

Goal (short title)

01	 The logo for SDG 1, No Poverty, features a red square with a white outline of a family (two adults and three children) at the bottom. Above the family, the number '1' is prominently displayed, with the words 'NO POVERTY' written in smaller white capital letters to its right.	NO POVERTY
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Goal (full text)

01-01	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
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Basic information

01-02	<p>Eradication of poverty</p> <p>The eradication of poverty is a moral and ethical imperative, rooted in the principles governing the United Nations. To live a life free from poverty and hunger is one of the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 25 (1) of the Declaration states that "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services."</p> <p>The World Bank forecasts that around 700 million people were living in extreme poverty in 2015, down from 1.75 billion in 1990. During that period, the percentage of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell from 37.1 to 9.6 percent, reaching a figure below 10 percent for the first time in history.</p> <p>Poverty is not simply a lack of adequate income. It is a multidimensional phenomenon that extends beyond the economic arena, encompassing, for example, the inability to participate in social and political life. In short, poverty is the deprivation of a person's ability to live as a free and dignified human being with the full potential to achieve their desired goals in life.</p>
01-02-01	<p>What is poverty?</p> <p>Poverty is general scarcity, or the lack of a certain amount of material possessions or money.</p> <p>The United Nations states that "fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and the exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation."</p> <p>The World Bank considers that "Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life."</p> <p>Poverty may be defined as either absolute or relative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute poverty or destitution refers to the lack of means necessary to meet basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. Absolute poverty refers to a set standard, which is consistent over time and between countries. First introduced in 1990, the international dollar-a-day poverty line measured income poverty with respect to a line that reflects the standards of absolute poverty in the world's poorest countries. The World Bank defined the new international poverty line as USD 1.25 a day in 2008; and in October 2015 they reset it to USD 1.90 a day. • Relative poverty takes into consideration individual social and economic status compared to the rest of society. Relative poverty views poverty as socially defined and dependent on social context, hence relative poverty is a measure of income inequality. Usually, relative poverty is measured as the percentage of the population with income less than some fixed proportion of the median income. People are poverty stricken when their income, even if adequate for survival, falls markedly behind that of their community. Individuals can be said to be living in poverty when they lack the resources to obtain the types of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities that are customary, or at least widely encouraged or approved, in the societies to which they belong. The main poverty line used in the European Union is based on "economic distance", a level of income set at 60 percent of the median household income. • Extreme poverty does not entail just having unsatisfied material needs or being undernourished. It is often accompanied by a degrading state of powerlessness. Even in democratic and relatively well governed countries, poor people have to accept daily humiliations without protest. Often, they cannot provide for their children and have a strong sense of shame and

	<p>failure. When trapped in poverty, people lose hope of ever escaping from the cycle of hard work for which they often have nothing to show beyond their bare survival. Extreme poverty is a global challenge: it can be observed in all parts of the world, including developed economies.</p>
01-02-02	<p>Aspects of poverty</p> <p>Based on research covering over 20,000 poor people in 23 countries, the World Bank has identified a range of factors that poor people identify as part of poverty. These include: abuse by those in power; disempowering institutions; excluded locations; gender relationships; lack of security; limited capabilities; physical limitations; precarious livelihoods; problems in social relationships; weak community organisations; and discrimination.</p> <p>Economic aspects – These concern material needs, typically including the necessities for daily life such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water. Poverty in this sense may be understood as a condition in which a person or community lacks the basic means for a minimum standard of well-being and life, particularly as a result of a persistent lack of income.</p> <p>Social aspect – Conditions of scarcity are linked to the distribution of resources and power within society, and poverty is recognised as the diminished "capability" of people to live the kinds of lives they value. The social aspects of poverty may include lack of access to information, education, health care or political power. Poverty may also be understood as an aspect of unequal social status and inequitable social relationships, experienced as social exclusion, dependency, and diminished capacity to participate or to develop meaningful connections with other people in society.</p> <p>Health aspect – This involves some alarming statistics: one-third of deaths — some 18 million people a year or 50,000 per day — are due to poverty-related causes. People of colour, women and children are overrepresented among the global poor. Those living in poverty suffer disproportionately from hunger or even starvation and disease and have a lower life expectancy. They have also been shown to have a far greater likelihood of having or incurring a disability within their lifetime.</p> <p>Hunger – The rising cost of living means that poor people are less able to purchase what they need. Poor people spend a greater part of their budget on food than wealthy people. As a result, poor households and those near the poverty threshold can be particularly vulnerable to increases in food price.</p> <p>Education – There is a high risk of educational underachievement among children from low-income homes. The condition of schools in poverty-stricken areas may hinder children from learning in a safe environment. Children who live at or below the poverty line will have far less success educationally than children who live above the poverty line. Poor children have far less health care, which results in many absences from school. Additionally, poor children are much more likely to suffer from hunger and fatigue.</p> <p>Shelter – Poverty increases the risk of homelessness. Slum dwellers, who make up a third of the world's urban population, live in a state of poverty equivalent to, if not worse than, members of the rural population, who are the traditional focus of poverty in the developing world. In 2012, a total of 2.5 billion people lacked access to sanitation services and 15 percent practised open defecation. Indoor air pollution from burning fuels kills 2 million people a year, accounting for almost half the deaths from pneumonia among children under five years of age.</p> <p>Violence – According to experts, many women become victims of trafficking, the most common form of which is prostitution, as a means of survival in a context of economic desperation. A deterioration in living conditions often forces children to abandon school in order to contribute to the family income, putting them at risk of exploitation. In Zimbabwe, for example, a number of girls are offering sex in return for food in order to survive in conditions of increasing poverty.</p> <p>Gender – Women suffer from the highest rate of poverty after children. The fact that women are more likely to be caregivers, regardless of income level, to the generations before and after them, exacerbates the burden of their poverty.</p> <p>Climate change and poverty – A report published in 2013 found that climate change was likely to hinder future attempts to reduce poverty. The impacts of a temperature rise of 2°C include: regular food shortages in sub-Saharan Africa; shifting rain patterns in South Asia leaving some parts under water and others without enough water for power generation, irrigation or drinking; the degradation and loss of reefs in South East Asia, resulting in reduced fish stocks; and the increasing vulnerability of coastal communities and cities to violent storms.</p>
01-02-03	<p>Different faces of poverty</p> <p>Poverty has various manifestations, including lack of income and insufficient resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion. Poverty is also characterised by a lack of participation in decision making and in civil, social and cultural life.</p>

	<p>Restrictions in opportunities – If an individual does not have access to basic services such as health care, education, the right of ownership over land and other forms of property, inheritance, and natural and financial resources, they will have a limited ability to escape from poverty.</p> <p>Social exclusion – This refers to lack of participation by individuals or groups in society. Women or specific socio-ethnic communities, for example, may be excluded from the labour market and education, while others may be excluded from the political process. Analyses of different social groups based on gender, age, religion, ethnicity, geographical location, occupation and health status are therefore particularly important.</p> <p>Other aspects of this target are the interrelations between economic growth and poverty, as well as wealth concentration</p> <p>Economic growth and poverty – It is particularly worrying that during periods of high economic growth and global plenty, so many people remain consigned to a life of material deprivation, which may end in early death. Of particular concern is the fact that poverty is often associated with unalterable characteristics (such as race and ethnicity) and shocks (such as health pandemics and environmental catastrophes) that are beyond the control of those affected. Poverty reduction depends on the fast pace of economic growth. The East Asian experience, perhaps the most successful example of rapid poverty reduction in the modern era, confirms that countries with a more equal distribution of assets and income can grow faster than countries with a higher degree of inequality. Higher productivity among smallholders, significant human capital investments, economies of scale linked to larger domestic markets, and greater political stability are among the factors that may account for greater equality coinciding with faster growth. By contrast, Latin America has been described as caught in a vicious circle of persistent poverty, insecurity and unstable growth, due to the widespread tendency to underinvest in productive assets and social capital.</p> <p>Wealth concentration – Poverty can also be reduced through economic policies developed by the governing authorities to facilitate a more equitable distribution of a nation's wealth. Oxfam has called for an international movement to end extreme wealth concentration as a significant step towards ameliorating global poverty. The group stated that the USD 240 billion added to the fortunes of the world's richest billionaires in 2012 was sufficient to end extreme poverty four times over.</p>
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01-02-04	<p>Poverty reduction</p> <p>Various poverty reduction strategies have been developed, as outlined below.</p> <p>The following strategies are connected with the supply of basic needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and other goods – Agricultural innovations such as nitrogen fertilisers, pesticides, new seed varieties and new irrigation methods have dramatically reduced food shortages in modern times by boosting yields. • Health care and education – Nations do not necessarily need wealth to gain health. Inexpensive water filters and the promotion of hand washing, for example, are among the most cost-effective health interventions and can cut deaths from diarrhoea and pneumonia. Strategies to provide education cost effectively include deworming children, which costs about USD 0.50 per child per year and reduces non-attendance from anaemia and malnutrition, while costing only a fraction of the price of increasing school attendance by constructing schools. Schoolgirl absenteeism could be halved simply by providing free sanitary towels. Food fortification with micronutrients was ranked the most cost-effective aid strategy — iodised salt, for example, costs USD 0.02 to 0.03 per person per year, while even moderate iodine deficiency in pregnancy can result in a reduction of 10 to 15 IQ points. <p>Increasing personal income is another group of strategies aimed at poverty reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising farm incomes – This is fundamental to anti-poverty efforts, as three-quarters of today's poor are farmers. Estimates show that an increase in the agricultural productivity of small farmers is, on average, at least twice as effective in benefiting the poorest half of a country's population as growth generated in non-agricultural sectors. • Income grants – A guaranteed minimum income ensures that every citizen will be able to purchase a desired level of basic needs. Basic income (or negative income tax) is a system of social security that periodically provides each citizen, rich or poor, with a sum of money that is sufficient to live on. Studies of large cash transfer programmes in Ethiopia, Kenya and Malawi show that the programmes can be effective in increasing consumption, schooling and nutrition. • Famine relief model – This model is increasingly used by aid groups and involves giving cash or cash vouchers to the hungry to pay local farmers for food rather than buying food from donor countries, as often required by law, so that money is not wasted on transportation costs. • Right to land – Extending to the poor the right to the land that they live on and use is the key to reducing poverty, as land rights can greatly increase a person's wealth. • Access to markets and financial services – Greater access to markets brings more income to the poor. Road infrastructure has a direct impact on poverty. Microloans provide poor people with the chance to obtain physical capital. • Migration from poorer countries – Migration results in almost three times more financial resources being sent from richer to poorer countries than official aid flows. <p>Combating poverty means solving of a number of specific challenges, as outlined below.</p>
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	<p>Economic problems are among the main obstacles to tackling poverty — in particular the unequal economic relations between poor countries and developed economies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illicit capital flight from the developing world is estimated at 10 times the size of the aid received and twice the debt service paid. According to one estimate, most of Africa would be developed if the taxes owed were paid. • Developing countries' debt service to the banks and governments of richer countries can constrain government spending on the poor. Zambia, for example, spent 40 percent of its total budget on repaying foreign debt, and only 7 percent on basic state services in 1997. Debt relief is therefore one of the ways proposed to help poor countries. <p>Tied aid – A major proportion of aid from donor nations is <u>tied</u>, meaning that the receiving nation is obliged to spend exclusively on products and expertise originating from the donor country.</p> <p>Reversing brain drain – The loss of basic need providers who emigrate from impoverished countries has a damaging effect.</p> <p>Controlling overpopulation – Better education for both men and women, and greater opportunities for them to take control over their own lives, can reduce population growth.</p>
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Target 01

Target 01	01-03-01	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day
Background	01-03-01-01	<p>Eradicate extreme poverty</p> <p>The indicator for measuring this target is the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line — that is, for whom average daily consumption (or income) is less than USD 1.25 per person. The USD 1.25 threshold is a measure of extreme income poverty. It allows comparisons to be made across countries when converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates for consumption.</p> <p>However, the poverty line indicator does not capture the depth of poverty, as some people may be living just below the poverty line, while others are far below. An alternative indicator is needed for extreme poverty in urban contexts, as the USD 1.25 poverty line is not appropriate for urban environments where basic services (such as housing, water and energy) need to be purchased.</p> <p>The international poverty line is currently defined as USD 1.90 or below per person per day, using 2011 USD purchasing power parity (PPP). In the decade following 2002, the proportion of the world's population living below the poverty line halved, dropping from 26 percent to 13 percent. If growth rates during those 10 years prevail over the next 15 years, the global extreme poverty rate is likely to fall to 4 percent by 2030, assuming that growth benefits all income groups of the population equally.</p> <p>In 2015, worldwide 10.2 percent of workers were living with their families on less than USD 1.90 per person per day, down from 28 percent in 2000. Young people are especially likely to be among the working poor: 16 percent of all employed people aged between 15 and 24 were considered working poor, compared to 9 percent of adults. Poverty remains widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 40 percent of people were living on less than USD 1.90 per day in 2012. By signing Agenda 2030, governments around the world have made a commitment to ending poverty in all its manifestations, including its most extreme forms, over the next 15 years.</p>
Albania	01-03-01-02	
BiH	01-03-01-03	
Kosovo	01-03-01-04	
Macedonia	01-03-01-05	
Montenegro	01-03-01-06	
Serbia	01-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 01-03-01

Video	01-03-01-V	
Dilemma	01-03-01-D	
Test	01-03-01-T	
Role play	01-03-01-P	

Brainstorming / discussion	01-03-01-B	
Stud. Project	01-03-01-S	
Research	01-03-01-R	
Activity	01-03-01-A	
Other	01-03-01-O	

Target 02	01-03-02	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Background	01-03-02-01	<p>Reduce poverty</p> <p>This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, where the average daily consumption (or income) is less than a certain amount per person per day. These poverty thresholds are defined at the country level below which a person is deemed to be poor. The national poverty line should be differentiated for urban and rural settings within the country to account for differences in the cost of living. National poverty lines do not provide a uniform measure, therefore this indicator does not allow for direct comparison across countries. The poverty line of USD 1.90 per day, as set by the World Bank, is controversial. Each nation has its own threshold for absolute poverty. In the United States, for example, the absolute poverty line was USD 15.15 per day in 2010, while in India it was USD 1.0 per day and in China USD 0.55 per day. These different thresholds make data comparison difficult: the depth and intensity of poverty vary across the world and among regional populations, making a poverty line of USD 1.25 per day inadequate.</p> <p>Efforts are being made to construct indicators that can better measure poverty and allow comparisons between countries.</p> <p>The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) provides a better poverty threshold as it is not based solely on monetary criteria. The indicator used by the UNDP's Human Development Report Office tracks deprivation across three dimensions and 10 indicators: Health (child mortality, nutrition); Education (years of schooling, enrolment); and Living standards (water, sanitation, electricity, cooking fuel, floor, assets). It identifies which of the 10 indicators are relevant to a household, then classifies households as poor if they suffer deprivations across one-third or more of the weighted indicators.</p>
Albania	01-03-02-02	
BiH	01-03-02-03	
Kosovo	01-03-02-04	
Macedonia	01-03-02-05	
Montenegro	01-03-02-06	
Serbia	01-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 01-03-02

