
Resources:

- <https://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/SDG%20Sheets%20Englisch.pdf>
- https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziele_f%C3%BCr_nachhaltige_Entwicklung#cite_note-The_future_we_want-1
- https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/66/288&Lang=E
- <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/nachhaltigkeitspolitik/ziele-fuer-eine-nachhaltige-entwicklung-weltweit-355966>
- <https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/de/themen/aktuelle-meldungen/2019/juni/viele-worte-wenig-taten-un-nachhaltigkeitsziele-koennten-scheitern/>
- <https://www.boell.de/de/2016/11/30/der-plan-fuer-eine-bessere-welt-g20-und-die-globalen-nachhaltigkeitsziele-der-agenda-2030>
- https://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/Entwicklungspolitik_in_Zeiten_der_SDGs_Web.pdf
- <http://www.onebillionrising.de/femizid-opfer-meldungen-2019/>
- <https://17ziele.de/>

INPUT PART I

Thanks for sharing your ideas! The topic of our workshop today is Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs for short - and in the end, these global sustainability goals are exactly what you were thinking about namely how we can make the world a fairer place.

For the next 10 minutes we will take a quick look at each of the 17 SDGs, look at where they come from and then think about what volunteering has to do with them.

The idea of the SDGs

The political objective of the United Nations, which is to ensure that sustainable development takes place on an economic, social and ecological level worldwide. The general objective is defined in 17 sub-objectives, which in turn are subdivided into 169 sub-sub-objectives - it is therefore a complex formulation

- the SDGs had been adopted by the member states of the United Nations in Rio on January 1, 2016, and are expected to be reached => other name: Agenda2030
- Successor of the Millennium Development Goals
- SDGs apply to all countries in the world. In comparison MDGs only applied to the so-called "developing countries", but no legal enforcement was possible

Focus of the SDGs:

- SDGs have a focus on the topic of "sustainability", ecological aspects are strengthened alongside social and economic aspects
- But what does "sustainability" actually mean? According to the "Duden" <https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Nachhaltigkeit> : "longer lasting effect" and "principle according to which no more may be consumed than can grow back, regenerate, be made available again in the future". → It is therefore a matter of long-term global development to create a decent life worldwide.
- That means SDGs are:
 - Universally valid
 - All goals are interconnected - it is not enough to achieve only one
 - Transformative → will change the world

Presentation of the 17 SDGs (posters)

For the facilitator: Please note, the perspectives on the implementation of the goals are manifold and complex. There are differences between countries of the Global North and Global South => so this will be a presentation of SDGs from two perspectives – ONE North perspective and ONE south perspective. But, those perspectives doesn't reflect the perspective of all the countries that are counted to the "Global North" neither of all countries that are counted to the "Global South". Please add your own perspectives of the country you and the volunteer's life in. You can also decide, to only present one of the perspectives, if you feel more comfortable with it

- **SDG 1: End poverty → End poverty in all forms and everywhere**
 - One North perspective: structural changes necessary to raise income and living standards of low-income population groups (fair minimum wages, tax relief through tax systems and increase in social benefits) // create fair trading conditions for countries of the Global South
 - One South Perspective: Importance of poverty another food shortage due to poverty and thus rising mortality rate
- **SDG 2: End hunger → end hunger, achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture**
 - One North perspective: implement sustainable food production (monocultures, use of pesticides, factory farming, etc.)
 - One South perspective: mainly targeted at small farmers in countries of the Global South. Small farmers are often the most affected by the impacts of climate change and are the hungriest.
- **SDG 3: Good health care and well-being → Demand a healthy life for all people of all ages and promote their well-being**
 - One North Perspective: Challenges of achieving the goal due to demographic change (care for the elderly not guaranteed) and the increase in diseases such as high blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, etc.
 - One South perspective: to reduce child and maternal mortality and infectious diseases
- **SDG 4: High-quality education → Ensure inclusive, equal and high-quality education and promote opportunities for lifelong learning for all**
 - One North Perspective: make every education free for all (e.g. abolish tuition fees), make education accessible to all "social classes"
 - One South perspective: make education accessible for all (for example in Tanzania: many children (especially girls) leave elementary school before finishing it)
- **SDG 5: Gender Equality → Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls for self-determination**
 - One North Perspective: Women are threatened by discrimination and violence (every third woman experiences physical/sexual abuse, femicide (every 3 days a woman dies because of her gender) // Recognition and appreciation of unpaid care work // Lifting the pay gap
 - One South perspective: end sexual discrimination // end forced marriages and genital mutilation // abolish pay gap // legalize abortion // end femicides
- **SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation → Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
 - One North Perspective: drawing attention to scarcity of resources. Improving infrastructure and anticipating to climate change.
 - One South Perspective: Lack of access to clean drinking water and sanitation // Reduction of deaths due to lack of hygiene

