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UN 
environment
assembly

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**



WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



“Investing in the Future We Want”

“Ensuring a Life with Dignity”

“Protecting our Planet”

“No one is left behind”



WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?



- MDGs: galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest (to tackle extreme poverty, combat diseases, provide education, ensure environment sustainability).



- **Rio+20: Future We Want** renewed commitment to Sustainable Development and to promote "sustainable" future for planet - for present and future generations.

- a) a **green economy** in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and
- b) an **institutional framework** for sustainable development

- Led to several decisions and follow ups: (UN system, SDGs, SD financing strategy, **Green economy** policy guidelines, **strengthening UNEP**, establish HLPF, 10YFP, SIDS Conference, facilitation mechanism for technology transfer)
- **Focus on several thematic areas** (water, trade, finance, tech; Africa, tourism, education, jobs, capacity building, atmosphere, biodiversity, climate, forest, desertification, chemicals, energy, food etc)
- several Voluntary **Commitments and Partnerships** for sustainable development



- **Post-2015 process:**
 - ✓ National, Regional, Thematic **Consultations**
 - ✓ Post-2015 **implementation Dialogues**
 - ✓ High Level Panel of Eminent Persons **report**

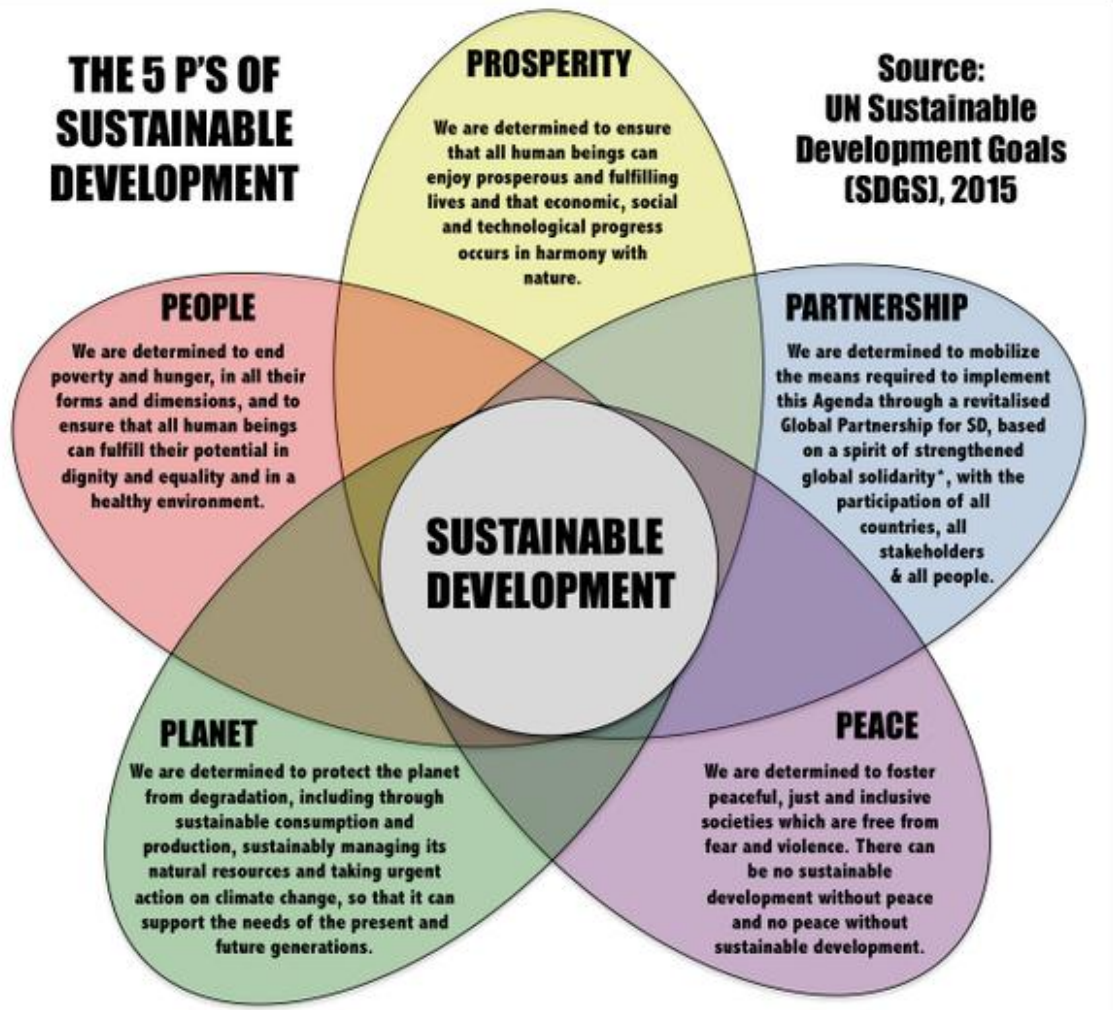


- **Open Working Group** on Sustainable Development Goals (**outcome document agreed by consensus on 2 August 2015**)