Video	01-03-02-V	
Dilemma	01-03-02-D	
Test	01-03-02-T	
Role play	01-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	01-03-02-B	
Stud. Project	01-03-02-S	
Research	01-03-02-R	
Activity	01-03-02-A	
Other	01-03-02-O	

Target 03	01-03-03	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Background	01-03-03-01	<p>Poverty protection system</p> <p>Vulnerability – The concept of vulnerability refers to the likelihood that people will fall into poverty owing to shocks to the economic system or personal mishaps. Estimates show that a large number of people on the edge of poverty, especially those just above the official poverty line, are economically insecure. If the World Bank's poverty line of USD 1.90 per day is used, rather than USD 1.00 per day, poverty rates rise dramatically in many developing countries, reflecting the vulnerability of their populations to small shifts in opportunities.</p> <p>Social protection – This is defined as a broad range of public, and sometimes private, instruments to tackle the challenges of poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion. Increasingly, social protection measures are being used to mitigate vulnerabilities across the human life cycle, to maintain dignity, to promote the rights of individuals and to contribute to pro-poor and inclusive economic growth through building human capital and enabling poor people to increase their participation in economically productive activities. Social protection instruments include a range of both contributory and non-contributory schemes, and the term encompasses a range of poverty reduction mechanisms such as cash transfers, targeted food assistance, insurance schemes, programmes facilitating access to social services, as well as social insurance and labour market programmes, including old-age pensions, disability pensions, unemployment insurance, skills training and wage subsidies, among others. These services can be distributed to individuals, households and, in certain instances, whole communities.</p> <p>A social protection system is a policy and legislative framework for social protection, including the budget framework, together with a set of specific social protection programmes and their corresponding implementation mechanisms.</p> <p>Although access to adequate social protection is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, more than half of the world's population lacks national social protection coverage. Social protection schemes have expanded globally since 2000, as many developing countries adopted policies that afford protection for multiple contingencies. Pension coverage in particular is expanding rapidly. Over half (51 percent) of people above retirement age received a pension according to data available for the period from 2010 to 2012. Almost all countries have child or maternity benefit programmes, and cash transfer schemes are increasing.</p> <p>Despite this progress, increasing social protection for those most in need remains a priority. Globally, 18,000 children still die each day from poverty-related causes, and only 28 percent of employed women are effectively protected through contributory and non-contributory maternity cash benefits. Most poor people remain outside social protection systems, especially in low-income countries. Of the entire population, only one in five people receive any type of social protection in low-income countries, compared with two out of three in upper-middle-income countries. The coverage gap is particularly acute in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, where most of the world's poorest people live. In sub-Saharan Africa, only 15 percent of those in the bottom income quintile have access to a social protection benefit.</p> <p>The realisation of the social protection target is measured by the percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programmes. The International Labour Organization includes the following elements as part of comprehensive social security coverage: medical care; sickness benefits; protection for disability, old age and survivorship; maternity coverage; child benefit; unemployment benefit and employment injury cover; and general protection against poverty and social exclusion.</p>
Albania	01-03-03-02	
BiH	01-03-03-03	
Kosovo	01-03-03-04	
Macedonia	01-03-03-05	
Montenegro	01-03-03-06	
Serbia	01-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 01-03-03

Video	01-03-03-V	
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Dilemma	01-03-03-D	
Test	01-03-03-T	
Role play	01-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	01-03-03-B	
Stud. Project	01-03-03-S	
Research	01-03-03-R	
Activity	01-03-03-A	
Other	01-03-03-O	

Target 04	01-03-04	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Background	01-03-04-01	<p>Equal rights</p> <p>The possibility to have secure tenure over land, property and other natural resources has important implications for economic development and poverty reduction. However, for many poor women, men, indigenous peoples and communities, access to land, property and other natural resources is increasingly being undermined. In rural areas in particular, controversies involving large-scale land acquisitions by foreign and domestic investors for agribusiness, forestry, extractive or other large-scale projects have placed land rights and the issue of responsible investment firmly on the global development agenda, and have highlighted the importance of ensuring secure tenure rights for those who rely on land and natural resources for their well-being and livelihoods. Secure rights to tenure in urban areas is also vital. The absence of security of tenure for urban inhabitants over their housing and property can have important implications for economic development, poverty reduction and social inclusion.</p> <p>The indicator measuring the realisation of this target comprises two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percentage of people with documented or recognised evidence of tenure; and percentage of people who perceive that their rights to land, property or other productive resources are recognised and protected.
Albania	01-03-04-02	
BiH	01-03-04-03	
Kosovo	01-03-04-04	
Macedonia	01-03-04-05	
Montenegro	01-03-04-06	
Serbia	01-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 01-03-04

Video	01-03-04-V	
Dilemma	01-03-04-D	
Test	01-03-04-T	
Role play	01-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	01-03-04-B	
Stud. Project	01-03-04-S	
Research	01-03-04-R	
Activity	01-03-04-A	
Other	01-03-04-O	

Target 05	01-03-05	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and
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		environmental shocks and disasters
Background	01-03-05-01	<p>Resilience to natural disasters</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction is essential to ending poverty and fostering sustainable development. The indicator measuring the realisation of this target encompasses losses (both lives lost and economic costs) in urban and rural areas due to natural disasters, separated according to climate-related and non-climate-related events. Extreme climate-related natural disasters include: hydro-meteorological events (storms, floods, wet mass movements); and climatological events (extreme temperature, drought, wildfires). Non-climate-related natural disasters are primarily geophysical events (earthquakes, volcano eruptions, tsunamis, dry mass movements). Other disasters that may be climate-related or non-climate-related include biological events (epidemics, insect infestations and animal stampedes).</p> <p>Economic losses from internationally reported disasters, principally large-scale disasters, have grown steadily since 1990, reaching an estimated annual average of USD 200 billion in 2013. Reported damage to housing, schools and health-care facilities, along with agricultural production, shows statistically significant upward trends from 1990 onwards.</p> <p>Cities around the world, as well as rural populations, are at growing risk from natural hazards, including extreme climate-related events that are projected to increase in frequency and severity as a result of climate change. Population growth and urbanisation will also affect vulnerability and exposure.</p> <p>Disaster risk is disproportionately higher in poorer countries with weaker institutions. In low-income and lower-middle-income countries experiencing rapid economic growth, the exposure of people and assets to natural hazards is increasing at a faster pace than risk-reducing capacities are being strengthened, leading to increased disaster risk.</p>
Albania	01-03-05-02	
BiH	01-03-05-03	
Kosovo	01-03-05-04	
Macedonia	01-03-05-05	
Montenegro	01-03-05-06	
Serbia	01-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 01-03-05

Video	01-03-05-V	
Dilemma	01-03-05-D	
Test	01-03-05-T	
Role play	01-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	01-03-05-B	
Stud. Project	01-03-05-S	
Research	01-03-05-R	
Activity	01-03-05-A	
Other	01-03-05-O	

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Glossary

Universal Declaration of Human Rights – A declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris in December 1948 as a common standard for all peoples and all nations. It represents the first global expression of what many people believe to be the rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled.

United Nations – An intergovernmental organisation promoting international cooperation. It was established in October 1945, after World War II, in order to prevent another such conflict.

Dollar-a-day poverty line – In nations that do not use the USD as currency, the poverty line is not translated to the equivalent amount of local currency as determined by the exchange rate. Rather, it is determined by the purchasing power parity rate, which looks at how much local currency is needed to buy the same things that USD 1.00 could buy in the United States. Usually, this would translate to less local currency than the exchange rate in poorer countries, as the United States is a relatively more expensive country.

Goal (short title)

02		ZERO HUNGER
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Goal (full text)

02-01	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
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Basic information

02-02-01	<p>What is hunger?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunger is a compelling need or desire for food; the painful sensation or state of weakness caused by the need for food; a shortage of food; famine. • Individual hunger is defined as the consumption of a diet insufficient to support normal growth, health and activity. In politics, humanitarian aid and social science, hunger is a condition in which a person, for a sustained period, is unable to eat sufficient food to meet basic nutrition needs. • Malnutrition is a general term for a condition caused by inadequate dietary intake and/or disease; it can occur in conjunction with both the under- and overconsumption of calories and/or micro-nutrients. • Daily undernourishment is a less visible form of hunger, but it affects hundreds of millions of people all around the world. For weeks, even months, its victims must live on significantly less than the recommended 2,100 kc that the average person needs to lead a healthy life. • Starvation is a "state of exhaustion of the body caused by lack of food." This state may result in death.
02-02-01-01	<p>Hunger today</p> <p>Hunger has been a worldwide problem throughout history. There is evidence of granaries being in use over 5,000 years ago, with the central authorities in civilisations including Ancient China and Ancient Egypt releasing food from storage in times of famine. Before markets became the world's dominant form of economic organisation in the 19th century, most human societies would either starve all together or not at all, as communities would invariably share their food.</p> <p>Today, there is enough food in the world for everyone to have sufficient nourishment for a healthy and productive life. World cereal production per capita shows a steady increase. There is no shortage of food: with a kilogram per capita per day, there would be enough for everybody if it were not for prices being too high or incomes too low for some people to afford food.</p> <p>Since 1992, the proportion of short- and long-term food crises attributable to human causes has more than doubled, rising from 15 percent to over 35 percent. These emergencies are often triggered by conflicts. From Asia to Africa to Latin America, fighting displaces millions of people from their homes, leading to some of the world's worst hunger-related emergencies.</p> <p>Poverty-stricken people do not have sufficient money to buy or produce enough food for themselves and their families. As a result, they tend to be weaker and unable to work enough to buy more food. The poor are hungry, and their hunger traps them in poverty.</p> <p>Many developing countries lack key agricultural infrastructure, such as roads, warehouses and irrigation. This results in high transport costs, a lack of storage facilities and unreliable water supplies, all of which limit agricultural yields and hinder access to food.</p> <p>Poor farming practices, deforestation, over-cropping and over-grazing are exhausting the Earth's fertility and spreading hunger. Increasingly, the world's fertile farmland is under threat from erosion, salinisation and desertification.</p> <p>In 2015, some 800 million people globally were living in hunger. Every year, 15 million children die of hunger, and every 3.6 seconds someone dies of hunger. To satisfy the world's sanitation and food requirements would cost only USD 13 billion — the amount that the people of the United States and the European Union spend on perfume each year. For the price of one missile, a school full of hungry children could eat lunch every day for five years.</p>

	<p>More than 40 percent of people in low- or lower-middle-income households globally reported food insecurity in 2015. Even in middle-income households, almost 25 percent reported at least one aspect of the problem. About 18 percent of people aged 12 to 44 reported having experienced food insecurity.</p> <p>When accepting the SDG plan of action, heads of state solemnly stated that “We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive.” The wording of SDG 2 reflects the fact that hunger is far more complex than simply a lack of food. In order to eradicate hunger, it is essential to address the root causes of poverty, to make our societies more sustainable, and to ensure that food is distributed fairly to everyone.</p>
02-02-01-02	<p>Who is hungry?</p> <p>Despite the impression given by the media, emergencies account for fewer than 8 percent of the victims of hunger. There are 870 million hungry people in the world who do not make the headlines — more than the combined populations of the United States, Canada and the European Union. They are of all ages, from babies whose mothers cannot produce enough milk, to the elderly who have no relatives to care for them. They include the unemployed inhabitants of urban slums, landless farmers tilling other people's fields and the orphans of AIDS victims, who need special or increased food intake to survive.</p> <p>According to the UN FAO, around half of the world's hungry people live in smallholding farming communities, surviving off marginal lands that are prone to natural disasters such as droughts and floods. Another 20 percent belong to landless families that are dependent on farming, and about 10 percent live in communities where livelihoods depend on herding, fishing or forest resources. The remaining 20 percent live in shanty towns on the periphery of the biggest cities in developing countries. The number of poor and hungry city dwellers is rising rapidly, along with the world's total urban population.</p> <p>Where do hungry people live?</p> <p>The percentage of hungry people is highest in east, central and southern Africa. Around three-quarters of undernourished people live in low-income rural areas of developing countries, principally in higher-risk farming areas. However, the proportion of hungry people in urban areas is rising. Out of the world's 795 million chronically hungry people, over half live in Asia and the Pacific and about a quarter in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>Women and hunger</p> <p>Studies consistently show that about 60 percent of those who are hungry are female. Women have a crucial role to play in defeating hunger. As mothers, farmers, teachers and entrepreneurs, they hold the key to building a future free of malnutrition. Protracted crises undermine food security and nutrition. Women are more likely than men to be affected, and their access to aid can be undermined by gender-based discrimination. Among women farmers, yields are 20 to 30 percent lower than for men, because women have less access to improved seeds, fertilisers and equipment. Giving women farmers more resources could reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 100 to 150 million people. Surveys in a wide range of countries have shown that 85 to 90 percent of the time spent on household food preparation is women's time. In some countries, tradition dictates that women eat last, after all the men and children in the family have been fed. When a crisis hits, women are generally the first to sacrifice their food consumption in order to protect their families. Malnourished mothers are more likely to give birth to underweight babies, who are 20 percent more likely to die before the age of five. Around half of all pregnant women in developing countries are anaemic, resulting in around 110,000 deaths during childbirth each year. Education is key: according to some experts, women's education has been responsible for a 43 percent reduction in child malnutrition, while food availability accounted for a 26 percent reduction over the same period.</p> <p>Children and hunger</p> <p>Malnutrition among pregnant women can lead to serious problems for their children. Babies born to chronically undernourished women are likely to have a low birth weight, which is associated with an increased risk of mortality and with a range of health and developmental problems. Poor nutrition during the critical period between the sixth month of pregnancy and the child's second year, when the baby's brain cells are developing, results in the permanent impairment of mental capacity. Studies in Africa, Latin America and Asia all highlight the extremely damaging effects of poor nutrition during this critical period. Malnutrition or undernutrition occurring later in life can be reversed with proper feeding.</p> <p>Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) affects children's growth. If energy expenditure exceeds energy consumption, nutrition reserves in the form of stored body fat are metabolised. The initial stages of inadequate energy intake are characterised by weight loss: if prolonged, this is followed by wasting, which, in its severe clinical form, is known as marasmus. In children, PEM delays or permanently stunts growth and increases morbidity and mortality. Malnutrition contributes to 56 percent of all child deaths. Due to its interaction with infectious diseases, about 83 percent of malnutrition-related deaths can be attributed to mild to moderate malnutrition. If children do not receive appropriate nutrition during their developmental years, the damage cannot be reversed later in life. Improved nutrition allows children to concentrate and perform better at school, while the provision of food at school motivates families in developing countries to educate all their children, not just the boys.</p> <p>The poverty trap</p>

