Words

Please put key words in the blank for each goal.

No of Goal	Key Words
Goal 7	
Goal 6	
Goal 13	
Goal 8	
Goal 5	
Goal 3	
Goal 9	
Goal 14	
Goal 15	
Goal 2	
Goal 11	
Goal 10	
Goal 17	
Goal 16	

Goal 4	
Goal 12	

1.4. Linking the 5 Ps to the SDGs

Please put the numbers of the SDGs for each P.

5PI	Numbers of the SDGs
People	
Prosperity	
Planet	
Peace	
Partnership	

2. Personal story-telling Exercise about the SDGs

2.1 Personal Story-telling about 17 SDGs

The purpose is to help participants to get familiar with the contents of 17 goals by making personal story using key words of each goal.

Proposed text of story-telling

My name is 000. I am from a country xxx.

1. I am very poor, so hungry, sick and uneducated so I do not know about gender equality.
2. I drink water to get energy to work hard for industrialization and innovation to reduce inequality.
3. I live in a city but produce and consume too much so it affect climate change negatively impacting on oceans and lands.
4. In order to solve all those problems, we need peace, justice and strong institutions and at the same time means of implementation and global partnerships.

Structure of Story

Goals	Story-telling Narrative
Goal 1-5	I am very <u>poor</u> (1) so <u>hungry</u> (2), <u>sick</u> (3) and <u>uneducated</u> (4) so I do not know about <u>gender equality</u> (5).
Goal 6-10	I drink <u>water</u> (6) to get <u>energy</u> (7) to <u>work</u> (8) hard for <u>industrialization and innovation</u> (9) to reduce <u>inequality</u> (10).
Goal 11-15	I live in a <u>city</u> (11) but <u>produce and consume</u> too much (12) and it creates <u>climate change</u> (13), and negatively impacting on <u>oceans</u> (14) and <u>lands</u> (15).
Goal 16 and 17	In order to solve all those problems, we need <u>peace, justice and strong institutions</u> (16) and at the same time <u>means of implementation and global partnership</u> (17).

2.1 Personal Story-telling about the SDG 16 (Peace)

The purpose is to help participants to get familiar with the contents of the SDG 16 – 12 targets by making personal story using key words of the 12 targets.

Proposed text of Story-telling narrative

I have a dream for peaceful world !

1. However, I see everyday violence, specially violence against children Because of weak rule of law, and illicit arms flow and corruption.
2. To solve these problems, we need have effective institutions and decision-making at all level, through democratic global governance, and birth registration for children.
3. At the same time, we need freedom and strong public institution through international cooperation and anti-discrimination law and policies

Structure of Story

Target	Story-telling Narrative
Target 16.1-16.5	However, I see everyday <u>violence</u> (16.1), specially <u>violence against children</u> (16.2) Because of weak <u>rule of law</u> (16.3), <u>illicit arms flow</u> (16.4) and <u>corruption</u> (16.5).
Target 16.6-16.9	To solve these problems, We need have effective <u>institutions</u> (16.6) and <u>decision-making</u> (16.7) at all level, through democratic <u>global governance</u> (16.8), and <u>birth registration</u> for children (16.9)
Target 16.10, 16.a and 16.b	we need <u>public access to information and freedom</u> (16.10), and strong <u>public institution</u> through international cooperation (16.a) and <u>anti-discrimination law and policies</u> (16.b)

3. Quiz about the 2030 Agenda and SDGs

Quiz	Answer
1. When was the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs adopted ?	YYYY-MM-DD
2. How many global indicators that have been adopted by the UN IAEG?	
3. Which are the numbers of goals that are related to People?	
4. Which are the numbers of goals that are related to Prosperity?	
5. Which are the numbers of goals that are related to Planet?	
6. Which is the number of goal that is related to Peace?	
7. Which is the number of goal that is related to Partnership?	
8. What are 4 issues that are related to the means of implementation?	
9. What are 3 issues that are related to the systemic issues?	
10. What are the numbers of goals that many developing countries were reluctant to support?	
11. What are the numbers of goals that many developed countries like USA were reluctant to support?	
12. Which are goals that are related to various types of inequalities?	
13. What is the number of target that is related to Official Development Assistance (ODA)?	
14. What is the number of goal that is related to means of implementation?	
15. What is the number of target that is related to multi-stake holder partnership?	
16. What is the numbers of the targets that are related to children?	
17. What is the number of target that is related to global citizenship education?	
18. What is the numbers of the goal that is closely related to city?	
19. What are the numbers of the targets that are related to peace in the goal 16?	
20. What are the numbers of the targets that are related to democracy or democratic governance in the goal 16?	
21. What are the numbers of the targets that are related to human rights in the goal 16?	
22. What is the numbers of the targets that are related to children?	
UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF)	
23. In which year was the first HLPF held?	
24. Which countries have participated in the VNR more than one time?	

UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) 2016	
25. What is the theme of the HLPF 2016?	
26. What is the number of countries that have participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF 2016?	
27. Which Asian countries have participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF 2016?	
UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) 2017	
28. What is the theme of the HLPF 2017?	
29. What are the goals that are global priorities for HLPF 2017?	
30. What is the number of countries that have participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF 2017?	
31. Which Asian countries have participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF 2017?	
UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018	
32. What is the theme of the HLPF 2018?	
33. What are the goals that are global priorities for HLPF 2018?	
34. What is the number of countries that have participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF 2018?	
35. Which Asian countries have participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF 2018?	
UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) 2019	
36. What is the theme of the HLPF 2019?	
37. What the goals that are global priorities for HLPF 2019?	
38. Which Asian countries have participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF 2019?	

4. Pro and Con Debate on Issues related to the SDGs

GALA Pro and Con Debate

The GALA Debate is to help participants to understand the issues in depth by discussing the issues from pro and con positions like the Cross Examination Debate Association (CEDA). Once a controversial topic related to the SDGs is chosen, participants are asked to prepare for both pro and con positions, and their positional role is decided by the drawing of lots.

Suggested topics for GALA Debate

- ① Is the contents of the SDGs really bold and ambitious enough to tackle the global crisis and to transform our world?
- ② Can the rising global economic inequality be stopped and reduced substantively? How?
- ③ Can the global warming be stopped and solved before 2030?
- ④ Can sufficient funding to finance the SDGs be mobilized in time?
- ⑤ Is gender distinction natural or socially constructed?
- ⑥ Can armed conflicts like war be permanently banned through the international treaty?
- ⑦ Can military spending be redirected towards poverty eradication and reduction of global inequality?
- ⑧ Can the UN Secretary General be elected through popular vote globally?

Guideline for Debate

Stage	Task	Time
Before	Introduction of topic and rules by a facilitator	3 minutes
Debate	Opening statement by Pro Team	2 minutes
	Identifying the pre-positions of each of the panel of judges	2 minutes
	Opening statement by Con Team	2 minutes
	Question and answer by Pro Team against Con Team	10 minutes
	Question and answer by Con Team against Pro Team	10 minutes
	Question and answer by Pro Team against Con Team	10 minutes
	Question and answer by Con Team against Pro Team	10 minutes
	Concluding statement by Con Team	2 minutes
	Concluding statement by Pro Team	2 minutes
	Post-debate	Checking the change about the position among the panel of judges : who and how many among the members of the panel of judges change their position after listening to the debate?
Announcing the winning team of the debate		1 minute
Selection of the best debate performer		1 minute
Assessment about the process and real positions by a facilitator (collective and individual)		10 minutes
Wrap-up		5 minutes

Criteria for the group debate performance

- Logical and convincing with evidence
- Team work and division of role among participants
- Depth of Knowledge
- In-depth understanding about the issue
- Clear message
- Speak and listen with respect (attitude)

5. Negotiations on National Budget on SDGs

GALA Negotiations on National Budget on SDGs

The Negotiations Exercise is to help participants to learn about how to advocate about the budgeting on sectors related to the SDGs through the role play about negotiators.

Guidelines

- ① All participants are divided into several groups composed of 7 persons and negotiate about budgeting on SDGs.
- ② The proposed sectors are 1) youth, 2) women, 3) children 4) older persons, 5) persons with disabilities.
- ③ Depending on the number of negotiation groups and priorities among participants, only a few sectors can be selected or additional sectors can be added.
- ④ The different roles are divided into 7 members – one Prime Minister, 5 Ministers for 5 Ps and one CSO.
- ⑤ The Prime minister will moderate the negotiations.
- ⑥ CSO representative will monitor and lobby the negotiations for human rights and 'public interests'.
- ⑦ 100 million dollar will be divided into 5 Ministers (chief negotiators) each 20 million dollar on each sectors.
- ⑧ Each minister is requested to justify why more amount is needed with concrete programs and projects.
- ⑨ Each minister is requested to persuade other ministers to get their political support.
- ⑩ Minister for Partnership need to secure some amount for ODA (Target 17.2)
- ⑪ In case of no compromise, the Prime minister can introduce a voting among 5 ministers.