Transforming Our World for People and Planet

Promote shared prosperity and well-being for all over the next 15 years

Agreement reached on 230 indicators



Source:
UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS), 2015

2015

August 2,

193 member states

agreed on an outcome document that features

169 targets

underpinned by

17 goals

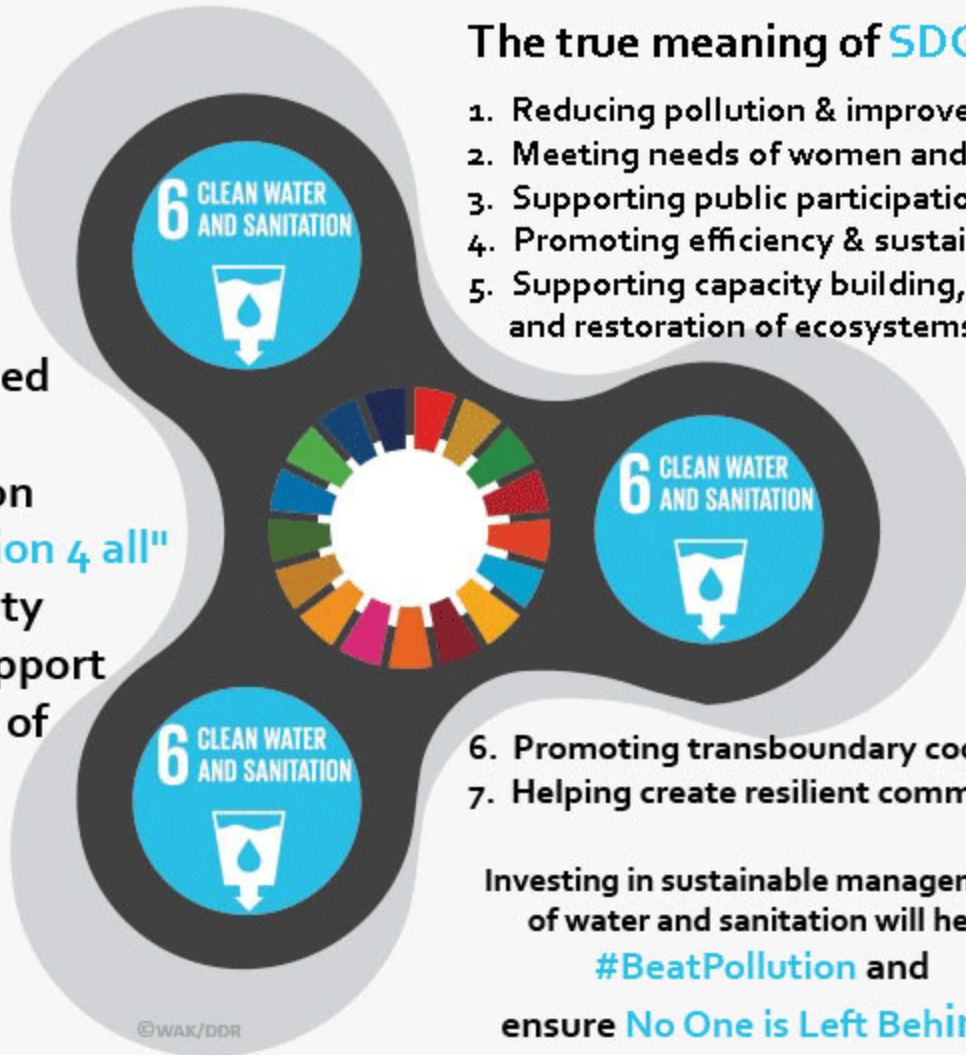
that will set the framework for global development in the next

15 years

2030

* focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries. SD = Sustainable Development

This one is called
SDG6 on
"Water and Sanitation 4 all"
It has the ability
to influence & support
the objectives of
other goals!



The true meaning of **SDG6** is:

1. Reducing pollution & improve wellbeing
2. Meeting needs of women and girls
3. Supporting public participation
4. Promoting efficiency & sustainable use
5. Supporting capacity building, protection and restoration of ecosystems

6. Promoting transboundary cooperation
7. Helping create resilient communities!

Investing in sustainable management
of water and sanitation will help
#BeatPollution and
ensure **No One is Left Behind!**



UN 
**environment
assembly**

 **UNEPA**
United Nations Environment Assembly
of the United Nations Environment Programme
Delivering on the 2030 Agenda



23 -27 May 2016
Nairobi, Kenya



UNEP/EA.2/L.6/Rev.2: “Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

contributing to the effective implementation of the environmental dimension of 2030 Agenda in an integrated manner (setting the global environmental agenda, providing policy guidance and defining policy responses, undertaking policy review, dialogue and exchange of experiences, fostering partnerships for achieving environmental goals and resource mobilization);

to enhance its activities, in cooperation with other UN entities, in **support** of the **coherent implementation** of the environ dimension of 2030 Agenda **at Nat, Reg and global levels,**

to take action to enhance coordinated, coherent and integrated delivery within the UN system on the environmental dimension of 2030 Agenda, by:

- (a) Fostering **partnerships** and other means of **cooperation** with other relevant UN bodies;
- (b) Engaging with **regional coordination mechanisms**, as appropriate;
- (c) Actively promoting the **integration** of the environmental dimension **into UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF)** at the country level;
- (d) Enhancing **institutional and human capacity building** at the national, regional and intl levels;



What is happening at the country level?