	<p>People living in poverty cannot afford nutritious food for themselves and their families. This makes them weaker and less able to earn the money that would help them to escape poverty and hunger. This is not just a short-term problem: chronically malnourished children suffer from stunted growth that affects their future income, condemning them to a life of poverty and hunger. In developing countries, farmers are often unable to afford seed, thus they cannot plant the crops that would provide for their families. They may also have to cultivate crops without the necessary tools and fertilisers. Others have no land or water, or no education. In short, the poor are hungry and their hunger traps them in poverty.</p>
02-02-01-03	<p>The causes of hunger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty is the main cause of hunger, and hunger is a cause of poverty. When people are malnourished, they lose brain functionality and are left without the mental resources to earn and income and be a productive member of society. • A family affected by war will suffer a drop in income. War and conflict have a huge impact on food supply and security. Hunger is often used as a weapon, as food shortages and famine are used to starve enemies into submission. Farming work is reduced due to direct attacks, while landmines and the poisoning of wells affect access to food and water. • Natural disasters such as droughts, floods and storms have a dramatic impact on food production from arable land. In many developing countries, farmers depend on one small plot of land. If this land is destroyed by a natural disaster or affected by the impacts of climate change, their source of food and livelihood disappears with it. • As populations grow, so does the demand for food. Population growth has hit developing countries especially hard. Compounded with rising food prices, it is becoming increasingly difficult to match food production rates with the rate of population growth. • Land is often diverted for non-productive use. • An increasing emphasis is given to export-oriented agriculture. • Agricultural practices are inefficient.
02-02-01-04	<p>Aspects of hunger</p> <p>What is malnutrition?</p> <p>Malnutrition affects a person's growth and their ability to resist disease. Physical work becomes difficult, and even learning abilities can be diminished. Pregnancy becomes risky, and new mothers may be unable to produce sufficient and nourishing breast milk. Even people who are getting enough to eat will become malnourished if the food they are eating does not provide sufficient micronutrients — vitamins and minerals — to meet their daily nutritional requirements. Disease and malnutrition are closely linked: in fact, malnutrition is the largest single contributor to disease in the world.</p> <p>Malnutrition at an early age leads to reduced physical and mental development. Stunted growth, for example, affects more than 147 million pre-schoolers in developing countries, according to the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition's fifth report on the world nutrition situation. The same report describes how iodine deficiency is the world's greatest single cause of mental retardation and brain damage. Undernutrition affects school performance, and studies have shown that it often leads to lower income as an adult. It also causes women to give birth to babies with a low birth weight. The first two years of life are a critical period, during which undernutrition can cause largely irreversible damage. There are two aspects to eliminating malnutrition: providing food of an appropriate quality and quantity; and ensuring adequate health care and a healthy environment.</p> <p>Food security is the availability, at all times, of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs to sustain the steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices. The final report of the 1996 World Food Summit states that food security exists "when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". Household food security exists when all members, at all times, have access to enough food for an active, healthy life. Individuals who are food secure do not live in hunger or with the fear of starvation. Food insecurity, on the other hand, is a situation characterised by the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, or the limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.</p> <p>The four pillars of food security</p> <p>Availability – Although the increase in food production has been greater than the rate of population growth in recent decades, food availability is dependent on the supply of food through production, distribution and exchange:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food production is determined by a variety of factors, including land ownership and use; soil management; crop selection, cultivation and management; livestock breeding and management; and harvesting. Land used for agriculture can be diverted for urbanisation or lost to desertification, salinisation and soil erosion as a result of unsustainable agricultural practices. • Food distribution involves the storage, processing, transportation, packaging and marketing of food. Food-chain infrastructure and storage technologies on farms can also affect the amount of food wasted in the distribution process. Poor transport infrastructure can increase the cost of supplying water and fertiliser, as well as the price of transporting food to national and global markets. • The exchange of food requires efficient trading systems and market institutions, which can affect food security.

Access – Food access refers to the affordability and allocation of food, as well as the preferences of individuals and households. Today we know that hunger and malnutrition are often not caused by the scarcity of food, but by inability to access available food, usually due to poverty. Poverty can also increase the vulnerability of individuals or households to spikes in food prices. Access depends on whether the household has sufficient income to purchase food at the prevailing prices, or has sufficient land and other resources to grow its own food.

Utilisation – This refers to the metabolism of food by individuals. Once food has been obtained by a household, a variety of factors affect the quantity and quality of food that reaches the members of the household. In order to achieve food security, the ingested food must be safe and sufficient to meet the physiological requirements of each individual. Food safety affects food utilisation and can be affected by the preparation, processing and cooking of food in the community and household. The nutritional values of the household determine food choice, and whether or not food corresponds to cultural preferences is an important aspect of utilisation in terms of psychological and social well-being. Access to healthcare is another determinant of food utilisation, since an individual's health controls how their food is metabolised. Intestinal parasites, for example, can take nutrients from the body and decrease food utilisation. Sanitation can also help to reduce the occurrence and spread of diseases that affect food utilisation. Education about nutrition and food preparation can have a positive impact on food utilisation and food security.

Stability – Food stability refers to the ability to obtain food over time. Food insecurity can be transitory, seasonal or chronic. In transitory food insecurity, food may be unavailable during certain periods of time. At the food production level, natural disasters and drought result in crop failures and decreased food availability. Civil conflicts can also reduce access to food. Instability in markets resulting in food price spikes can cause transitory food insecurity. Other factors that can temporarily cause food insecurity are loss of employment or productivity, which can be caused by illness. Seasonal food insecurity can result from the regular pattern of growing seasons in food production.

Challenges to achieving food security

Climate change – Extreme events such as droughts and floods are forecasted to increase as a result of climate change and global warming. Ranging from flash floods to gradually worsening droughts, such events will have a range of impacts in the agricultural sector. By 2040, almost the entire Nile region, which once included large areas of irrigated agricultural land, is expected to become desert, where cultivation will be impossible due to lack of water. Food security in the future will be linked to our ability to adapt agricultural systems to extreme events.

Dictatorship and kleptocracy – Nobel Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen has observed that "there is no such thing as an apolitical food problem". While drought and other natural events may trigger famine conditions, it is government action or inaction that determines the severity of those conditions — and often whether or not a famine occurs at all. There are many 20th-century examples of governments undermining the food security of their own nations — sometimes intentionally. When governments come to power by force or as a result of rigged elections, their narrow support base is built on cronyism and patronage. Governments in most countries give priority to urban areas, since this is where the most influential and powerful families and enterprises are typically located. Governments tend to neglect subsistence farmers and rural areas in general. The more remote and underdeveloped the area, the less likely the government will be to effectively meet its needs. Dictators and warlords may use food as a political weapon, rewarding their supporters while denying food supplies to areas that oppose their rule. Under such conditions food becomes a currency with which to buy support, and famine becomes an effective weapon for use against the opposition.

Population growth – Current UN projections show a continued increase in population in the near future (although a steady decline in the population growth rate), with the global population expected to reach between 8.3 and 10.9 billion by 2050. Some analysts have questioned the sustainability of further world population growth, highlighting the growing pressures on the environment, global food supplies and energy resources. Although some people argue that population growth increases food scarcity, for many decades food production has more than kept up with population growth. As noted by Greenpeace, most hungry people live in countries that have food surpluses rather than deficits.

Fossil fuel dependence – Between 1950 and 1984, as the Green Revolution transformed agriculture around the globe, world grain production increased by 250 percent. The energy for the Green Revolution was provided by fossil fuels in the form of fertilisers (natural gas), pesticides (oil), and hydrocarbon-fuelled irrigation.

Hunger and poverty – The idea that world hunger can be tackled by producing more food ignores the relationship between poverty and hunger. Hunger is caused by poverty, and poverty is largely a political issue. (Although manifested as an economic issue, the conditions causing poverty are political.) People are hungry not because food is unavailable, but because they are unable to purchase food and because food is not distributed fairly. How food is produced, who it is produced by (and who benefits), and why it is produced (e.g. for export rather than to feed the hungry) are also political issues. Those with the most money command the most resources, while those with little or no money go hungry. The richest 20 percent of the global population control around 85 percent of the world's wealth, while the poorest 20 percent control only 1.5 percent. Since food production rates are currently higher than population growth, there is little point attempting to solve world hunger merely by increasing food production rather than by addressing the root causes of hunger (i.e. poverty). If poorer nations are not given the sufficient policy space and means to produce their own food, and if they are not allowed to produce and create industry for

	<p>themselves, then poverty and dependency will continue. To eliminate hunger, dispossessed and weak individuals must be protected from organised and legally protected multinational corporations; trade must be managed to protect both the developing and the developed world so that dispossessed people can reclaim their land; people should be given the opportunity to produce more labour intensive, high-protein/high-calorie crops that contain all eight (or nine) essential amino acids; and societies must adopt dietary patterns so that vegetables, grains and fruits are consumed according to the proper combinations of amino acids, with the addition of small amounts of meat or fish. With similar dietary adjustments among the wealthy, there would be food for everyone.</p> <p>Food as a commodity – Much of the best agricultural land in the world is used to grow commodities such as cotton, tea, tobacco, sugar cane and cocoa — items that are non-food products or that are marginally nutritious, but for which there is a large market. Millions of acres of potentially productive farmland are used as pasture for cattle, which is an extremely inefficient way to use land, water and energy. More than half of the grain grown in the U.S., requiring half of the water used in the country, is fed to livestock.</p>
02-02-01-05	<p>Prospects for the elimination of hunger</p> <p>The Green Revolution</p> <p>Food prices are escalating due to a huge increase in demand. According to conventional economic theory, food production should increase automatically to meet this rising demand, and once supply increases prices will fall. Following this approach, the World Bank, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation are promoting a "new Green Revolution" in Africa. Already under way, the initiative will "seize an opportunity from the higher demand for food" to increase agricultural production through the scientific development of more productive crops, improved fertilisers and better farming techniques. The World Bank is doubling its lending to USD 800 million to increase agricultural productivity. The Rockefeller and Gates Foundations have allocated USD 150 million to make seeds more productive and suitable for Africa's unpredictable rainfall patterns.</p> <p>Following the Green Revolution in the 1960s, farm productivity increased but at a high social, economic and environmental cost. Industrial farming and the heavy use of fertilisers and pesticides contributed to soil degradation, health problems and climate change. Agriculture currently contributes 30 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, and climate change is already threatening production in many countries through shifting weather patterns, including an increase in droughts and floods.</p> <p>The last three decades of international trade liberalisation may have increased overall economic growth, but the wealth has been distributed very unevenly. The rich have become richer, while the poor are poorer. Through the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and numerous trade agreements, rich countries have put pressure on poor countries to dismantle tariffs and other barriers to trade. Meanwhile, rich countries have supported large agribusiness with almost USD 300 billion each year in agricultural subsidies. A handful of companies, such as Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland, ConAgra and Monsanto, now dominate the global production and trade of many commodities. Unable to compete with large agribusiness and subsidised goods, millions of small-scale farmers have been driven off the land. Meanwhile, the large-scale, industrialised farming of export crops dominates remaining agricultural production. Most poor countries no longer produce enough food to satisfy domestic needs. Thirty years ago, Haiti was almost self-sufficient in rice. Today, Haiti imports most of its rice from the U.S. Likewise, Mexico used to produce enough corn to feed its population, but since joining the North American Free Trade Agreement, Mexico is dependent on imports from the U.S.</p> <p>Hunger analysts identify biofuel production as a leading cause of the current crisis. In the U.S. and the EU, large subsidies, tax exemptions and mandatory targets have created an artificial demand for biofuels. Instead of producing food for human consumption, farmers make bigger profits from growing biofuel crops. However, filling one car tank with biofuel requires 150 to 200 kg of corn, which could feed one person for one year. Climate scientists also warn that biofuel production is speeding up global warming. The rising global consumption of meat and dairy products is another major factor behind rising food prices. Beef is grain intensive. To produce one pound of beef requires seven pounds of grain. Since the 1970s, global meat production has more than doubled, putting enormous strain on global cereal stocks, as well as on the environment. The cattle industry is responsible for 18 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Global partnerships to achieve food security and end hunger</p> <p>There are strong, direct relationships between agricultural productivity, hunger, poverty and sustainability. Three-quarters of the world's poor live in rural areas and make their living from agriculture. Hunger and child malnutrition are greater in these areas than in urban areas. The higher the proportion of the rural population that obtains its income solely from subsistence farming (without the benefit of pro-poor technologies and access to markets), the higher the incidence of malnutrition. Improvements in agricultural productivity aimed at small-scale farmers will therefore benefit the rural poor first. Food and feed crop demand is likely to double in the next 50 years as the global population approaches nine billion. Growing sufficient food will require people to make changes such as increasing productivity in areas dependent on rain-fed agriculture; improving soil fertility management; expanding cropped areas; investing in irrigation; conducting agricultural trade between countries; and reducing gross food demand by influencing diets and reducing post-harvest losses.</p>

	<p>According to the International Water Management Institute, managing rainwater and soil moisture more effectively, and using supplemental and small-scale irrigation, hold the key to helping the greatest number of poor people. It has called for a new era of water investments and policies for upgrading rain-fed agriculture that would go beyond controlling field-level soil and water to bring new freshwater sources through the better local management of rainfall and runoff. Increased agricultural productivity enables farmers to grow more food, which translates into better diets and, under market conditions that offer a level playing field, into higher farm incomes. With more money, farmers are more likely to diversify production and grow higher-value crops, benefiting not only themselves but the economy as a whole.</p> <p>Food aid</p> <p>What is food aid? Food aid is basically about providing food and related assistance to tackle hunger, either in emergency situations, or to help with deeper, longer-term hunger alleviation and achieve food security (so that people do not have to live in hunger or in fear of starvation).</p> <p>Food assistance programmes (or “food-related transfers”) are any interventions to address hunger and undernutrition (e.g. food stamps; the U.S. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, or WIC; food subsidies; or food price stabilisation). The tying of food aid to conditions that benefit the donor has been one of the reasons why food aid has not been effective, and has been criticised for benefiting multinational food companies and donor nations more than recipients.</p> <p>Major players in the food aid game. Food aid constituted over 20 percent of global aid flows in the 1960s, but now represents less than 5 percent. However, it is still important due to the prevalence of world hunger and the increase in the number of food emergencies in the past decade. The decline in food aid, as well as the way in which it is delivered and used, are therefore important issues.</p> <p>Types of food aid programmes</p> <p>Food aid is a form of in-kind aid, whereby food is grown in the donor country for distribution or sale abroad. This is typically a government to government transfer. Rather than being free food as such, recipient countries typically purchase the food with money borrowed at lower than market interest rates.</p> <p>Relief, or emergency food aid, is typically good distributed for free in the case of war or natural disasters, for example. However, as noted by the Oakland Institute, a number of countries facing some form of chronic food insecurity have become permanent recipients of this form of aid.</p> <p>Project food aid is aid delivered as part of a specific project related to promoting agricultural or economic development, nutrition and food security, such as food for work and school feeding programmes.</p>
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Target 01