- **SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy → Secure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**
 - One North Perspective: Main goal for countries of the Global North as they produce far the most CO2 and therefore push climate change in the whole world (much more than “countries in the Global South”) // Abolish fossil fuels and nuclear energy // Conversion to renewable energies // Saving energy
 - One South Perspective: Creating access to energy for all // Promoting investment in sustainable energy
- **SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth → Promote sustainable, broad-based and sustained economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
 - One North Perspective: Reducing consumer behaviour // Improving working conditions (e.g. raising minimum wages, social benefits, etc.) // Counteracting the lack of skilled workers // Paying care work // Creating fair working conditions in the Global South
 - One South perspective: reducing neo-colonial exploitation (e.g. in the clothing sector) // ending forced labor // shadow economy (e.g. drug trafficking)
- **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure → Building resilient infrastructure, promoting broad-based and sustainable industrialization and supporting innovation**
 - One North Perspective: Transforming industry into environmentally friendly production processes // Reducing CO2 emissions from industry // Questioning the “infinite growth-maxim
 - One South perspective: progress in environmentally friendly industrialization → Creation of jobs and prosperity
- **SDG 10: Reducing inequality → Reducing inequality within and between countries →**
 - One North Perspective: Elimination of all kinds of discriminatory laws, policies and practices, e.g. regarding racism or members of the LGBTIQ* community // Reducing the income gap between rich and poor // Implementing a fair and humane migration policy
 - One South Perspective: Elimination of all kinds of discriminatory laws, policies and practices regarding e.g. racism or members of the LGBTIQ* community // Equal access to education and health care // Changing unstable situations regarding armed and unarmed conflicts
- **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Towns: Designing sustainable cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
 - One North perspective: access to affordable housing for all // modernization of public spaces // sustainable and affordable public transport // sustainable waste management
 - One South perspective: meeting basic needs // reducing homelessness // expanding public transport infrastructure
- **SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns**
 - One North Perspective: Reduce resource consumption (e.g. plastic packaging) // Stop food waste // Switch to regional, ecological and fair trade food.
 - One South perspective: Stop the north to send their garbage to the countries of the south
- **SDG 13: Measures for climate protection → Take immediate action to combat climate change and its effects**

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- One North Perspective: Global North has built wealth on the use of fossil fuels
Climate justice // binding international framework to halt climate change // Education on climate change
 - One South Perspective: Sustainable Economic Growth
 - **SDG 14: Preserve and sustainably use underwater oceans, seas and marine resources in the sense of sustainable development**
 - One North Perspective: Stopping pollution, overfishing, eutrophication and acidification of water bodies // reducing marine litter microplastics // use sustainable fertilizers // sustainable fish consumption
 - One South Perspective: Improving waste and water Management // Global and Local Fishing Regulations
 - **SDG 15: Life on land Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and promote their sustainable use,**
 - One North perspective: protecting global ecosystems // counteracting insect mortality
 - One South perspective: preserving natural habitat for humans and animals
 - **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Promoting Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, providing access to justice for all people and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all**
 - One North Perspective: free press// Fighting corruption // Reducing crime // Making migration policy humane
 - One South Perspective: Ending wars // Strengthening the judiciary // Fighting corruption
 - **SDG 17: Partnerships to achieve the goals (leave no one behind) → Strengthen means of implementation and breathe new life into the Global Partnership for Sustainable**
 - One North Perspective: Shaping globalization fairly // Strengthening development cooperation → questioning the development discourse and postcolonial power structures // Creating a global financial, technological, economic and institutional framework
 - One South perspective: strengthening international cooperation // creating a global financial, technological, economic and institutional framework

INPUT PART II

Critics on the SDGs

- Lack of global power-critical perspectives:
 - Based on Western assumptions, indigenous knowledge is not taken into account
 - Postcolonial continuities and responsibility of the Global North are not named → unquestioned adoption of the "development paradigm"
 - There is a lack in fundamental critique of capitalist economic system and infinite growth
 - Gender is treated binary → Trans*, inter- and other queer perspectives are not considered
- Even though SDGs address "all nations of the world", there is the critic, that so-called countries of the Global North cause the highest global, ecological and economic costs through their lifestyles, which must be borne by countries of the Global South. Costs are for example:

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- Raw materials for the cheap production of consumer goods massively destroy nature in countries of the Global South (e.g. palm oil cultivation fuels the clearing of the rainforests)
 - High CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, car exhaust, airtravels...) are a major contributor to global warming
 - ...
 - States can pick out targets that are easy for them to achieve (such as reducing poverty in Germany) and do not have to focus on targets that are difficult to achieve, such as climate protection
 - Objectives are not coherent (mutually exclusive) e.g. economic growth vs. protection of resources such as water, land and climate => lack of criticism of capitalist maxim of "infinite economic growth"
 - No legal obligation!! The implementation cannot be sued