2016

Theme: Ensuring that no one is left behind
- *Voluntary Reviews of 22 countries*



2017

Theme: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world



2018

Theme: Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies



2019

Theme: Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



What is happening at the country level or lessons?

2016

Theme: Ensuring that no one is left behind
- *Voluntary Reviews of 22 countries*

- gap analysis/challenges
(readiness to implement the 2030 agenda)
- Development of national SD action plans/ Strategy
(could also be updating/modifying existing one)
- Inter-ministerial working group /committee
(nationalization of SDGs and for policy coherence)
- priorities and focus areas of government policy
(education, jobs, wellbeing, water, energy, natural resources)
- Participatory follow-up and review at all levels
(accountability to citizens and global community)



-  Estonia
-  Finland
-  France
-  Georgia
-  Germany
-  Montenegro
-  Norway
-  Switzerland
-  Turkey

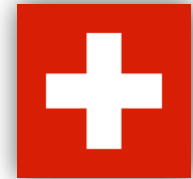




What is happening at the country level or lessons?

2016

Switzerland's initial steps towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda



- Social security (SDGs 1 and 16)
- Natural resources (SDGs 2, 6, 14, and 15)
- Health (SDG 3)
- Education, research and innovation (SDG 4)
- Social cohesion and gender equality (SDGs 5, 10, and 16)
- Energy and climate (SDGs 7 and 13)
- Economic and financial system (SDGs 8, 10, 16, and 17)
- Urban development, mobility and infrastructure (SDGs 9 and 11)
- Consumption and production (SDG 12)

- Stakeholder participation
(the 2030 Dialogue on Sustainable Development)

- Fed Council adopted SD Strategy
(2016–19)
(high-level commitment)

- Inter-Ministerial working group
(clarify responsibility, gap analysis, future areas
of action)

- Embedded Swiss Foreign Policy
(economic and international cooperation policy)

2018

First comprehensive country review at the HLPF 2018.





UNEP/EA.2/L.6/Rev.2: “Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

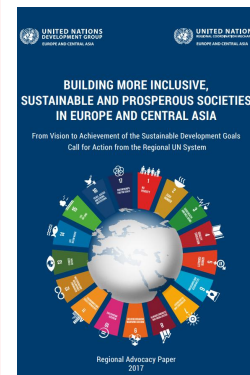


... to enhance its activities, in cooperation with other UN entities, in **support** of the **coherent implementation** of the environmental dimension of 2030 Agenda **at National, Regional and global levels,**



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- (d) Enhancing **institutional and human capacity building** at the national, regional and international levels;





**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT GROUP**
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



UNITED NATIONS
REGIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

BUILDING MORE INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE AND PROSPEROUS SOCIETIES IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

From Vision to Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
Call for Action from the Regional UN System



Regional Advocacy Paper
2017

- Result of close cooperation within regional UN system
- 14 issue briefs with concrete steps how to achieve SDGs
- 2030 Agenda as an opportunity to tackle key challenges in the region
- Region is off to a promising start regarding SDG implementation





**UNITED NATIONS
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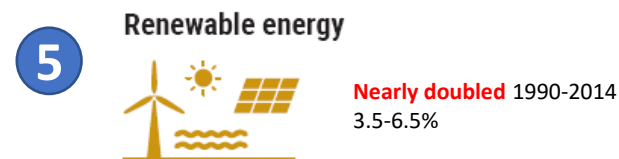
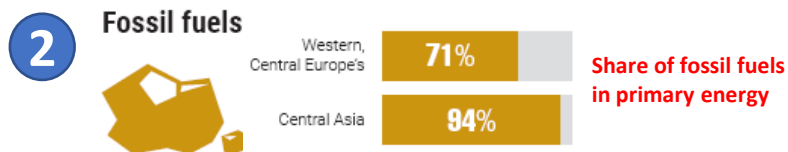
**Key policy recommendations
help countries overcome
development bottlenecks and
boost implementation of the 2030
Agenda,
leaving no one behind.**

- Population Dynamics.1**
- Refugees, Migration and Resilience.2**
- Gender Equality, Rights & Empowerment.3**
- Decent Jobs for All.4**
- Social Protection for All.5**
- Health and Well-Being for All at All Ages.6**
- Quality Education and Lifelong Learning.7**
- Sustainable Energy.8**
- Changing Production Patterns.9**
- Changing Consumption Patterns.10**
- Sustainable Agri & Rural Development.11**
- Managing the Earth's Ecosystems.12**
- Governance for Sus Development.13**
- Partnership for 2030 Agenda.14**





To **develop sustainably**, necessary to secure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern **energy services**, while reducing **GHG** emissions and the **carbon footprint**. And **reconcile** a tight **emissions pathway** with **development aspirations**.



Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy



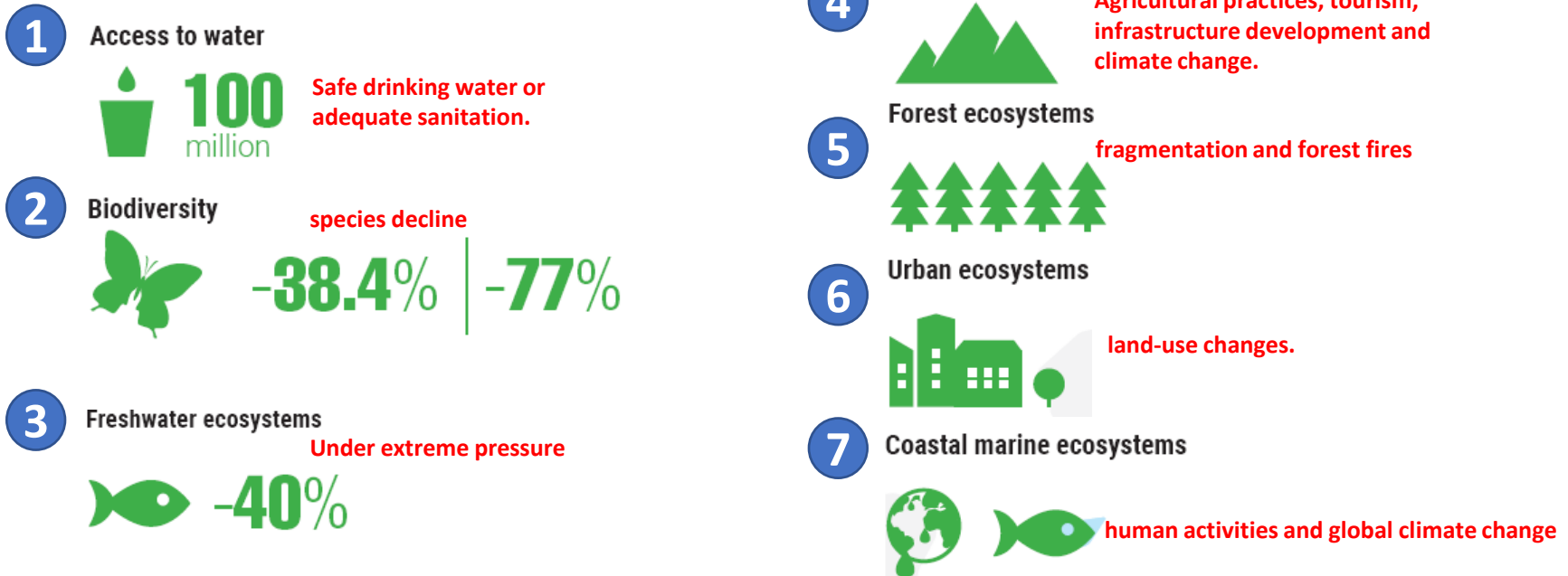
What needs to happen?

Achieving the 2030 Agenda depends on transforming the energy system.

- 1 Energy **prices** reflect **full costs**, including emissions, while eliminating market-distorting subsidies throughout the system
- 2 Develop internationally recognized minimum **energy performance standards** in all sectors.
- 3 **Improve** more quickly **energy efficiency** as cost-effective options for meeting growing energy demand in most countries.
- 4 Redesign renewable energy **policies**
- 5 Use **new technology** (*collaboration on research and development of new technology*)



Current **consumption, production, and land-use patterns** are **unsustainable** and have negative impacts on Earth’s **“life-support system”** (including the functioning of ecosystems and the services they provide and maintaining ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity).



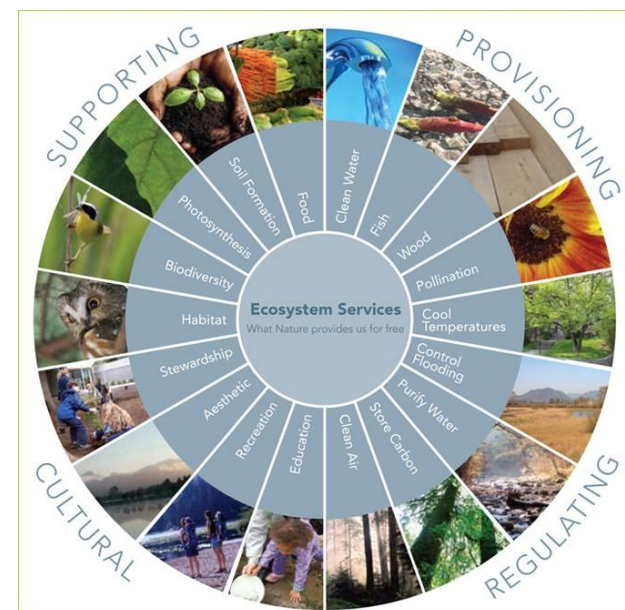
Managing the Earth’s Ecosystems



What needs to happen?

The key lesson from the implementation of MDGs is that **environmental policy alone cannot** ensure environmental sustainability, **which needs to be integrated into sectoral policies** (e.g. agriculture, energy, health and transport) and crosscutting policies.

- 1 Give highest importance to the wise use and management of natural resources in different sectors.
- 2 Introduce the valuation of natural capital and ecosystem services into national accounting systems.
- 3 Strengthen implementation of and synergies between existing ecosystems-related conventions, policy instruments and programmes.



Issue brief 1

Population Dynamics

KEY MESSAGES:

Western Europe



Late childbearing, low fertility levels and an increase in the life span of women and men, leading to an increase in number of older persons who are much fitter and healthier.