Target 01	02-03-01	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Background	02-03-01-01	<p>Fight against hunger</p> <p>The fight against hunger has progressed over the past 15 years. Globally, the prevalence of hunger has declined, from 15 percent according to figures for 2000 to 2002, to 11 percent according to figures for 2014 to 2016. However, more than 790 million people worldwide still lack regular access to adequate amounts of dietary energy. If current trends continue, the zero hunger target will be largely missed by 2030. The realisation of this target can be measured by the percentage of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption, meaning people in a population who suffer from hunger or food deprivation.</p>
Albania	02-03-01-02	
BiH	02-03-01-03	
Kosovo	02-03-01-04	
Macedonia	02-03-01-05	
Montenegro	02-03-01-06	
Serbia	02-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 02-03-01

Video	02-03-01-V	
Dilemma	02-03-01-D	
Test	02-03-01-T	
Role play	02-03-01-P	

Brainstorming	02-03-01-B	
Stud. project	02-03-01-S	
Research	02-03-01-R	
Activity	02-03-01-A	
Other	02-03-01-O	

Target 02

Target 02	02-03-02	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Background	02-03-02-01	Malnutrition Proper nutrition during the first 1,000 days of life is vital if children are to reach their full potential. Stunting and wasting in children can have severe and potentially irreversible impacts on their physical, mental and emotional development. Globally, in 2014, nearly one in four children under the age of five — an estimated total of 159 million children — had stunted growth. Stunting is defined as inadequate height for age, which is an indicator of the cumulative effects of undernutrition and infection. Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa accounted for three-quarters of the children under five with stunted growth in 2014. Another aspect of child malnutrition is the growing share of children who are overweight, a problem affecting nearly every region. Globally, between 2000 and 2014, the percentage of children under the age of five who were overweight grew from 5.1 percent to 6.1 percent. The important indicator is therefore the prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under five years of age.
Albania	02-03-02-02	
BiH	02-03-02-03	
Kosovo	02-03-02-04	
Macedonia	02-03-02-05	
Montenegro	02-03-02-06	
Serbia	02-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 02-03-02

Video	02-03-02-V	
Dilemma	02-03-02-D	
Test	02-03-02-T	
Role play	02-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	02-03-02-B	
Stud. project	02-03-02-S	
Research	02-03-02-R	
Activity	02-03-02-A	
Other	02-03-02-O	

Target 03

Target 03	02-03-03	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Background	02-03-03-01	Ending Hunger Ending hunger and malnutrition requires sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices. Genetic diversity in livestock breeds is crucial for agriculture and food production, since it allows the raising of farm animals in a wide range of environments and provides the basis for diverse products and services. Globally, 20 percent of local livestock breeds, meaning breeds reported in only one country, are at risk of extinction. To increase the productive capacity of agriculture, more investment is needed, both public and private, from domestic and foreign sources. However, recent trends in government spending are not favourable. The agriculture orientation index, defined as agriculture's share of government expenditure divided by the sector's share of gross domestic product (GDP), fell globally from 0.37 to 0.25 between 2001 and 2013.

		<p>An important indicator for measuring the realisation of Target 3 is the crop yield gap (actual yield as a percentage of attainable yield). This indicator tracks yield gaps for major commodities — that is, actual yields relative to the yield that can be achieved under good management conditions, taking into account climate and the sustainable use of water (i.e. water-limited yield potential). Countries could aim, for example, for the majority of their farms to achieve at least 80 percent of the attainable water-limited yield potential on a sustainable basis, which requires implementing the right policy and technology roadmaps.</p> <p>One problem is that Target 2.3, while emphasising productivity, does not mention the other great problem of vulnerable agricultural producers: the need for the diversification of production, employment and income, which may reduce risks related to market volatility, climate change and natural disasters. Also, agricultural diversification may improve nutrition and the natural environment.</p>
Albania	02-03-03-02	
BiH	02-03-03-03	
Kosovo	02-03-03-04	
Macedonia	02-03-03-05	
Montenegro	02-03-03-06	
Serbia	02-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 02-03-03

Video	02-03-03-V	
Dilemma	02-03-03-D	
Test	02-03-03-T	
Role play	02-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	02-03-03-B	
Stud. project	02-03-03-S	
Research	02-03-03-R	
Activity	02-03-03-A	
Other	02-03-03-O	

Target 04

Target 04	02-03-04	<p>By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>
Background	02-03-04-01	<p>Sustainable food production</p> <p>Sustainable agriculture is the act of farming based on an understanding of ecosystem services, and the study of relationships between organisms and their environment. It has been defined as "an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will last over the long term". According to information from the Alternative Farming Systems Information Center https://www.nal.usda.gov/afsic/sustainable-agriculture-information-access-tools, compiled by Mary Gold, sustainable agriculture should, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • satisfy human food and fibre needs; • enhance environmental quality and the natural resources base upon which the agricultural economy depends; • make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls; • sustain the economic viability of farm operations; and • enhance quality of life for farmers and society as a whole. <p>Several steps must be taken to develop drought-resistant farming systems even in "normal" years with average rainfall. These measures include both policy and management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving water conservation and storage measures; • providing incentives for the selection of drought-tolerant crop species; • using reduced-volume irrigation systems; • managing crops to reduce water loss; and • not planting crops at all.
Albania	02-03-04-02	

BiH	02-03-04-03	
Kosovo	02-03-04-04	
Macedonia	02-03-04-05	
Montenegro	02-03-04-06	
Serbia	02-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 02-03-04

Video	02-03-04-V	
Dilemma	02-03-04-D	
Test	02-03-04-T	
Role play	02-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	02-03-04-B	
Stud. project	02-03-04-S	
Research	02-03-04-R	
Activity	02-03-04-A	
Other	02-03-04-O	

Target 05

Target 05	02-03-05	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
Background	02-03-05-01	<p>Genetic diversity</p> <p>In agriculture and animal husbandry, the Green Revolution popularised the use of conventional hybridisation to increase yield by creating "high-yielding varieties". Often, the handful of hybridised breeds originated in developed countries and were further hybridised with local varieties in the rest of the developing world to create high-yield strains resistant to local climate and diseases.</p> <p>According to some scientists, biotechnology will not ensure food security, protect the environment or reduce poverty, for the following reasons: there is no relationship between the prevalence of hunger in a given country and its population; most innovations in agricultural biotechnology have been profit driven rather than need driven; and ecological theory predicts that large-scale landscape homogenisation with transgenic crops will exacerbate the ecological problems already associated with monoculture agriculture and that much of the needed food can be produced by small farmers located throughout the world using existing agro-ecological technologies.</p> <p>In May 2016, a group of 117 Nobel Prize-winning scientists issued an open letter in defence of genetically modified organisms. They called particular attention to the fact that the production of Golden Rice with vitamin A content has been blocked. A lack or insufficient quantity of this vitamin is the main cause of child blindness and high mortality, and today around 100 million children, mainly in developing countries, suffer from a deficit. The Nobel Prize winners asserted that GMOs are not only safe, but even safer than traditional agricultural varieties. Their open letter states that there has never been a single case confirming the harmful effects of GMOs on health.</p>
Albania	02-03-05-02	
BiH	02-03-05-03	
Kosovo	02-03-05-04	
Macedonia	02-03-05-05	
Montenegro	02-03-05-06	
Serbia	02-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 02-03-05

Video	02-03-05-V	
Dilemma	02-03-05-D	
Test	02-03-05-T	
Role play	02-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	02-03-05-B	
Stud. project	02-03-05-S	
Research	02-03-05-R	
Activity	02-03-05-A	
Other	02-03-05-O	

- 2a/ Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
- 2b/ Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- 2c/ Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Glossary

UN FAO United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization

Goal (short title)

03		GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
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Goal (full text)

03-01	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
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Basic information

03-02	<p>Health</p> <p>Eradicating poverty and inequality, creating inclusive economic growth and preserving the planet are inextricably linked, not only to each other, but also to population health. The SDG agenda requires that global health be addressed by national priorities in health-related sectors. Health policy can contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction by ensuring that people have access to the information and services they need to promote and protect their health, and that they are protected from massive expenditure when they fall ill.</p> <p>Health is linked to many of the SDGs, reflecting the fact that health affects, and is in turn affected by, many economic, social and environmental factors. Progress in health is dependent on economic, social and environmental progress.</p>
03-02-01	<p>What is health?</p> <p>Early definitions of health focused on the body's ability to function; health was seen as a state of normal functionality that might be disrupted from time to time by disease.</p> <p>The World Health Organization (WHO) proposed a new way of looking at health, not as a state, but in terms of resilience — in other words, as "a resource for living". Today, health is defined as "The extent to which an individual or group is able to realize aspirations and satisfy needs, and to change or cope with the environment. Health is a resource for everyday life, not the objective of living; it is a positive concept, emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities". Mental, intellectual, emotional and social health refer to a person's ability to handle stress, to acquire skills and to maintain relationships, all of which form resources for resilience and independent living.</p> <p>Based on this concept, there are three basic definitions of human health as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the absence of any disease or impairment; • a state that allows individuals to adequately cope with all the demands of daily life (implying also the absence of disease and impairment); and • a state of balance that individuals have established within themselves and between themselves and their social and physical environment. <p>If health is defined as the absence of disease, it is the medical profession alone that can declare an individual healthy. How an individual feels about their own state is not relevant, and how other people judge that individual's behaviour and appearance is only relevant if their observations are in harmony with the criteria used by the medical profession. Using this definition, the state of health of a population can be measured simply by counting the individuals who show, or do not show, defined signs of illness when examined.</p> <p>The third definition above makes health dependent on whether individuals have established a state of balance within themselves and with the environment. In this case, health would be said to remain regardless of the presence of disease — just as the sky remains even when covered with clouds. Although disease may affect a person's balance more or less severely, a patient who suffers from a disease, and the patient's doctors, remain aware of the need to work on two tasks at the same time — that is, to alleviate the disease and to establish a state of balance.</p> <p>Well-being, welfare or wellness are general terms for the condition of an individual or a group — for example their social, economic, psychological, spiritual or medical state. Well-being can be thought of most usefully as the dynamic process that gives people a sense of how their lives are going. Experiencing well-being involves a sense of self-fulfillment, which is the feeling of being happy and satisfied because one is doing something that fully uses one's abilities and talents.</p>

	<p>Physical health relates to anything concerning our bodies as physical entities. Physical health has been the subject of many activity- and nutrition-related campaigns, and today people in the industrialised world are exposed to so much "physical health" data that it is hard to decide what is relevant and what is not.</p> <p>Physical well-being is defined as something a person can achieve by focusing on lifestyle choices. Fitness refers to a person's cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular strength, flexibility and body composition. Other factors contributing to physical well-being include proper nutrition, bodyweight management, abstaining from drug abuse, avoiding alcohol abuse, responsible sexual behaviour (sexual health), hygiene, and getting the right amount of sleep.</p> <p>Mental health refers to people's cognitive and emotional well-being. According to the WHO, mental health is "a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community."</p> <p>Public health has been described as "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, public and private organizations, communities and individuals." A population in this case can be as small as a handful of people, or as large as all the inhabitants of several continents (for instance in the case of a pandemic). The focus of public health interventions is to prevent and manage diseases, injuries and other health conditions through the surveillance of cases and the promotion of healthy behaviour and environments. The aim is to prevent health problems from happening or reoccurring by implementing educational programmes, developing policies, administering services and conducting research.</p>
03-02-02	<p>Determinants of health</p> <p>According to the WHO, the main determinants of health include the social and economic environment, the physical environment, and a person's individual characteristics and behaviour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic status – The higher a person's socioeconomic status, the more likely he or she is to enjoy good health. Research has revealed a clear link between low socioeconomic status and the risk of heart attacks and strokes. • Education – People with lower levels of education are generally at greater risk of experiencing poorer health. • Physical environment – If your water supply is clean and safe, the air you breathe is pure, your workplace is healthy, and your home is comfortable and safe, you are more likely to enjoy good health than someone who does not enjoy such advantages. • Job prospects and employment conditions – If you have a job, statistics show that you are more likely to enjoy better health than someone who is unemployed. If you have some control over your working conditions, your health will benefit too. • Support from people around you – If you have a supportive family and friends, as well as support from your community, your chances of enjoying good health are far greater than those of someone who does not have such support. • Culture – The traditions and customs of a society, and how a family responds to them, play an important role in health. The tradition of female genital mutilation, for example, has an impact on infection rates and on the mental health of millions of girls and women in many countries. • Genetic inheritance – People's longevity, general health, and propensity to certain diseases are partly determined by their genetic make-up. Research has shown that people's genes play a key role in how they respond both biologically and psychologically to stress in their environment. • What we do and how we manage – What we eat, our levels of physical activity, whether or not we smoke or drink or take drugs, and how we cope with stress all play an important role in our physical and mental well-being. • Access and use of health services – A society that provides access to good-quality health services is more likely to enjoy better health than one that does not. Developed countries that offer universal health care services, for example, have longer life expectancies than developed countries that do not. • Gender – Men and women are susceptible to different diseases, conditions and physical experiences, which play a role in general health.
03-02-03	<p>The economic, social and environmental context of health</p> <p>Major population trends have an impact on health. Fertility rates have fallen substantially almost everywhere, but remain high in Africa. Close to 40 percent of population growth between 2015 and 2030 will be in Africa, and more than a quarter of the world's children will live there by 2030. The population aged 60 and over will increase by 50 percent in the SDG era. This presents many opportunities, but will also challenge existing social norms, require a realignment of health systems, and oblige countries to provide sustainable social security and long-term care. By 2030, a total of 60 percent of the world's population will be living in urban areas, and the functioning of the health-care system will be problematic in slums and urban sprawl, where hundreds of new citizens will be living.</p>