Guidance for SDGs Budget Negotiations

Stage	Task	Time
Before	Introduction of the negotiation exercise and rules by a facilitator	3 minutes
Negotiation	The Prime Minister makes an opening statement and present the draft budget.	2 minutes
	Each minister presents his or her plan about how much and why more amount is needed to realize the goals related to 5Ps.	2 minutes each
	Bi-lateral and/or multi-lateral negotiations about the budget adjustment	30 minutes
	Voting on proposals from ministers if necessary	10 minutes
	CSO representative monitor and lobby ministers	
Post-Negotiation	Prime Minister present the result of the budget negotiations	3 minutes
	The facilitator ask the questions about differences among the final budgets and discuss the reasons and implications.	20 minutes
	Selection of the best debate performer	1 minute
	All participants share their assessment and lessons learnt from the negotiation exercise.	10 minutes
	Wrap-up by the Facilitator	2-3 minutes

Budget Allocation Chart :

Sector : Youth / Women / Children / Older Persons / Persons with Disabilities

	Given amount	Amount after negotiations	Main programs and projects
<i>Minister for People</i>	20		
<i>Minister for Prosperity</i>	20		
<i>Minister for Planet</i>	20		
<i>Minister for Peace (Goal 16)</i>	20		
<i>Minister for Partnership (Goal 17)</i>	20		
<i>Total</i>	<i>100 mil</i>	<i>100 mil</i>	

Comparative Chart about the Results of the Negotiations

	<i>Given amount</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Older Persons</i>	<i>Persons with Disabilities</i>	<i>Others</i>
<i>Minister for People</i>	20						
<i>Minister for Prosperity</i>	20						
<i>Minister for Planet</i>	20						
<i>Minister for Peace (Goal 16)</i>	20						
<i>Minister for Partnership (Goal 17)</i>	20						
<i>Total</i>	<i>100 mil</i>	<i>100 mil</i>	<i>100 mil</i>	<i>100 mil</i>	<i>100 mil</i>	<i>100 mil</i>	<i>100 mil</i>

Guiding questions about evaluation of the Budget Negotiations

- ① Why are the final results different?
- ② Was the allocation of the budget in accordance with the principles of 2030 Agenda – inclusive (No One Is Left Behind) and transformative?
- ③ Was the negotiation process easy or difficult? If difficult, why? What were the obstacles?
- ④ Was the role of PM as chair was fair and effective?
- ⑤ Was the role of NGO adequate and effective? What are the lessons learnt from this negotiation exercise?
- ⑥ What kinds of effective lobby strategies CSO can develop from this exercise?

6. Link between the SDGs and Human Rights

6.1. Connecting the 17 SDGs and Targets to International Human Rights Issues

6. Based on human rights issues in the text of the OHCHR website

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/ListOfIssues.aspx>

Please indicate human rights issues related to each of the SDGs.

SDG	International Human Rights Issues
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

	International human rights issues
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

	International human rights issues
Finance (17.1-17.5)	
Technology (17.6-17.8)	
Capacity-building (17.9)	
Trade (17.10-17.12)	
Systemic issues	
Policy and institutional coherence (17.13-17.15)	
Multi-stakeholder partnerships (17.16-17.17)	
Data, monitoring and accountability (17.18-17.19)	

6.2. Connecting the 17 SDGs and Targets to International Human Rights Treaties and Special Procedures

- Based on the OHCHR website about
- Human Rights Treaty Bodies
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/TreatyBodies.aspx>
- Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx>
- Please indicate human rights issuers related to each of the SDGs.

SDG	Human Rights Treaty Body	Special Procedure
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

13		
14		
15		

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

	Human Rights Treaty Body	Special Procedure
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere		
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children		
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime		
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms		
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels		
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance		
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration		
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime		

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development		
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Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

	Human Rights Treaty Body	Special Procedure
Finance (17.1-17.5)		
Technology (17.6-17.8)		
Capacity-building (17.9)		
Trade (17.10-17.12)		
Systemic issues		
Policy and institutional coherence (17.13-17.15)		
Multi-stakeholder partnerships (17.16-17.17)		
Data, monitoring and accountability (17.18-17.19)		

6.3. Visit of UN Human Rights Bodies – Treaty Body and/or Special Rapporteurs to the Country

Among UN Special Rapporteurs on thematic issues, which ones have visited your country? Please make a list according to the year of their visit.