Eastern Europe



Increase in mortality not associated with a major epidemic or war.

12 million

High levels of secondary infertility – an estimated 12 million women had one child and are unable to have the second.

The Baltics, Eastern Europe and the Balkans

-15%

Population projected to decline by more than 10 per cent by 2050.

Central Asia

50%

More than half of population is under 25.



Fertility levels increased since 2005.

International migration



Impact of international migration on population size and structure is significant, often outnumbering the population change due to births and deaths.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Enhance equal access to education and health services.
- Create sustainable social security systems.
- Adjust policies to reflect societies.
- Devise appropriate family related policies.
- Manage population flows.

Issue brief 2

Large Movements of Refugees, Migration and Resilience

KEY MESSAGES:

Europe and Central Asia

76.1 million

In a region of origin, transit and destination for refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants, in 2015, 76.1 million international migrants lived in the region and represented 10.3 per cent of the region's population. Migrant children (5.2 million) comprise over seven per cent of the migrants living in the region. Females make up around 50 per cent of the total amount of migrants.

Resilience



8 out of 7 countries receiving the largest amount of remittances (measured as a share of GDP) in the world in 2015 were Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Moldova. In 2014-2015, remittances declined.

Impacts on migrants



Human trafficking, smuggling, exploitation and abuse, worse health outcomes and increased rates of infant mortality. Women are more likely to engage in informal work, irregular migration and vulnerability to trafficking and abuse.

Turkey

2.8 million

The country continues to host the largest number of refugees worldwide. By end 2016, there were 2.8 million refugees in Turkey.

Ukraine



Conflict in Eastern Ukraine increased an already significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the region.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Ensure respect for and protection of human rights.
- Prevent and address discrimination and xenophobic narratives.
- Mainstream migration and refugee issues into sustainable development.
- Promote evidence-based policymaking on migration, refugees flows and their linkages with development.
- Ensure multidisciplinary cooperation.
- Create regulatory environments to enhance the impact of migrant private-funded contributions to development.
- Promote a comprehensive European response to refugees.
- Address specific protection risks.
- Support regional responsibility-sharing mechanisms.
- Enhance safe pathways.
- Focus on long-term, resilience building solutions.
- Address specific protection risks.
- Strengthen institutional and community resilience.

Issue brief 3

Gender Equality, Women's Rights and Women's Empowerment

KEY MESSAGES:

Women in politics

40%

Female political representation across all levels remains far below the 40 per cent recommended by the Council of Europe.

Women in labour market

-21.8%

Participation rate of women is fairly high (but still lower than men's rate). Women have more educational achievements, but have less economic empowerment. Women's gross hourly earnings in 2015 were, on average, 21.8 per cent less than men's in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and 16 per cent less in the countries of the European Union. On average, women perform 2.5 times more unpaid care and domestic work than men (8 times more in some countries).

Re-traditionalisation, nationalism, xenophobia



A wave of conservative, nationalist and xenophobic sentiment is on the rise. Re-traditionalisation supported by religious institutions ties women's primary values to their reproductive function and the private sphere of home.

Gender-based violence

88%

28%

16%

26% of women in Eastern Europe, 23% of women in Central Asia and 19% of women in Western Europe experienced either physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner or sexual violence by a non-partner. Crisis-affected areas show an increase in gender-based violence (GBV) in emergencies (e.g. 3 times higher among women IDPs in Ukraine, then in host community residents)

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Expand women's economic opportunities.
- Enhance and transform current social protection.
- Build on opportunities and address challenges presented by demographic shifts.
- Promote human rights in light of re-traditionalisation and radicalisation.
- Ensure women's full and effective participation at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls.

Issue brief 4

Decent Jobs for All

KEY MESSAGES:

Youth unemployment

80%

50% in some countries: The current generation of young people is the highest educated ever, yet faces a future full of insecurities due to the lack of decent jobs.

Women employment

≠

Discrimination against women in the world of work remains a persistent reality: high gender pay gaps, predominance of women in precarious work, and overburdening of women with unpaid care and household work.

Atypical employment



Involuntary and includes temporary and part-time employment: is on a steep rise. Temporary employment is particularly high among youth, women and low-skilled workers.

Migration and remittances



Challenge of reintegrating returning migrants into their own labour markets and need to stem the dual effect of a lack of jobs and a decline in remittances.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Promote a comprehensive and gender sensitive employment policy framework based on tripartite consultations.
- Create a conducive environment for business and investments into the real economy.
- Diversify productive activities.
- Strengthen the expansion and creation of jobs in promising "green" sectors.
- Make use of the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth.
- Revisit budgetary and fiscal policies.
- Embrace migration as an opportunity.

Issue brief 5

Social Protection for All

KEY MESSAGES:

Social insurance rights



Insurance-based systems in the region, pensions and other social insurance rights are accessed mainly via formal employment, leaving many excluded, particularly women, young people, minorities, migrants and certain other groups.

Social security and poverty



Gaps opened up between the de jure rights to social protection and de facto access to it. Sections of the elderly and working populations face a risk of poverty due to inadequate benefits. Progress in fighting poverty has been stalling with an increased risk of poverty and material deprivation.