	<p>Poverty eradication is still a priority. Although the 1990 poverty rate had been halved by 2015, one in seven people in developing regions still live on less than USD 1.25 per day. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than 40 percent of the population were still living in extreme poverty in 2015. Development assistance for health has increased dramatically since 2000, but is likely to become less prominent in the years to come. The greatest need — as well as the focus of much traditional development finance — will be increasingly concentrated in the world's most unstable and fragile countries.</p> <p>Gender inequalities in education, employment and civil liberties not only deprive women of basic freedoms and violate their human rights, but also negatively affect health and development outcomes for societies as a whole. The SDGs expand the focus on gender equity across a range of goals, including health. The right to health is also closely linked to the realisation of other human rights, particularly for women and vulnerable groups such as migrants and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Environmental sustainability is a central concern of the SDGs and is addressed in the goals on water and sanitation, energy, cities and climate change. Climate change will have increasing consequences for health, ranging from the immediate impact of extreme weather events, to the longer-term impacts of droughts and desertification on food production and malnutrition and the increased spread of infectious disease vectors for malaria and dengue. The poorest and most vulnerable populations are likely to be affected most. Health is central to human development, both as an inalienable right in itself, and as a key contributor to the growth and development of communities and societies.</p>
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Targets

Target 01	03-03-01	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
background	03-03-01-01	<p>Maternal mortality</p> <p>The maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths in a population divided by the number of women of reproductive age. This indicator reflects the capacity of health systems to effectively prevent and address complications occurring during pregnancy and childbirth. It may also highlight the inadequate nutrition and general health of women and reflect the lack of fulfillment of their reproductive rights, resulting in repeated and poorly spaced pregnancies.</p> <p>In 2015, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) (the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) was estimated at 216 globally. Almost all of these deaths occurred in low-resource settings and could have been prevented. The global MMR declined by 44 percent during the MDG era, representing an average annual reduction of 2.3 percent between 1990 and 2015. In order to achieve the SDG target of 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030, the global annual rate of reduction will need to be at least 7 percent.</p>
Albania	03-03-01-02	
BiH	03-03-01-03	
Kosovo	03-03-01-04	
Macedonia	03-03-01-05	
Montenegro	03-03-01-06	
Serbia	03-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 03-03-01

Video	03-03-01-V	
Dilemma	03-03-01-D	
Test	03-03-01-T	
Role play	03-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	03-03-01-B	
Stud. project	03-03-01-S	
Research	03-03-01-R	
Activity	03-03-01-A	
Other	03-03-01-O	

Target 02	03-03-02	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
background	03-03-02-01	<p>Reduce infant mortality</p> <p>The under-five mortality rate refers to the probability of a child dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. This indicator measures child health and survival and is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births. An estimated 5.9 million children under five years of age died in 2015, with a global under-five mortality rate of 42.5 per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is highest in sub-Saharan Africa, where one child in 12 dies before their fifth birthday; followed by South-East Asia, where one in 19 dies before reaching five years of age. Currently, 79 countries have under-five mortality rates above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births, and 24 countries have rates that are three times higher. However, if the momentum established during the MDG era can be maintained, the world will meet the 2030 target.</p>
Albania	03-03-02-02	
BiH	03-03-02-03	
Kosovo	03-03-02-04	
Macedonia	03-03-02-05	
Montenegro	03-03-02-06	
Serbia	03-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 03-03-02

Video	03-03-02-V	
Dilemma	03-03-02-D	
Test	03-03-02-T	
Role play	03-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	03-03-02-B	
Stud. project	03-03-02-S	
Research	03-03-02-R	
Activity	03-03-02-A	
Other	03-03-02-O	

Target 03	03-03-03	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
background	03-03-03-01	<p>Ending epidemics</p> <p>The incidence rates for HIV, tuberculosis (TB), malaria and hepatitis are SDG indicators. In 2014, the global HIV incidence rate among adults aged between 15 and 49 years was 0.5 per 1,000 uninfected members of the population, with 2 million people becoming infected. The incidence of HIV was highest in the WHO African Region, at 2.6 per 1,000 uninfected people in 2014, as compared with other WHO regions where incidence among adults aged between 15 and 49 years ranged from 0.1 to 0.4 per 1,000 uninfected people.</p> <p>In 2014, there were 9.6 million new TB cases (133 per 100,000 people) and 1.5 million TB deaths, including 0.4 million deaths among HIV-positive people. In 2014, the largest number of new TB cases occurred in the WHO South-East Asia Region and WHO Western Pacific Region, accounting for 58 percent of new cases globally. However, Africa carried the most severe burden, with 281 cases per 100,000 people.</p> <p>In 2015, the malaria incidence rate was 91 per 1,000 persons at risk, with an estimated 214 million cases and 438,000 deaths (more than two-thirds of which occurred in children under five years of age). Sub-Saharan</p>

		<p>Africa has the highest burden, with an incidence rate of 246 per 1,000 persons at risk, accounting for roughly 90 percent of all cases and deaths globally.</p> <p>The risk of acquiring an infectious disease varies greatly, depending on socioeconomic determinants such as poverty and housing conditions, sex (e.g. in the case of HIV infection in women and TB in men) and environmental conditions, which are influenced by various factors including climate and climate change. Mortality caused by exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services is also used as an SDG indicator. In 2012, an estimated 871,000 deaths (mostly from infectious diseases) were caused by the contamination of water bodies used for drinking water supply (such as rivers and reservoirs) and soil, and by inadequate hand-washing facilities and practices.</p>
Albania	03-03-03-02	
BiH	03-03-03-03	
Kosovo	03-03-03-04	
Macedonia	03-03-03-05	
Montenegro	03-03-03-06	
Serbia	03-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 03-03-03

Video	03-03-03-V	
Dilemma	03-03-03-D	
Test	03-03-03-T	
Role play	03-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	03-03-03-B	
Stud. project	03-03-03-S	
Research	03-03-03-R	
Activity	03-03-03-A	
Other	03-03-03-O	

Target 04	03-03-04	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
background	03-03-04-01	<p>Reduce premature mortality</p> <p>According to 2012 estimates, around 38 million deaths per year, accounting for 68 percent of all deaths worldwide, were attributable to non-communicable diseases. Of all deaths among persons under the age of 70, commonly referred to as premature deaths, an estimated 52 percent were caused by non-communicable diseases. Over three-quarters of premature deaths were caused by cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease. Globally, premature mortality from those four main categories of non-communicable disease declined by 15 percent between 2000 and 2012. Reducing tobacco use will be critical in order to meet the proposed target of reducing premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third. In 2015, over 1.1 billion people consumed tobacco, with far more male (945 million) than female (180 million) smokers.</p> <p>Achieving the SDG target for non-communicable diseases will require major interventions in a context of ageing populations, rapid unplanned urbanisation and the globalisation of markets that promote inactivity and unhealthy diets. It will require the development and implementation of strong national plans that emphasise access for all to prevention and treatment (half of all countries had neither a national plan nor a dedicated budget in 2013).</p>
Albania	03-03-04-02	
BiH	03-03-04-03	
Kosovo	03-03-04-04	
Macedonia	03-03-04-05	
Montenegro	03-03-04-06	

Serbia	03-03-04-07	
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Activities related to Target 03-03-04

Video	03-03-04-V	
Dilemma	03-03-04-D	
Test	03-03-04-T	
Role play	03-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	03-03-04-B	
Stud. project	03-03-04-S	
Research	03-03-04-R	
Activity	03-03-04-A	
Other	03-03-04-O	

Target 05	03-03-05	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
background	03-03-05-01	<p>Prevention of abuse to narcotic drugs, alcohol and other substances</p> <p>Substance use and substance use disorders are a significant public health burden. In 2012, some 3.3 million deaths (5.9 percent of all deaths worldwide) were attributable to alcohol consumption, with a significant proportion of alcohol-attributable deaths from non-communicable diseases and injuries. Worldwide, alcohol consumption in 2015 was estimated at 6.3 litres of pure alcohol per person aged 15 or older. In 2010, 38 percent of the world's population aged 15 or older had drunk alcohol in the past 12 months, with 16 percent of them engaged in heavy episodic drinking. There is considerable global variation in alcohol use. Consumption is increasing in the Western Pacific Region and the South-East Asia Region, but remaining stable or slightly decreasing in the other regions.</p> <p>About 5 percent of the global population aged between 15 and 64 used illegal drugs in 2013. It is estimated that in 2013 some 27 million people in the world suffered from drug use disorders. Almost half of them (12.2 million), an estimated 1.65 million of whom were living with HIV, injected drugs.</p> <p>Substance use disorders, primarily alcohol use disorders, constitute a significant disease burden in most regions of the world with the exception of the Eastern Mediterranean Region, where alcohol consumption is very limited. Available data indicate that treatment coverage for alcohol and drug use disorders is inadequate, although the measurement of such coverage needs to be improved.</p> <p>Key cost-effective policy options for reducing the harmful use of alcohol include public health-oriented pricing policies, restricting the availability of alcoholic beverages, comprehensive restrictions or bans on alcohol advertising and marketing, anti-drink-driving policies and effective health service responses. The effective implementation of alcohol control measures requires: (a) government commitment and appropriate infrastructure; (b) technical capacity to create, enforce and sustain the necessary policy and legal frameworks; (c) strengthened international activities regarding the dissemination of knowledge about trends in alcohol consumption, alcohol-attributable harm and societal responses; and (d) the mobilisation and pooling of available resources to support global and national actions to reduce the harmful use of alcohol in identified priority areas.</p> <p>Action on drug use disorders will be based on strengthening public health responses to the world drug problem. These responses include public health measures to prevent drug use and reduce vulnerability and risks; treatment and care for people with drug use disorders; the prevention and management of the harms associated with drug use; ensuring access to controlled medicines for medical and scientific purposes; and appropriate monitoring and evaluation procedures. Evidence-based treatment, care and rehabilitation services for people with drug use disorders are an essential element of a comprehensive drug policy. Treatment services should include screening, early diagnosis and formal treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes, and mutual help organisations.</p> <p>Surveys and mortality studies, particularly from the developed world, suggest that there are more drinkers, more drinking occasions and more drinkers with low-risk drinking patterns in higher socioeconomic groups, while abstainers are more common in the poorest social groups. However, people with lower socioeconomic status may be more vulnerable to the tangible problems and consequences of alcohol</p>

		consumption and drug use, due to exposure to multiple risk factors, different levels of psychosocial support, and barriers to accessing quality health care.
Albania	03-03-05-02	
BiH	03-03-05-03	
Kosovo	03-03-05-04	
Macedonia	03-03-05-05	
Montenegro	03-03-05-06	
Serbia	03-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 03-03-05

Video	03-03-05-V	
Dilemma	03-03-05-D	
Test	03-03-05-T	
Role play	03-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	03-03-05-B	
Stud. project	03-03-05-S	
Research	03-03-05-R	
Activity	03-03-05-A	
Other	03-03-05-O	

Target 06	03-03-06	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
background	03-03-06-01	<p>Halve deaths and injuries on the roads</p> <p>According to the latest WHO estimates, around 1.25 million people died from road traffic injuries in 2013, with another 20 to 50 million people receiving non-fatal injuries as a result of road traffic collisions or crashes. Road traffic injuries are the ninth leading cause of death globally, and the leading cause among people aged between 15 and 29. Almost 60 percent of road traffic deaths occur among people aged between 15 and 44.</p> <p>While the number of registered vehicles increased by 90 percent between 2000 and 2013, the increase in the number of deaths due to road traffic injuries was far less dramatic, suggesting that interventions to improve global road safety have had some impact on mortality. Indeed, 79 countries reduced the number of deaths on their roads between 2010 and 2013, showing that improvements are possible and that many more lives could be saved if countries took further action. Over 90 percent of road traffic deaths occur in low- and medium-income countries, which account for 82 percent of the world's population but only 54 percent of the world's registered vehicles. Several factors are at work, including poor or poorly implemented regulations; inadequate road and vehicle quality; a higher proportion of vulnerable road users; and increasing vehicle numbers. Increasing rates of road traffic deaths in some regions are partly attributable to the rapid rate of motorisation in many developing countries, which has not been accompanied by investments in road safety strategies. Additionally, in most low- and middle-income countries, a far higher proportion of road users are pedestrians, cyclists, and users of motorised two- or three-wheeled vehicles, compared to high-income countries. Half of the world's road traffic deaths occur among motorcyclists (23 percent), pedestrians (22 percent) and cyclists (4 percent).</p> <p>While some countries have recently passed laws related to key risk factors for road traffic injuries, these laws are not enforced in the vast majority of countries. Only a quarter of countries rate the enforcement of their seat-belt laws as good, for example.</p> <p>While the goal is to halve the global number of road traffic deaths by 2020, if current trends continue — with a projected 47 percent increase in road vehicles by 2030 — then global road traffic deaths will increase. Under a more optimistic scenario, where increases in vehicles per capita are associated with fatality rates falling to the levels observed in high-income countries over the last two decades, global deaths would decrease to around 1 million per year by 2030. Substantial additional efforts will therefore be needed in order to make progress towards the SDG target of reducing deaths to 625,000. Key interventions include enacting and enforcing comprehensive legislation on key risk factors; improving road infrastructure (particularly with regard to the safety of vulnerable road users); improving vehicle standards; and improving post-crash health care.</p>
Albania	03-03-06-02	

BiH	03-03-06-03	
Kosovo	03-03-06-04	
Macedonia	03-03-06-05	
Montenegro	03-03-06-06	
Serbia	03-03-06-07	

Activities related to Target 03-03-06

Video	03-03-06-V	
Dilemma	03-03-06-D	
Test	03-03-06-T	
Role play	03-03-06-P	
Brainstorming	03-03-06-B	
Stud. project	03-03-06-S	
Research	03-03-06-R	
Activity	03-03-06-A	
Other	03-03-06-O	

Target 07	03-03-07	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
background	03-03-07-01	<p>Adequate sexual and reproductive health care</p> <p>This target will be monitored by two proposed indicators: the adolescent birth rate; and coverage of modern family planning services. The global adolescent birth rate is estimated at 44 per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 19, although it is five times higher in low-income countries than in high-income countries. In addition, in low- and middle-income countries the adolescent birth rate is four times higher among the poorest quintile than among the richest quintile. Much early childbearing is related to early marriage. Globally, more than 700 million women alive in 2014 were married before their 18th birthday, with about 250 million of these entering into marriage or union before the age of 15.</p>
Albania	03-03-07-02	
BiH	03-03-07-03	
Kosovo	03-03-07-04	
Macedonia	03-03-07-05	
Montenegro	03-03-07-06	
Serbia	03-03-07-07	