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx>

Name of the Special Procedures / Treaty Bodies	Month and Year of Visit

6.4. Identifying the 17 SDGs and targets with the Recommendations of the UPR

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx>

Please study the list of recommendations made by the latest (second or third) UPR Working Group on your country as well as reports.

Cycle of the UPR	Month and Year
1 st UPR	
2 nd UPR	
3 rd UPR	

Linking the UPR Recommendations of the last UPR to the SDGs and Targets

UPR Recommendation	No of Relevant SDGs and Targets
No 1.	
No 2.	
No 3	
No 4	
No 5	
More	

Annex

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Annex A. List of Acronyms

1	2030 Agenda	UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2	5Ps	People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership
3	A4D	Aid for Development
4	A4SD	Action for Sustainable Development
5	A4T	Aid for Trade
6	AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
7	AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
8	ADA	Asia Development Alliance
9	ADN	Asia Democracy Network
10	APSD	Asian CSO Partnership for Sustainable Development
11	ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
12	AU	African Union
13	BAU	Business As Usual
14	BHR	Business and Human Rights
15	BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action 1995
16	BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
17	CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
18	CBDR	Common But Differentiated Responsibilities
19	CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
20	CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
21	CFS	Committee on World Food Security
22	CoD	Community of Democracies
23	COP	Conference of the Parties
24	CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
25	CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
26	CSO	Civil Society Organization
27	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
28	CSV	Creating Shared Value
29	DAC	Development Assistance Committee, OECD
30	DDA	Doha Development Agenda
31	DDR	Doha Development Round
32	DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilization
33	EPG	Eminent Persons Group
34	ERU	Emission Reduction Unit

35	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
36	ESCR	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
37	EU	European Union
38	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
39	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
40	FfD	Financing for Development
41	FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
42	FTA	Free Trade Agreement
43	FuR	Follow-up and Review
44	GAD	Gender and Development
45	GALA	Glo-cal Advocacy Leadership Academy (GALA)
46	GBS	Gender Budget Support
47	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
48	GCAP	Global Call to Action Against Poverty
49	GCF	Green Climate Fund
50	GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
51	GDI	Gender Development Index
52	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
53	GEF	Global Environment Facility
54	GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
55	GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
56	GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
57	GNH	Gross National Happiness
58	GNI	Gross National Income
59	GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
60	GPSD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
61	GSDR	Global Sustainable Development Report
62	GWP	Global Warming Potential
63	HDI	Human Development Index
64	HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
65	HLF	High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
66	HLPF	High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
67	HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
68	HRC	Human Rights Council
69	IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals
70	IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
71	ICT	Information and Communication Technology

72	IGO	Intergovernmental organization
73	ILO	International Labour Organization
74	IOM	International Organization for Migration
75	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
76	IPs	Indigenous Peoples
77	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
78	LDC	Least Developed Countries
79	LICs	Low Income Countries
80	LLDC	Landlocked Developing Countries
81	MD	Millennium Declaration
82	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
83	MGOS	Major Groups and Other Stakeholders
84	MIC	Middle Income Countries
85	MIKTA	Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, Turkey, and Australia
86	MNC	Multi-national Corporations
87	MNE	Multi-national Enterprises
88	MoI	Means of Implementation
89	MSHP	Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships
90	NAP	National Action Plan
91	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
92	NGO	Non Governmental Organization
93	NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
94	NPO	Non Profit Organization
95	NSA	Non-State Actors
96	NSC	North-South Cooperation
97	ODA	Official Development Assistance
98	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
99	OGP	Open Government Partnership
100	OHCHR	UN Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
101	OWG	Open Working Group
102	PARIS 21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century Consortium
103	PCD	Policy Coherence for Development
104	PPCP	Public, Public-Private and Civil Society Partnership
105	PPP	Public Private Partnership
106	PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategies
107	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategies Paper
108	RBA	Rights-based Approach