Budget allocation

80%

EU and other high-income European countries allocate, on average, 30 per cent of their GDP to social protection. Eastern Europe and Central Asia allocate much less. Distribution between different elements of social protection systems does not always work in favour of those most in need.

Population dynamics and sustainability of social protection systems



The EU faces the challenge of dramatic population aging, raising questions about financial sustainability: parts of Eastern Europe and Central Asia have youth bulges. For this potential to be realized, strong labour market performance and extension of social protection coverage is needed.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Expand social protection floors.
- Prioritise national social security and protection systems.
- Ensure coverage and access.
- Identify additional sources of revenue.
- Redesign data collection systems.
- Strengthen resilience.

Issue brief 6

Health and Well-Being for All at All Ages

KEY MESSAGES:

Fragile achievements



The region is the first in the world to have achieved interruption of indigenous malaria transmission. Zero-free status was achieved. Sustaining these achievements is a challenge.

Maternal mortality

70 / 100000

All countries have achieved the maternal mortality target of 70/100000 live births. Some groups of women remain at higher risk of adverse outcomes during pregnancy and birth: adolescents, migrants, and other marginalized groups, women who reside in rural areas and women with low socio-economic status or education level.

HIV



The only region in the world where HIV incidence continues to rise rapidly, with higher incidence in Eastern European and Central Asian countries.

Water and sanitation

65 million

62 million people in the region do not enjoy access to basic sanitation and 7.1 million people still practice open defecation.

SDGs at risk



Highest global burden of noncommunicable diseases (NCD): obesity (21 per cent of men and 24 per cent of women over 18 years are obese); tobacco use (28 per cent of those over 15 years of age are regular smokers); road safety (Road traffic accidents – leading cause of death in children and young people aged 5-29 years); violence (15 000 homicides/year); environmental risks (1.4 million deaths, equivalent to 16 per cent of all deaths could be avoided).

Health coverage



Universal or near-universal, but with large differences in health service delivery. Refugees and migrants are at risk for worse health outcomes. Increased rates of infant mortality.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Implement current agreements and commitments.
- Combat inequalities and discrimination.
- Share accountability.
- Strengthen the resilience of communities.
- Further strengthen health systems, public health, protecting from the costs of health, health financing and building capacity in the workforce.

Issue brief 7

Ensuring Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promoting Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

KEY MESSAGES:

Achievements On average, high rates of participation in basic education. Disparities exist based on wealth, location, gender, migration status. Out of 5.1 million children with disabilities, 3.6 million are out of school. Participation rates of Roma children beyond primary school are particularly low.	Gender equality In some countries there are gender disparities in the disadvantage of boys (Albania, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Serbia) and in others a disadvantage towards girls (Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tajikistan and Turkey).	Pre-primary education Disparities in access between the sub-regions: only 50 per cent of children aged one year before primary entrance age in Central Asia were enrolled in pre-primary or primary education in 2014, compared to 84 per cent in Central and Eastern Europe.
Primary education Relatively close to achieving universal primary education (2014 – above 94 per cent).	Upper secondary education 713 000 / 285 000 in 2014 713,000 adolescents of lower-secondary school age in Central and Eastern Europe and 285,000 in Central Asia were not enrolled in 2014.	Education and employment 21 trillion If Europe achieved its current benchmark of functional literacy for 80 per cent of 15-year-olds, this could lead to an aggregate GDP gain of EUR 21 trillion over the lifetime of the generation born in 2010.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Improve the quality and equity of education and lifelong learning systems.
- Develop education and training systems beyond their current reach at non-compulsory levels to provide lifelong learning and to reduce equity gaps in learning outcomes.
- Ensure inclusive and quality education for refugees and migrants.
- Strengthen the gender-equality health nexus.
- Enhance education related data and monitoring systems.

Issue brief 8

Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy

KEY MESSAGES:

Carbon footprint Some countries have high carbon footprints due to a legacy of high energy intensity and energy inefficiency in industry and buildings. The region produced 21 per cent of the world's primary energy resources, and emitted 18.2 per cent of global CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion.	Fossil fuels Western and Central Europe's share of fossil fuels in primary energy stands at 71 per cent whereas Central Asia's share is at 84 per cent.	Access to reliable and sustainable energy It is important for food security, economic development, human health and poverty reduction, particularly in Central Asia. The three main impediments are remote, off-grid locations; on-grid access with limited or intermittent supply due to poor infrastructure or fuel supply problems; and affordability issues.
Energy poverty In the Russian Federation, 29 per cent of households spend more than 10 per cent of income on energy. In Albania, Moldova, Serbia and Tajikistan more than 40 per cent of households spend over 10 per cent of their income on energy.	Renewable energy Consumption in the region nearly doubled from 1990 to 2014 from 4.9 EJ to 10.9 EJ. In 2014, renewable energy increased from 3.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent of total final energy consumption. RE sources other than hydro-power accounted for only 37 per cent of the energy supply in 2014 and including hydro, 51 per cent, compared to a global share of 13.8 per cent.	Energy efficiency 35% over 50 years old 35 per cent of buildings are over 50 years old, could result in a reduction in the region's total energy consumption by an estimated 5–6 per cent. Data shows a gradual decrease in the energy intensity level of primary energy.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Energy prices should reflect full costs, including emissions, while eliminating market-distorting subsidies throughout the system.
- Develop internationally recognized minimum energy performance standards in all sectors.
- Improve more quickly energy efficiency in most countries.
- Redesign renewable energy policies.
- Use new technology for the future energy system.