Activities related to Target 03-03-07

Video	03-03-07-V	
Dilemma	03-03-07-D	
Test	03-03-07-T	
Role play	03-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	03-03-07-B	
Stud. project	03-03-07-S	
Research	03-03-07-R	
Activity	03-03-07-A	
Other	03-03-07-O	

Target 08	03-03-08	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
background	03-03-08-01	<p>Universal health coverage</p> <p>With its focus on the coverage of good-quality essential health-care services with financial protection for all, the concept of universal health coverage (UHC) underpins the achievement of the other health-related targets and takes into account the interconnectedness of health with risk factors and determinants that are part of many other SDG targets. In order to move towards the UHC goal, national health systems need to be strengthened and adapted to meet the shifting health priorities associated with demographic and epidemiological transitions, rapidly developing technologies and changing public expectations. Access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis is an indicator for this target. Studies have shown that in some low- and middle-income countries where patients have to pay for medicines in the public sector, the prices of some generic medicines are on average 2.9 times higher than international reference prices, and 4.6 times in private facilities.</p>
Albania	03-03-08-02	
BiH	03-03-08-03	
Kosovo	03-03-08-04	
Macedonia	03-03-08-05	
Montenegro	03-03-08-06	
Serbia	03-03-08-07	

Activities related to Target 03-03-08

Video	03-03-08-V	
Dilemma	03-03-08-D	
Test	03-03-08-T	
Role play	03-03-08-P	
Brainstorming	03-03-08-B	
Stud. project	03-03-08-S	
Research	03-03-08-R	
Activity	03-03-08-A	
Other	03-03-08-O	

Target 09	03-03-09	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
background	03-03-09-01	<p>Reduce non-communicable and infectious diseases</p> <p>Unhealthy environmental conditions increase the risk of both non-communicable and infectious diseases. In 2012, an estimated 889,000 people died from infectious diseases caused largely by the fecal contamination of water and soil and by inadequate hand-washing facilities and practices. In 2012, household and ambient air pollution resulted in some 6.5 million deaths.</p> <p>Air pollution is a major risk factor for non-communicable diseases, causing cardiovascular disease, strokes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer, as well as increasing the risk of acute respiratory infections. In 2012, ambient (or outdoor) air pollution (e.g. from traffic, industrial sources, waste burning or residential fuel combustion) caused 3 million deaths. In 2014, up to 90 percent of the population in cities were exposed to fine particulate matter in concentrations exceeding the WHO Air Quality Guidelines, with exposure rates varying considerably by region.</p> <p>Household air pollution caused by cooking with unclean fuels or using inefficient technologies caused an estimated 4.3 million deaths from non-communicable diseases and childhood pneumonia.</p>

		In 2014, some 3.1 billion people relied primarily on polluting fuels (i.e. solid fuels and kerosene) for cooking. The smoke from this inefficient energy use in the home for cooking, heating and lighting is filled with health-damaging pollutants.
Albania	03-03-09-02	
BiH	03-03-09-03	
Kosovo	03-03-09-04	
Macedonia	03-03-09-05	
Montenegro	03-03-09-06	
Serbia	03-03-09-07	

Activities related to Target 03-03-09

Video	03-03-09-V	
Dilemma	03-03-09-D	
Test	03-03-09-T	
Role play	03-03-09-P	
Brainstorming	03-03-09-B	
Stud. project	03-03-09-S	
Research	03-03-09-R	
Activity	03-03-09-A	
Other	03-03-09-O	

3a.	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
3b.	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
3c.	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
3d.	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Glossary

MDGs – The Millennium Development Goals were the eight international development goals for the period 2000 to 2015, established following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000. All 189 United Nations member states at that time, and at least 22 international organisations, committed to: 1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2) achieve universal primary education; 3) promote gender equality and empower women; 4) reduce child mortality; 5) improve maternal health; 6) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; 7) ensure environmental sustainability; and 8) develop a global partnership for development.

Goal (short title)

04		Quality Education
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Goal (full text)

04-01	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
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Basic information

04-02	<p>Education for the modern world</p> <p>Education is both the key to the realisation of the individual in the world, as well as the key to the functioning of a national society in the global world. A person's socioeconomic status is nowadays defined by their educational status and their ability to transform information into knowledge.</p> <p>Modern society is a global knowledge society. Knowledge has become a basic resource, and the system for delivering knowledge has become an important social system.</p> <p>The goal of modern educational systems is not only 100 percent coverage among children, but also the development of a truly global system of lifelong learning that will achieve a transformation into a society of learning. Another key feature is the introduction of practice. Knowledge in a static form is insufficient: it must be connected with practice and with the world of business.</p> <p>Education plays a key role in determining how an individual spends their adult life. A higher level of education means higher earnings, better health and a longer life. At the same time, the long-term social and financial costs of educational failure are high. Those without the skills to participate socially and economically generate higher costs related to health, income support, child welfare and social security systems. Thus a fair and inclusive system that makes the advantages of education available to all is one of the most powerful means of creating a more equitable society. Education has expanded significantly in the past half-century, although the hope that this would automatically bring about a fairer society have only partly been realised. In some places, inequalities in terms of income and wealth have even increased. While more and more students are going on to university or professional education, many are still being left behind. Even in wealthier countries, almost one in three adults have only primary or lower secondary education — a real disadvantage in terms of employment and life chances.</p> <p>The global knowledge society cannot function without high-quality educational systems throughout the world. The educational divide and the lack of equity in world educational systems creates the foundations of division and conflict. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development therefore highlights the vital importance of providing education for all, from early childhood to tertiary, technical and vocational training.</p>
04-02-01	<p>The right to education</p> <p>The right to education is stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Education should be free, at least in the elementary stages, and elementary education should be compulsory. Technical and professional education should be made generally available, and higher education should be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. Education should be directed towards the full development of the human personality and to strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It should promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial and religious groups.</p> <p>Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides details of the right to education. "Education is both a human right in itself and an indispensable means of realizing other human rights. As an empowerment right, education is the primary vehicle by which economically and socially marginalized adults and children can lift themselves out of poverty and obtain the means to participate fully in their communities. Education has a vital role in empowering women, safeguarding children from exploitative and hazardous labor and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and controlling population growth. Increasingly, education is recognized as one of the best financial investments available to States, but the importance of education is not just practical and instrumental. A well-stocked, enlightened and active mind, able to range freely and widely, is one of the joys and rewards of human existence."</p> <p>Like all human rights, the right to education is inherent — it belongs to every person by virtue of birth. It is universal, meaning that it belongs to everyone; and it is inalienable, meaning that it cannot be taken away. It is interconnected with other civil, political,</p>

	<p>economic, social and cultural rights, which all complement and supplement each other. The enjoyment of any one right is dependent on the realisation of the others.</p> <p>States have an obligation to respect and protect the right to education, and the duty to ensure that everyone enjoys at least a minimum essential level of rights.</p>
	<p>Equity in education</p> <p>In terms of education, equity has two interlinked dimensions. The first is fairness, which implies that a person's specific personal conditions should not interfere with their potential academic success. The second is inclusion — in other words, a basic minimum standard of education should be ensured for all.</p> <p>Tackling failure at school also helps to tackle the impacts of social deprivation — which itself is often the reason for failure at school. Children from poorer homes in most OECD countries are between three and four times more likely to be among the lowest scorers in mathematics tests at the age of 15. Many students in OECD countries struggle with reading and risk leaving school without basic skills for work and life. Achieving the necessary skills in reading and mathematics is often especially difficult for migrants and minorities, who are typically low performers from poor socioeconomic backgrounds.</p> <p>Both the design of educational systems and the way in which resources are allocated can affect equity in education. The growing importance of equity is based on the premise that now, more than ever, an individual's level of education is directly correlated to the quality of life he or she will live in the future. A system that promotes educational equity is therefore a strong foundation for a fair and thriving society.</p>
04-02-02	<p>Equality</p> <p>Equal access for all to channels of communication and sources of information, so that no one has an unfair advantage, does not necessarily result in equality. Everyone is free to what they please with the opportunities they are given. Some people may seize these opportunities, while others may let them pass by.</p> <p>The figure illustrates educational equality in OECD member countries. The numbers correspond to the average points difference in the PISA test results of a student from a high socioeconomic level and a student from a low socioeconomic level in their respective country. Higher numbers therefore indicate a more unequal educational system, while lower numbers indicate a more equal educational system.</p> <p>Challenges in educational equity</p> <p>The long-term social and economic consequences of a poor education are more apparent today than ever before. Those without the skills to participate socially and economically in society generate higher costs in terms of health care, income support, child welfare and social security.</p> <p>Although basic education and higher education have both been improved and expanded in the past 50 years, this has not translated into a more equal society. The feminist movement has achieved great strides for women, but other groups have not been as successful. Generally, social mobility has not increased, but economic inequality has. Thus, while more students are receiving a basic education, and even attending university, a dramatic divide is opening up between them and the many people who are still being left behind.</p> <p>The basic structure of an educational system has an impact on equity. Traditionally, educational systems have sorted students according to attainment. Studies of secondary and primary schools suggest that such sorting can increase inequalities and inequities, particularly if it takes place early in the educational process. This suggests that early tracking and streaming need to be justified in terms of proven benefits; and that school systems currently using early tracking should postpone it to a later stage in order to reduce inequities and improve outcomes.</p> <p>The socioeconomic structure of educational systems is also important. Secondary school systems where there are large socioeconomic differences between schools tend on average to have worse results in mathematics and reading. Indeed, in such systems social background is more of an obstacle to educational success than in systems where there are no great socioeconomic differences between schools. Selecting pupils on the basis of academic achievement tends to create social differences between schools. It also increases the link between socioeconomic status and performance — it tends to accelerate the progress of those who have already gained the best start in life from their parents — and is associated with stronger performance at the top end of the scale in mathematics and science. Thus, academic selection needs to be used with caution because of the risks it poses to equity.</p> <p>Governments often allow parents to choose schools, partly in the interests of equity. However, this may in fact increase the risk of inequity, because better-educated parents make better-informed choices. In many rich countries, greater choice in school systems is associated with larger differences in the social composition of schools. It can be concluded that school choice requires careful management from an equity perspective, particularly to ensure that it does not result in increased differences in the social composition of schools.</p>

	<p>One of the most efficient educational strategies for governments is to invest early, and all the way up to upper secondary education. Governments can prevent school failure and reduce dropout rates using two parallel approaches: eliminating educational policies and practices that hinder equity; and targeting low-performing, disadvantaged schools.</p>
04-02-03	<p>Inclusion</p> <p>Inclusion in education refers to catering for students with special educational needs. In this approach, students with special needs spend most or all of their time with non-disabled students rather than being separated in special schools or classrooms. The full participation of students with disabilities is valued, and their social, civil and educational rights respected. Inclusion is important not only for those with physical and cognitive disabilities: it should also apply with respect to ability, language, culture, gender, age and other forms of human differences.</p> <p>Inclusion requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adequate support for students; • well-designed individualised educational programmes; • professional development for all teachers involved, whether general and special educators; • time for teachers to plan, meet, create and evaluate students together; • reduced class size, based on the severity of the students' needs; • professional skills development in the areas of cooperative learning, peer tutoring and adaptive curricula; • collaboration between parents/guardians, teachers, teaching assistants, specialists, administrators and outside agencies; and • sufficient funding to enable schools to develop programmes for students based on students' needs rather than on the availability of funding. <p>Social and cultural inclusion</p> <p>According to UNESCO, inclusion refers to far more than students with special educational needs but is “increasingly understood more broadly as a reform that supports and welcomes diversity amongst all learners.” It centres on the inclusion of marginalised groups such as religious, racial, ethnic and linguistic minorities, immigrants, girls, the poor, students with disabilities, HIV/AIDS patients and remote populations. In some countries, this broader definition is also known as “culturally responsive” education. All students can learn and benefit from education, and schools should adapt to the physical, social and cultural needs of students, rather than students having to adapt to the needs of the school. The individual differences between students are a source of richness and diversity, which should be supported through a wide and flexible range of responses.</p> <p>Lifelong learning</p> <p>Over the last 50 years, constant scientific and technological innovation and change have had a profound impact on learning needs and styles. Learning can no longer be divided between the place and time for acquiring knowledge (school) and the place and time for applying the acquired knowledge (the workplace). Instead, learning can be seen as something that takes place on an ongoing basis through our daily interactions with others and with the world around us. It can take the form of formal learning, informal learning or self-directed learning.</p> <p>Lifelong learning is the ongoing, voluntary and self-motivated pursuit of knowledge for either personal or professional reasons. It therefore enhances not only social inclusion, active citizenship and personal development, but also self-sustainability, competitiveness and employability.</p> <p>The concept of lifelong learning has acquired vital importance with the emergence of new technologies that change how we receive and gather information, collaborate with others and communicate.</p>
04-02-04	<p>Education as a catalyst for achieving wider development goals</p> <p>A mother's education is crucial for her own health. Every day 800 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Educated women are more likely to remain healthy by adopting simple, low-cost practices to maintain hygiene, by recognising symptoms, and by making sure a skilled attendant is present at the birth.</p> <p>Educational reforms in Kenya have increased educational attainment among young women by 1.8 years, accounting for a 34 percent decline in the maternal mortality rate. In Nepal, 49 percent of literate mothers have a skilled attendant at birth, compared with 18 percent who are illiterate.</p> <p>Educating girls can save millions of lives. There are few more dramatic illustrations of the power of education than the estimate that the lives of 2.1 million children under five were saved between 1990 and 2009 because of improvements in girls' education. India and Nigeria account for more than a third of child deaths worldwide. If all women in both countries had completed secondary education, the mortality rate among under fives would have been 61 percent lower in India and 43 percent lower in Nigeria, saving the lives of 1.35 million children.</p> <p>Education is vital to eliminate malnutrition in the long term. Educated mothers are more likely to ensure that their children receive the nutrients they need to help fight or prevent ill health, and they are also more likely to be aware about appropriate health and hygiene practices. In South Asia, 22 million fewer children would suffer stunted growth if all mothers reached secondary education.</p>