109	REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
110	Rio +20	UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in 2012
111	RKE	Regional Knowledge Exchange, UNDP
112	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
113	SAMOA	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway
114	SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
115	SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
116	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
117	SDSN	Sustainable Development Solution Network
118	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
119	SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
120	SSC	South-South Cooperation
121	SSE	Social Solidarity Economy
122	STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
123	T4D	Trade for Development
124	TFM	Technology Facilitation Mechanism
125	TI	Transparency International
126	TNC	Transnational Corporations / Companies
127	TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
128	TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
129	UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
130	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
131	UN DESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
132	UN ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
133	UN SC	UN Statistical Commission
134	UN SC	UN Security Council
135	UN SR	United Nations Special Rapporteur
136	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
137	UNCSD	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (1993-2012)
138	UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012
139	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
140	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
141	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
142	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
143	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
144	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference
145	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly

146	UNGPs	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
147	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
148	UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
149	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
150	VAC	Violence against Children
151	VAW	Violence against Women
152	VLR	Voluntary Local Review
153	VNR	Voluntary National Review
154	WB	World Bank
155	WEF	World Economic Forum
156	WHO	World Health Organization
157	WID	Women in Development
158	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
159	WSSD	World Summit for Social Development 1995
160	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002
161	WTO	World Trade Organization

Annex B. List of Useful websites

1. United Nations

- UN Data Revolution Group
(<http://www.undatarevolution.org/about-ieag/>)
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
(<https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/>)
- UN Global Compact (GC)
(<https://www.unglobalcompact.org/take-action/action-platforms/justice>)
- UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC)
(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/pages/home.aspx>)
- UN Office of Counter-Terrorism
(<https://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/>)
- UN Office on Drugs and Crime
(<https://www.unodc.org/>)
- UN Peacebuilding Commission
(<https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/>)
- UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)
(<https://www.unhcr.org/>)
- UN SDG Action Campaign
(<sdgactioncampaign.org>)
- UN Statistics Division (UNSD)
(<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=16&Target=16.1>)
- UN Sustainable Development Goals
(www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals)

- UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform
(<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>)
- UNDP Sustainable Development Goals
(www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html)
- UNESCAP for Asia and the Pacific _SDG GATEWAY
(<http://data.unescap.org/sdg/>)
- UNESCAP Knowledge Hub for Sustainable Development _ SDG Helpdesk
(<http://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/data-portals>)
UNESCAP Knowledge Hub for Sustainable Development_ Urban SDG Knowledge Platform
(<http://www.urbansdgplatform.org/index.msc>)
- UNICEF
(<https://www.unicef.org/>)
- United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
(<https://www.uclg.org/>)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
(<https://en.unesco.org/>)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
(<http://www.unwomen.org/en>)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC)
(<https://unfccc.int/>)

2. Inter-governmental Organizations and Multi-stakeholder Partnerships

- Effective Institutions Platform
(<https://www.effectiveinstitutions.org/en/>)
- Friends of Governance for Sustainable Development
(<http://friendsofgovernance.org/>)

- Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (www.data4sdgs.org)
- ICELEI-Local Government for Sustainability (<https://iclei.org/>)
- International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (<https://www.idlo.int/>)
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (<https://www.ipu.org/>)
- Open Government Partnership (OGP) (<https://www.opengovpartnership.org/>)
- SDG 16 Data initiative (www.sdg16.org)
- SDG 16 Hub (UNDP Global Alliance) (www.sdg16hub.org/global-alliance)
- SDG Funders (<https://sdgfunders.org/home/lang/en/>)
- SDG Index and Dashboards (www.sdgindex.org)
- SDSN_SDG Guide (<https://sdg.guide/>)
- Violence Prevention Alliance (VPA) (<https://www.who.int/violenceprevention/en/>)

3. CSOs / NGOs

- Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD)
(action4sd.org)
- Amnesty International (AI)
(<https://www.amnesty.org/en/>)
- Asia Development Alliance (ADA)
(www.ADA2030.org)
- CIVICUS
(<https://www.civicus.org/>)
- CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE)
(<https://www.csopartnership.org/cso-enabling-e>)
- Democracy without Borders
(<https://www.democracywithoutborders.org/>)
- Forus
(<http://forus-international.org/en>)
- Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP)
(<https://gcap.global/>)
- Governance Data Alliance
(<http://www.governancedata.org/>)
- Human Rights Watch
(<https://www.hrw.org/>)
- Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP)
(<http://economicsandpeace.org/>)
- International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
(<https://www.icj.org/>)