Issue brief 9

Changing Production Patterns

KEY MESSAGES:

Industry Accounts for 25 per cent of employment in Europe and Central Asia.	Production patterns For middle-income countries, the biggest challenge is to maintain high levels of human development while reducing their ecological footprints. For energy exporting countries, the need to lower the use of fossil fuels will be a hurdle to overcome. Lower-middle-income countries need to accelerate sustainable growth and human development while minimising the impact of harmful production patterns.	
Inclusive and sustainable industrialization Women, who make up only 14 per cent of people employed in industry in the region, can make a great contribution as important economic actors and key agents of change.	Green economy Benefits of shifting to sustainable consumption and production are boosting energy security (reducing imports) and the efficiency of cities through improved energy efficiency in buildings, waste recycling, emergence of new innovative industries and new jobs.	Circular economy model The EU circular economy package was adopted by the European Commission in 2015. Targets of the initiative include reducing 35 per cent of municipal waste by 2030.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Move towards a circular economy.
- Make industry green.
- Foster international partnerships.
- Raise awareness about sustainable production.

Issue brief 10

Changing Consumption Patterns

KEY MESSAGES:

Consumption patterns +0.9% 2015-2018 -4.8% 2015-2018 Between 2015 and 2018, consumption in the European Union and Western Balkans is expected to grow 0.9 percentage points faster than GDP. By contrast, in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, consumption declined by 4.8 per cent in 2015, compared with a 1.2 per cent contraction of GDP. Consumption patterns are moving towards more energy intensive categories of goods and services, such as large individual vehicles, larger housing, imported foods etc.	Food waste 35 kg per year In Central Asia the average person wastes 35 kg of food per year. Europe, excluding Central Asia, has the third largest per capita food wastage footprint on climate – with the average citizen producing some 680 kg of CO ₂ per year due to food loss.
Transportation and automobility 1000 Western Europe 750 Central Asia In some countries in Western Europe car ownership per 1000 people is as high as 750 whereas in Central Asia, it is as low as 37. The average European car is parked during 92 per cent of its lifetime. Road traffic reduces opportunities for physical activity – a phenomenon estimated to be associated with nearly 1 million deaths per year in the European region, excluding Central Asia. Total cost of the externalities of car usage in the EU is between 500 and 400 billion EUR.	Sustainable cities Many municipalities are actively pursuing energy saving renovation of the public buildings including schools and kindergartens. In the EU countries, such efforts are also directed to the social housing districts.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Strengthen coordinated government action.
- Use economic instruments.
- Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- Use progressive instruments.
- Provide physical and social infrastructure to promote sustainable lifestyles.
- Use information-based instruments.
- Use regulatory instruments.
- Use product-service instruments.

Issue brief 11

Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development

KEY MESSAGES:

Food security 55% In 48 countries of the region, the combined overweight and obesity prevalence in the adult population exceeds 35 per cent, while relatively high rates of malnutrition and stunting continue to be seen among children in the Caucasus and Central Asia.	Rural areas 45.4% On average, 45.4 per cent of the population in the region lives in rural areas. Rural populations are particularly affected, having fewer opportunities for decent employment and weaker social protection than urban residents.	Impact of climate change Agricultural production is also affected by changing climatic conditions, particularly unpredictable variations in temperature, rainfall patterns and more frequent extreme weather events. Reduced water availability, soil degradation/desertification, biodiversity loss and the appearance of new pests and diseases are some of the consequences.
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POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Apply appropriate climate change adaptation measures.
- Promote key areas for investment, including rural infrastructure and farming technologies, storage capacities and transport systems.
- Implement Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS).
- Implement integrated and holistic sustainable agriculture and rural development policies.
- Improve small holders and family farmers' access to economic opportunities and knowledge.
- Apply an effective, integrated, holistic approach to rural poverty alleviation.

Issue brief 12

Managing the Earth's Ecosystems

KEY MESSAGES:

Access to water 100 million More than 100 million people in the region do not have access to safe drinking water or adequate sanitation.	Biodiversity -38.4% -77% Average abundance of original species declined to 38.4 per cent of the natural state in Western and Central Europe and 77 per cent in the Russian Federation. Pressures on biodiversity include agricultural intensification, overfishing, urbanisation, and habitat fragmentation by transport infrastructure and climate change.	
Freshwater ecosystems -40% are under extreme pressure. Freshwater fish are among the vertebrate groups with the highest percentage under threat; 40 per cent face the threat of extinction.	Mountain ecosystems are vulnerable to impacts from changes in agricultural practices, tourism, infrastructure development and climate.	Forest ecosystems are threatened by fragmentation and forest fires, which have increased in the region during the last decade.
Urban ecosystems An ecosystem well integrated into wider biodiversity considerations in the region.	Coastal marine ecosystems Risk being irreversibly damaged by human activities and global climate change. 25 per cent of assessed European fish stocks are outside safe biological limits.	

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Give highest importance to the wise use and management of natural resources.
- Introduce the valuation of natural capital and ecosystem services into accounting systems.
- Strengthen implementation of and synergies between existing ecosystems related conventions, policy instruments and programmes.