In Vietnam, children whose mothers have completed lower secondary education are 67 percent less likely to be stunted than those whose mothers have no education	<p>Education enhances job opportunities, helping households to escape poverty. Educated men and women are more likely not only to be employed, but also to have jobs that are secure and provide good working conditions and decent pay. If all students in low-income countries left school with basic reading skills, 171 million people could be lifted out of poverty, which would be equivalent to a 12 percent cut in world poverty. In rural Indonesia, an additional year of schooling reduces the chances of falling back into poverty by 25 percent.</p> <p>Education empowers women to overcome discrimination. Educated women and girls have greater awareness of their rights and greater confidence and freedom to make decisions that affect their lives. In Ethiopia, 32 percent of girls with less than primary education were married before the age of 15, compared with fewer than 9 percent of those with secondary education. If all countries were to expand their school systems at the same rate as South Korea and Singapore, there would be 850 million fewer people in the world by 2050 than if enrolment rates were to remain at the 2000 level.</p> <p>Education is part of the solution to global environmental problems. People with more education tend not only to be more concerned about the environment, but also to follow up that concern with action that promotes and supports political decisions. Across 29 countries, 25 percent of people with less than secondary education expressed concern for the environment, compared with 37 percent of people with secondary education and 46 percent of people with tertiary education.</p>
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Target 01

Target 01	04-03-01	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
background	04-03-01-01	<p>Challenges and recommended strategies</p> <p>Despite significant progress since 2000, an estimated 59 million children of primary school age and 65 million adolescents of lower secondary school age — the majority of them girls — did not attend school in 2013. At the same time, many of those who are attending school are not acquiring basic knowledge and skills. At least 250 million children of primary school age, more than 50 percent of whom have spent at least four years in school, cannot read, write or count well enough to meet minimum learning standards.</p> <p>The provision of 12 years of free, publicly funded, inclusive, equitable, high-quality primary and secondary education — at least nine years of which are compulsory and lead to relevant learning outcomes — should be ensured for all, without discrimination. The provision of free education includes the removal of cost-related barriers to primary and secondary education. Immediate, targeted and sustained action is required to provide meaningful education and training opportunities for the large number of children and adolescents not currently in school.</p> <p>Effective learning outcomes can only be achieved through the provision of quality instruction that enables all learners to acquire relevant knowledge, skills and competencies. Policies should be established to address the uneven distribution of learning opportunities and outcomes across regions, households, ethnic and socioeconomic groups and, most importantly, schools and classrooms.</p> <p>Recommended strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place policies and legislation that guarantee 12 years of free, publicly funded, inclusive, equitable, high-quality primary and secondary education, at least nine years of which are compulsory for all children, leading to relevant learning outcomes. • Define standards and review curricula to ensure quality and relevance to the context, including skills, competencies, values, culture, knowledge and gender responsiveness. • Strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of institutions, school leadership and governance through the greater involvement of communities, including young people and parents, in the management of schools. • Allocate resources more equitably across socioeconomically advantaged and disadvantaged schools.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In multilingual contexts, foster bi- and multilingual education, starting with early learning in children's first or home language.
Albania	04-03-01-02	
BiH	04-03-01-03	
Kosovo	04-03-01-04	
Macedonia	04-03-01-05	
Montenegro	04-03-01-06	
Serbia	04-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 04-03-01

Video	04-03-01-V	
Dilemma	04-03-01-D	
Test	04-03-01-T	
Role play	04-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	04-03-01-B	
Stud. project	04-03-01-S	
Research	04-03-01-R	
Activity	04-03-01-A	
Other	04-03-01-O	

Target 02

Target 02	04-03-02	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
background	04-03-02-01	<p>Early childhood care and education</p> <p>Early childhood care and education (ECCE) lay the foundation for children's long-term development, well-being and health and build the competencies and skills that enable people to learn throughout life and to earn a livelihood. Investments in young children, particularly those from marginalised groups, yield the greatest long-term impact in terms of developmental and educational outcomes.</p> <p>Since 2000, enrolment in pre-primary education has increased by almost two-thirds. Despite this progress, young children in many parts of the world do not receive the care and education that would allow them to develop their full potential.</p> <p>Early childhood care and education include adequate health and nutrition; stimulation within the home, community and school environments; protection from violence; and attention to cognitive, linguistic, social, emotional and physical development. It is in the first few years of life that the most significant brain development occurs, and that children begin intensively to make sense of themselves and the world around them, building the foundations for becoming healthy, caring, competent and contributing citizens. To achieve this, it is important that all children have access to good-quality ECCE. The provision by well-trained educators of at least one year of free and compulsory good-quality pre-primary education is encouraged.</p> <p>Recommended strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place integrated and inclusive policies and legislation that guarantee the provision of at least one year of free and compulsory good-quality pre-primary education, paying special attention to reaching the poorest and most disadvantaged children. • Devise clear policies, strategies and action plans for the professionalisation of ECCE personnel by enhancing and monitoring their ongoing professional development, status and working conditions.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implement inclusive, accessible and integrated programmes, services and infrastructure for early childhood, covering health, nutrition, protection and educational needs, especially for children with disabilities, and support families as children's first caregivers.
Albania	04-03-02-02	
BiH	04-03-02-03	
Kosovo	04-03-02-04	
Macedonia	04-03-02-05	
Montenegro	04-03-02-06	
Serbia	04-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 04-03-02

Video	04-03-02-V	
Dilemma	04-03-02-D	
Test	04-03-02-T	
Role play	04-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	04-03-02-B	
Stud. project	04-03-02-S	
Research	04-03-02-R	
Activity	04-03-02-A	
Other	04-03-02-O	

Target 03

Target 03	04-03-03	<p>By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>
background	04-03-03-01	<p>Access to education</p> <p>Opportunities for access to higher levels of education are often insufficient, particularly in least developed countries, resulting in a knowledge gap with serious consequences for social and economic development. It is therefore imperative to reduce barriers to skills development and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), starting from the secondary level; to remove barriers to tertiary education, including university; and to provide lifelong learning opportunities for young people and adults.</p> <p>All forms of tertiary education have expanded rapidly, with total enrolment rising from 100 million in 2000 to 199 million in 2013. Nevertheless, wide disparities remain in access to tertiary education, in particular at university level, with regard to gender; social, regional and ethnic background; age; and disability. Girls are at a disadvantage particularly in low-income countries, and boys in high-income countries.</p> <p>A well-established, properly regulated tertiary education system supported by technology, open educational resources and distance education can increase access, equity, quality and relevance, and can narrow the gap between what is taught at tertiary education institutions, including universities, and what economies and societies demand. The provision of tertiary education should be made progressively free, in line with existing international agreements.</p> <p>Recommended strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop cross-sector policies for and between vocational skills development, TVET and tertiary education, and strengthen links between science and policy development to keep pace with changing contexts and remain relevant. • Develop effective partnerships, in particular between the public and private sectors, and include employers and unions in their implementation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies and programmes for the provision of quality distance learning in tertiary education, with the appropriate financing and use of technology, including open online courses and other modalities that meet accepted quality standards in order to improve access. • Promote TVET, tertiary education, and university as well as adult learning, education and training opportunities for young people and adults of all ages and from different socio-cultural backgrounds so as to enable them to continue to improve and adapt their skills, with particular attention to gender equality — including the elimination of gender-based barriers — and vulnerable groups such as those with disabilities.
Albania	04-03-03-02	
BiH	04-03-03-03	
Kosovo	04-03-03-04	
Macedonia	04-03-03-05	
Montenegro	04-03-03-06	
Serbia	04-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 04-03-03

Video	04-03-03-V	
Dilemma	04-03-03-D	
Test	04-03-03-T	
Role play	04-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	04-03-03-B	
Stud. project	04-03-03-S	
Research	04-03-03-R	
Activity	04-03-03-A	
Other	04-03-03-O	

Target 04

Target 04	04-03-04	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
background	04-03-04-01	<p>Attention to youth and adults</p> <p>Against a background of rapidly changing labour markets, growing unemployment among young people in particular, ageing labour forces in some countries, migration and technological advancements, all countries are facing the need to develop people's knowledge, skills and competencies. It is therefore imperative to increase and diversify learning opportunities, using a wide range of education and training modalities, so that all young people and adults, especially girls and women, are able to acquire relevant knowledge, skills and competencies for decent work and life.</p> <p>A narrow focus on work-specific skills reduces graduates' abilities to adapt to the fast-changing demands of the labour market. Emphasis must therefore also be given to developing high-level cognitive and non-cognitive/transferable skills, such as problem solving, critical thinking, creativity, teamwork, communication and conflict resolution, which can be used across a range of occupational fields. Moreover, learners should be provided with opportunities to update their skills continuously through lifelong learning.</p> <p>Recommended strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather evidence about changing demand for skills and use it to guide skills development, reduce disparities and respond to changing labour markets and social needs and contexts, as well as to the needs of the informal economy and rural development.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage social partners in designing and delivering education and training programmes that are evidence based and holistic. Ensure that TVET curricula and training programmes are of high quality and include both work-related skills and non-cognitive/transferable skills, including entrepreneurial, basic and ICT skills. Ensure that the leaders and teaching staff of TVET institutions, including trainers and companies, are qualified/certified. Promote the development of different forms of work-based and classroom-based training and learning where appropriate. Promote flexible learning pathways in both formal and non-formal settings; enable learners to accumulate and transfer credits for levels of achievement; recognise, validate and accredit prior learning; and establish appropriate bridging programmes and career guidance and counselling services.
Albania	04-03-04-02	
BiH	04-03-04-03	
Kosovo	04-03-04-04	
Macedonia	04-03-04-05	
Montenegro	04-03-04-06	
Serbia	04-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 04-03-04

Video	04-03-04-V	
Dilemma	04-03-04-D	
Test	04-03-04-T	
Role play	04-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	04-03-04-B	
Stud. project	04-03-04-S	
Research	04-03-04-R	
Activity	04-03-04-A	
Other	04-03-04-O	

Target 05

Target 05	04-03-05	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
background	04-03-05-01	<p>Eliminate gender inequality</p> <p>Despite overall progress in enrolling more girls and boys in primary school, insufficient attention has been paid to eliminating inequality in education at all levels. For example, in 2009, the probability that children from the poorest 20 percent of households in low- and middle-income countries would not complete primary school was more than five times higher than among children from the richest 20 percent of households. In addition, poverty tends to exacerbate other factors of exclusion, for example by widening gender gaps.</p> <p>Attention to poverty must remain a priority, as poverty is still the single greatest barrier to inclusion at all levels and in all regions of the world. Investment in education can decrease income disparity and many educational programmes have found innovative ways to assist families and learners in overcoming financial obstacles to education.</p> <p>In order to achieve inclusive education, policies should aim to transform educational systems so that they are better able to respond to learners' diversity and needs. This is key to fulfilling the right to education with equality, and it is related not only to access but also to the participation and achievement of all students, with special attention to those who are excluded, vulnerable, or at risk of marginalisation.</p>

		<p>Gender inequality is of particular concern. Only 69 percent of countries were projected to achieve gender parity in terms of access to primary education — that is, enrolling equal numbers of girls and boys — by 2015, and 48 percent to secondary level education. Moreover, while gender parity is useful as a measurement of progress, greater efforts are also needed to ensure gender equality. Equality is a more ambitious goal: it means that all girls and boys, all women and men, have equal opportunity to enjoy education of a high quality, achieve at equal levels, and enjoy equal benefits from education. Special attention should be given to adolescent girls and young women, who may be subject to gender-based violence, child marriage, early pregnancy and a heavy burden of household chores, as well as those living in poor and remote rural areas. There are also contexts in which boys are disadvantaged. In some regions, for example, the enrolment of boys in secondary and higher education lags behind that of girls. Gender inequality in education often mirrors prevailing gender norms and discrimination in the broader society, thus policies aimed at overcoming such inequality are more effective when they are part of an overall package that also promotes health, justice, good governance and freedom from child labour.</p> <p>Recommended strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that educational policies and sectoral plans and their budgeting guarantee the principles of non-discrimination and equality in and through education, and develop and implement targeted urgent strategies for vulnerable and excluded groups. • Identify, monitor and improve girls' and women's access to quality education, as well as their level of participation, achievement and completion. In contexts where boys are disadvantaged, make them the focus of targeted action. • Identify the barriers that keep vulnerable children and young people out of quality education programmes and take affirmative action to eliminate those barriers. • Provide distance learning, ICT training, access to appropriate technology and necessary infrastructure to facilitate a learning environment at home and in conflict zones and remote areas, particularly for girls, women, vulnerable boys and young people, and other marginalised groups.
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Albania	04-03-05-02	
BiH	04-03-05-03	
Kosovo	04-03-05-04	
Macedonia	04-03-05-05	
Montenegro	04-03-05-06	
Serbia	04-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 04-03-05

Video	04-03-05-V	
Dilemma	04-03-05-D	
Test	04-03-05-T	
Role play	04-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	04-03-05-B	
Stud. project	04-03-05-S	
Research	04-03-05-R	
Activity	04-03-05-A	
Other	04-03-05-O	

Target 06

Target 06	04-03-06	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
background	04-03-06-01	Better literacy

		<p>Literacy is part of the right to education and is a public good. It is at the core of basic education and an indispensable foundation for independent learning. The benefits of literacy, in particular for women, are well documented. They include greater participation in the labour market, delayed marriage, and improved child and family health and nutrition. These, in turn, help to reduce poverty and expand life opportunities.</p> <p>Numeracy is a key skill: manipulating numbers, accounts, measurements, ratios and quantities is a basic requirement everywhere. However, improving youth and adult literacy and numeracy remains a global challenge. Worldwide, in 2013, a total of 757 million adults (aged 15 and over), two-thirds of them women, were unable to read and write. Low literacy skills are a concern globally, including in middle- and high-income countries. About 20 percent of adults in Europe lack the literacy skills they need to fully participate in society. Adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills face multiple disadvantages. They are more likely to be unemployed, and those who are employed receive lower wages. They find it more difficult to make use of opportunities in society and to exercise their rights. They are also more likely to be in poor health.</p> <p>By 2030, all young people and adults across the world should have achieved relevant and recognised proficiency levels in functional literacy and numeracy skills. In terms of numeracy provision, ICT, particularly mobile technology, holds great promise for accelerating progress.</p> <p>Recommended strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a sector-wide and multisector approach to formulating literacy policies and plans, as well as budgeting, by strengthening collaboration and coordination among relevant ministries, including those dealing with education, health, social welfare, labour, industry and agriculture, as well as with civil society, the private sector, and bilateral and multilateral partners. • Ensure that literacy and numeracy programmes are of high quality according to national evaluation mechanisms, tailored to learners' needs and based on their previous knowledge and experience. This requires paying close attention to culture, language, social and political relationships and economic activity, with particular attention to girls and women and vulnerable groups, and linking and integrating such programmes with skills development for decent work and livelihoods as essential elements of lifelong learning. • Scale up effective adult literacy and skills programmes involving civil society as partners, building on their rich experience and good practice. • Promote the use of ICT, particularly mobile technology, for literacy and numeracy programmes.
Albania	04-03-06-02	
BiH	04-03-06-03	
Kosovo	04-03-06-04	
Macedonia	04-03-06-05	
Montenegro	04-03-06-06	
Serbia	04-03-06-07	