- International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (<https://ilga.org/>)
- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) (<https://www.iwgia.org>)
- Migration and Development Civil Society Network (MADE) (<http://www.madenetwork.org/>)
- One Earth Future (<https://oneearthfuture.org/>)
- Open Society Foundations (<https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/>)
- Safer World (<https://www.saferworld.org.uk/>)
- TAP (Transparency, Accountability and Participation for 2030 Agenda) Network (tapnetwork2030.org)
- Together2030 (www.together2030.org)
- Transparency International (TI) (<https://www.transparency.org/>)
- Women's International League for Peace & Freedom (WILPF) (<https://www.wilpf.org/>)

4. Other Stakeholders including private business

- Business for 2030
(<http://www.businessfor2030.org/>)
- Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
(<https://www.odi.org/>)
- SDG Academy
(<https://sdgacademy.org/>)
- SDG Compass
(<https://sdgcompass.org/>)
- SDG Knowledge Hub
(<https://sdg.iisd.org/>)
- The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR)
(<https://www.humanrights.dk/our-work/sustainable-development/human-rights-sdgs>)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
(www.wbcsd.org)
- World Justice Project (WJP)
(<https://worldjusticeproject.org/>)

Annex C. List of Reference materials and documents

1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- United Nations (2016), Global Sustainable Development Report 2016 ([https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2328Global%20Sustainable%20development%20report%202016%20\(final\).pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2328Global%20Sustainable%20development%20report%202016%20(final).pdf))
- United Nations (2018), The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018 (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2018/TheSustainableDevelopmentGoalsReport2018-EN.pdf>)
- UN ECOSOC (2016) Report of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and social Council at its 2016 session (E/HLPF/2016/8)
- UN ECOSOC (2017) Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313)
- UN ECOSOC (2017) Ministerial declaration of the 2017 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world (E/HLS/2017/1)
- UN ECOSOC (2018), Compilation of main messages for the 2018 voluntary national reviews (E/HLPF/2018/5) (https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/HLPF/2018/5&Lang=E)
- UN ECOSOC (2018), Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General (E/2018/64) (<https://undocs.org/E/2018/64>)
- UN ECOSOC (2018), Voluntary National Reviews Synthesis Report (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/210732018_VNRs_Synthesis_compilation_11118_FS_BB_Format_FINAL_cover.pdf)

- UN DESA (2017), Voluntary National Reviews Synthesis Report (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>)
- UN DESA (2018), Handbook for the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20872VNR_hanbook_2019_Edition_v4.pdf)
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- UN General Assembly (2015), Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) (A/RES/69/313) (https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/313&Lang=E)
- UN General Assembly (2015), Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) (https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf)
- UN General Assembly (2016), Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level (A/70/684) (https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/684&Lang=E)
- UN General Assembly (2016), Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level (A/RES/70/299) (<https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/299>)

2. Major International treaties and commitments

- UN Office of High-Commissioner for Human Rights (OCHHR)
www.ohchr.org
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) 1965
(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cerd.aspx>)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966
(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966
(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx>)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979
(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cedaw.aspx>)
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) 1984
(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cat.aspx>)
- Kyoto protocol (1997)
(https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol)
- Paris Agreement (2015)
(<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/what-is-the-paris-agreement>)

3. Advocacy

- A4SD (2019), Survey of the UN 2030 Agenda Follow Up and Review process Analysis - Towards a more open & inclusive approach
(https://action4sd.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/HLPF-survey_Towards-a-more-open-inclusive-approach-to-2030-Agenda-Monitoring.pdf)
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(https://franciscansinternational.org/fileadmin/media/2018/Global/Publications/FI-Toolbox_WEB4.pdf)
- IPU (2016), Evaluating the gender sensitivity of parliaments, a self-assessment toolkit
(<https://www.ipu.org/resources/publications/handbooks/2016-11/evaluating-gender-sensitivity-parliaments-self-assessment-toolkit>)
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(<https://www.ipu.org/resources/publications/handbooks/2017-01/parliaments-and-sustainable-development-goals-self-assessment-toolkit>)
- Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies (2017), The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies – A Call to Action to Change our World
(https://cic.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/sdg16_roadmap_en_20sep17.pdf)
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(<http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/151211-getting-started-guide-FINAL-PDF-.pdf>)

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GALA ASIA
GLOBAL ADVOCACY LEADERSHIP ACADEMY



PEOPLE 
End poverty and hunger
in all forms and ensure
dignity and equality

PLANET 
Protect our planet's
natural resources
and climate for
future generations

**Sustainable
Development**

PROSPERITY 
Ensure prosperous
and fulfilling lives in
harmony with nature

PARTNERSHIP 
Implement the agenda
through a solid global
partnership

PEACE 
Foster peaceful, just and
inclusive societies