Issue brief 13

Governance for Sustainable Development

KEY MESSAGES:

Achievements



Some electoral bodies, national human rights institutions and anti-corruption agencies have been created; public administrations modernized; administrative procedures have been streamlined; legal frameworks for civic engagement have been put in place. A considerable increase of women in decision-making.

Economic governance



A number of external events have compounded the impact of the economic crisis. These trends raised the questions about relationship between states and markets and the need for stronger social contracts in the region.

Governance and human rights



are impacted by the region's proximity to major conflicts (i.e. Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan). Many countries prioritized maintaining effective border management.

Radicalization



Radicalization of some citizens, particularly youth, and the rising phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters returning from the conflicts, often alongside the rise of extremist groups, is another serious issue.

Political freedom



restricted in some countries, including freedom of media, speech, and freedom of assembly. Legislation to restrict the rights of LGBTI community is being considered. Civil society in the countries face many challenges including legislative and logistical barriers

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Increase effectiveness and responsiveness of institutions.

- Place particular emphasis on addressing governance deficits.

- Increase institutional capacity development for public service delivery.

- Promote a vibrant, diverse and independent media.

- Strengthen civic education.

- Harness the power of technology.

Issue brief 14

Partnership Dimensions of the 2030 Agenda

KEY MESSAGES:

Official development assistance:



A combination of traditional and emerging donors, as well as of middle-income countries (MICs) that continue to receive development assistance. The region thus combines traditional North-South with significant elements of South-South cooperation.

Declining support from OECD-DAC countries



ODA provided to the region by OECD-DAC donors dropped from \$4.9 billion in 2008 to \$3.1 billion in 2013. The European Union, in addition to being the largest ODA provider in the region, continues to provide significant post-accession funding to new EU member states.

Emerging donors



New EU member states (such as Croatia and Romania), as well as Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Turkey, are important non-DAC donors. Total development assistance from the region's emerging donors more than doubled during 2011-2015—rising from \$2.2 billion to \$5.6 billion during this time.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Broaden "policy coherence" (cross-border) partnerships.

- Strengthen partnerships around key global and regional public goods.

- Foster partnerships between OECD-DAC and other donors.

- Promote innovative forms of development finance.

- Engage in a new generation of regional philanthropic partnerships.



A **Common Vision** to achieve the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs:

- ✓ Areas critical importance for **humanity** and **the planet!**
- ✓ Integrated, indivisible and universal!
- ✓ Balance the economic, social and environmental dimensions!
- ✓ Regional Advocacy Paper (RAP) is a truly cooperative work – **One UN** - of all of us!
- ✓ RAP has ensured clear **interconnections** between respective SDGs **within** and **across all issues** to address key development challenges in our region and beyond!
- ✓ **Common Vision** is being a “**docking station**” for influencing, facilitating, supporting and implementing **other goals**.



National and Local Adaptation of SDGs:

Adapting the global SDGs to national and local circumstances. Reviewing and **adjusting** national **strategies**, plans and instruments is a major first step taken by governments in the region to start SDG implementation.

Subregional Cooperation for SDG Implementation:

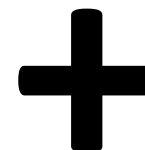
Countries **working together** can help address issues of **common concern**, including those of **transboundary nature**.

Data and Monitoring:

Improving the data situation and **building statistical capacities** for SDG monitoring remains a **significant challenge** for all countries in the region and beyond.

Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world

In-depth review on progress!



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

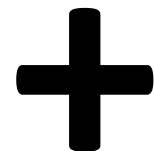
Goal 11. Make **cities** and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable **consumption** and **production** patterns

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

**In-depth review
on progress!**



Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world



#HLPF #SDGs

WEBSITE: sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf

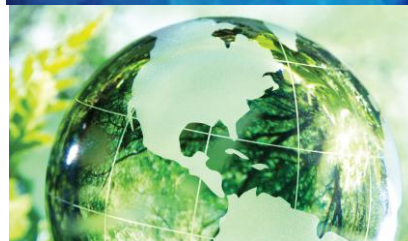
14 countries:

- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- Tajikistan

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW - AZERBAIJAN

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1.Improved Demographics:
(health, social, economic progress)

2.Macroeconomic situation:
strengthen econ stability and revive non-oil sector

3.Dev of entrepreneurship
(policies and regulations)

- all stakeholders, not just the Government;
- Institutional Mech for an Integrated Approach;
- Building Nat Ownership and Participation;
- aligning w/ national context by end 2017;
- National SDG Conference in 2018 focus on MoI;
- 2030 requires sharing knowledge/best practices
- elaborate a system of SDG indicators;
- UN support and guidance at the different stages of the national SDG process.

TOWARDS A POLLUTION-FREE PLANET

UN Environment Assembly

4-6 December 2017
Nairobi, Kenya



Thank you

#BeatPollution #UNEA3

@UNEPinEurope @WondyAK

[A Political Declaration on Pollution](#)

[About the UN Environment Assembly](#)

173 total pledges

Join the #BeatPollution movement towards a pollution-free planet

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Did you know?

Air pollution causes roughly 7 million premature deaths every year.