Activities related to Target 04-03-06

Video	04-03-06-V	
Dilemma	04-03-06-D	
Test	04-03-06-T	
Role play	04-03-06-P	
Brainstorming	04-03-06-B	
Stud. project	04-03-06-S	
Research	04-03-06-R	
Activity	04-03-06-A	
Other	04-03-06-O	

Target 07

Target 07	04-03-07	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
background	04-03-07-01	<p>Education for Sustainable Development</p> <p>In a globalised world with unresolved social, political, economic and environmental challenges, education that helps build peaceful and sustainable societies is essential.</p> <p>Education must be relevant, with a focus on both cognitive and non-cognitive aspects of learning. The knowledge, skills, values and attitudes required by citizens to lead productive lives, make informed decisions and assume active roles locally and globally can be acquired through education for sustainable development (ESD) and global citizenship education (GCED), which includes peace and human rights education as well as intercultural education and education for international understanding. While considerable progress has been made in recent years, only 50 percent of UNESCO's member states indicate that they have, for example, integrated ESD into relevant policies.</p> <p>Recommended strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies and programmes to promote ESD and GCED and bring them into the mainstream of formal, non-formal and informal education through system-wide interventions, teacher training, curricular reform and pedagogical support. This includes implementing the Global Action Programme on ESD and addressing themes such as human rights, gender equality, health, comprehensive sexuality education, climate change, sustainable livelihoods and responsible and engaged citizenship, based on national experiences and capabilities. • Provide learners of both sexes and of all ages with opportunities to acquire, throughout life, the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that are needed to build peaceful, healthy and sustainable societies.
Albania	04-03-07-02	
BiH	04-03-07-03	
Kosovo	04-03-07-04	
Macedonia	04-03-07-05	
Montenegro	04-03-07-06	
Serbia	04-03-07-07	

Activities related to Target 04-03-07

Video	04-03-07-V	
Dilemma	04-03-07-D	
Test	04-03-07-T	
Role play	04-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	04-03-07-B	
Stud. project	04-03-07-S	
Research	04-03-07-R	
Activity	04-03-07-A	
Other	04-03-07-O	

- 4.a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b. By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
- 4.c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Glossary

^^^**Lifelong learning**^^^ all learning activity undertaken throughout life, with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competences within a personal, civic, social and/or employment-related perspective.

^^^**PISA test**^^^ The OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a triennial international survey that aims to evaluate educational systems worldwide by testing the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students.

^^^**TVET**^^^ Technical and vocational education and training

^^^**UNESCO**^^^ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Goal (short title)

05		Gender Equality
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Goal (full text)

05-01	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
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Basic information

05-02	<p>Gender equality</p> <p>According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the people of the United Nations have “reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women”.</p> <p>In 1995, the Platform for Action — approved by the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing — reaffirmed that the human rights of women and girls are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. As an agenda for action, the platform sought to promote and protect the full enjoyment of all human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all women throughout their lives. It emphasised that women share common concerns that can be addressed only by working together and in partnership with men towards the common goal of gender equality.</p> <p>Gender equality, also known as sex equality, gender egalitarianism, sexual equality, or the equality of the genders, is the view that both men and women should receive equal treatment and not be discriminated against on the basis of their gender. Nevertheless, “despite many international agreements affirming their human rights, women are still much more likely than men to be poor and illiterate. They usually have less access than men to medical care, property ownership, credit, training and employment. They are far less likely than men to be politically active and far more likely to be victims of domestic violence.” (Meetika Srivastava, Essay on Women Empowerment, 2009)</p> <p>What is gender? – Sex and gender, like race and ethnicity, are often conflated in everyday language. Traditional definitions refer to sex as the biological differences (i.e. physical, hormonal and genetic) between males and females; and to gender as socially constructed identities. Analyses of the relations between men and women in different social fields are framed in terms of gender (not sex) in order to underscore that social and cultural factors are more influential than biological differences.</p> <p>Biological gender (sex) includes physical attributes such as external genitalia, sex chromosomes, gonads, sex hormones and internal reproductive structures. Sex is typically assigned at birth — that is, individuals are identified as male or female. However, given the potential variation in attributes, biological sex must be seen as a spectrum or range of possibilities rather than one of two options.</p> <p>Gender refers to the socially constructed characteristics of women and men — such as the norms, roles and relationships of and between groups of women and men. It varies from society to society and can be changed. While most people are born either male or female, they are taught appropriate norms and behaviours — including how they should interact with others of the same or the opposite sex within households, communities and workplaces. When individuals or groups do not “fit” established gender norms, they often face stigma, discrimination or social exclusion — all of which can adversely affect their health.</p> <p>Sexism is a system of advantage that privileges biological men and maintains male hegemony, power and control. It is a structure in which men have more social power and privilege than women.</p> <p>Like other social constructs, gender is closely monitored and reinforced by society. Practically everything in society is assigned a gender — toys, colours, clothes and behaviour are among the most obvious examples. Through a combination of social conditioning and personal preference, by the age of three most children prefer activities and exhibit behaviour typically associated with their sex. Accepted social gender roles and expectations are so entrenched in our culture that most people cannot imagine any other way.</p> <p>The realisation of women's human rights requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formal affirmation that human rights and fundamental freedoms apply equally to women and men; • a prohibition on discrimination based on sex, and the safeguarding of equal treatment and equal opportunities for women; and • the identification and elimination of obstacles to the equal exercise of human rights and freedoms by women that are gender specific and derive from child bearing and child rearing or a woman's marital or family status. <p>Empowerment refers to the capacity of individuals, groups and/or communities to take control of their circumstances, exercise power and achieve their own goals, and to the process by which, individually and collectively, they are able to help themselves and others to maximise the quality of their lives.</p>
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Social empowerment often addresses members of groups that have been excluded from decision-making processes as a result of, for example, discrimination based on disability, race, ethnicity, religion or gender. Empowerment is the process of obtaining basic opportunities for marginalised people, either directly by those people themselves, or with the help of non-marginalised others who share their own access to these opportunities. Empowerment also includes encouraging, and developing the skills for, self-sufficiency, with a focus on eliminating the future need for charity or welfare among individuals in the group. Empowerment comes from an improvement in conditions, standards and events, and from a global perspective on life.

Gender empowerment conventionally refers to the empowerment of women, and has become a significant topic of discussions related to development and economics. Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development. The human development and capabilities approach, the Millennium Development Goals, and various other approaches/goals point to empowerment and participation as a necessary step if a country is to overcome the obstacles associated with poverty and underdevelopment.

Target 01

Target 01	05-03-01	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
background	05-03-01-01	<p>Discrimination against women</p> <p>Discrimination is understood as “any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex...in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.” The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, affirms the principle of equality by requiring state parties to take “all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.”</p> <p>There are six different grounds for discrimination against women: sex; pregnancy; maternity; marital status; family status; and family and/or household duties and responsibilities.</p> <p>The elimination of gender discrimination necessitates unequal rather than equal treatment. Because obstacles to equality hinder the exercise of women’s (but not men’s) human rights, special measures in favour of women are necessary if these obstacles are to be overcome. The realisation of women’s human rights entails two types of governmental obligation: to prevent abuses of power; and to create the necessary conditions for realisation.</p> <p>Ensuring women’s rights through legal frameworks is a first step in addressing discrimination. As of 2014, a total of 143 countries had guaranteed equality between men and women in their constitutions; another 52 countries have yet to make this important commitment. In 132 countries, the statutory legal age of marriage is equal for women and men, while in another 63 countries, the legal age of marriage is lower for women than for men.</p> <p>The indicator for measuring the realisation of this target is whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex — that is, whether national laws exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls; and whether mechanisms exist to enforce and monitor the implementation of the legal frameworks. Possible areas of law to be included under this indicator could be the definition of discrimination against women; equal pay for work of equal value; work prohibitions; family leave; inheritance/property; nationality; marriage and divorce; violence against women; quotas; pensions; and legal capacity.</p> <p>Removing discriminatory laws and putting in place laws that promote gender equality are a prerequisite for ending discrimination against women and girls.</p>
Albania	05-03-01-02	
BiH	05-03-01-03	
Kosovo	05-03-01-04	
Macedonia	05-03-01-05	
Montenegro	05-03-01-06	
Serbia	05-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 05-03-01

Video	05-03-01-V	
Dilemma	05-03-01-D	

Test	05-03-01-T	
Role play	05-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	05-03-01-B	
Stud. project	05-03-01-S	
Research	05-03-01-R	
Activity	05-03-01-A	
Other	05-03-01-O	

Target 02

Target 02	05-03-02	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
background	05-03-02-01	<p>Violence against women</p> <p>The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." It also states that: "violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women", and that "violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men."</p> <p>Forms of violence against women include sexual violence (including war rape, marital rape and child sexual abuse, the latter often in the context of child marriage), domestic violence, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, forced prostitution, sex trafficking, honour killings and dowry killings.</p> <p>Violence against women and girls is a violation of their human rights and hinders their development. Most violence of this kind is perpetrated by intimate partners. Data from surveys carried out between 2005 and 2015 in 52 countries (including only one developed country) indicate that 21 percent of girls and women aged between 15 and 49 had experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of an intimate partner in the previous 12 months. Estimates of the risk of violence against women with disabilities, women from ethnic minorities and women above the age of 50 are not included, owing to data limitations. In addition, human trafficking disproportionately affects women and girls: 70 percent of all victims identified worldwide are female.</p> <p>The indicators used to measure the realisation of this target are: the proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age; and the proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.</p>
Albania	05-03-02-02	
BiH	05-03-02-03	
Kosovo	05-03-02-04	
Macedonia	05-03-02-05	
Montenegro	05-03-02-06	
Serbia	05-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 05-03-02

Video	05-03-02-V	
Dilemma	05-03-02-D	
Test	05-03-02-T	
Role play	05-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	05-03-02-B	
Stud. project	05-03-02-S	
Research	05-03-02-R	
Activity	05-03-02-A	
Other	05-03-02-O	

Target 03

Target 03	05-03-03	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
background	05-03-03-01	<p>Marriage and access to education</p> <p>In many parts of the world, girls' access to education is very restricted. Obstacles to education for girls include: early and forced marriage; early pregnancy; prejudice based on gender stereotypes at home, at school and in the community; violence on the way to school, or in and around schools; long distances to schools; vulnerability to the HIV epidemic; school fees, which often lead to parents to send only their sons to school; lack of appropriate toilet facilities, especially for girls who are menstruating; and the lack of gender-sensitive approaches and materials in classrooms. About two-thirds of the world's illiterate adults are women. Lack of an education severely restricts a woman's access to information and opportunities. Conversely, increasing women's and girls' educational attainment benefits both individuals and future generations. Higher levels of women's education are strongly associated with lower infant mortality and lower fertility, as well as better outcomes for their children.</p> <p>Violence against and the mistreatment of women in relation to marriage has come to international attention during recent decades. This includes both violence committed inside marriage (domestic violence) as well as violence related to marriage customs and traditions (such as dowry, bride price, forced marriage and child marriage). Violence against a wife continues to be seen as legally acceptable in some countries; in 2010, for example, the Supreme Court of the United Arab Emirates ruled that a man has the right to physically discipline his wife and children as long as he does not leave physical marks.</p> <p>Globally, the proportion of women aged between 20 and 24 who reported that they were married before their 18th birthday dropped from 32 percent in around 1990 to 26 percent in around 2015. Child marriage is most common in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, with 44 percent of women married before their 18th birthday in Southern Asia and 37 percent in sub-Saharan Africa. Marriage of girls under the age of 15 is also highest in these two regions, at 16 percent and 11 percent respectively. Social norms can and do change, however, with the rate of marriage among girls under the age of 15 declining globally from 12 percent in around 1990 to 7 percent in around 2015, although disparities are found across regions and countries. The most rapid decrease in the rate of child marriage overall was recorded in Northern Africa, where the percentage of women married before the age of 18 has dropped by more than half, from 29 percent to 13 percent, in the past 25 years. Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement, and placing her at increased risk of intimate partner violence. In many cultures, on reaching puberty girls are expected to assume gender roles associated with womanhood. These include entering a union and becoming a mother. Child marriage is linked to the violation of other rights — such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices.</p> <p>Female genital mutilation comprises all procedures that involve the partial or total removal of external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. Although it is internationally recognised as a violation of human rights (including the right to non-discrimination on the grounds of sex; the right to life; the right to the highest attainable standard of health; the right to freedom from torture or from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; and the rights of the child), and although legislation to prohibit the procedure has been put in place in many countries, the proportion of girls and women aged between 15 and 49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting is still very high in many countries. While the exact number of girls and women globally who have undergone the procedure is unknown, at least 200 million have been subjected to the procedure in 30 countries with representative prevalence data. Overall, rates of female genital mutilation/cutting have been declining over the past three decades. However, not all countries have made progress and the pace of decline has been uneven. Today, in the 30 countries for which data are available, around one in three girls aged between 15 and 19 have undergone the practice, compared to one in two in the mid-1980s.</p>
Albania	05-03-03-02	
BiH	05-03-03-03	
Kosovo	05-03-03-04	
Macedonia	05-03-03-05	
Montenegro	05-03-03-06	
Serbia	05-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 05-03-03

Video	05-03-03-V	
Dilemma	05-03-03-D	
Test	05-03-03-T	
Role play	05-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	05-03-03-B	
Stud. project	05-03-03-S	
Research	05-03-03-R	
Activity	05-03-03-A	
Other	05-03-03-O	

Target 04

Target 04	05-03-04	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
background	05-03-04-01	<p>Women at home</p> <p>In every region, women and girls do the bulk of unpaid work, including household tasks such as cooking and cleaning, as well as caring for children and elderly relatives. Unpaid domestic and care work includes the unpaid production of goods for personal consumption (e.g. collecting water or firewood); the unpaid provision of services (e.g. cooking, cleaning, care for other people); and voluntary work undertaken without pay for the benefit of the community, the environment, and people other than close relatives or members of the household. On average, women report that they devote 19 percent of their time each day to unpaid activities, compared to 8 percent for men. Unpaid care and domestic work, combined with paid work, means a greater total burden on women and girls and less time for rest, self-care, learning and other activities. The indicator used to measure the realisation of this target is the percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group and location. The provision of unpaid care and domestic work has implications for our understanding of poverty and well-being. Based on the available data, women devote on average 2.5 times more time to unpaid care and domestic work than men. When both paid and unpaid workloads are combined, women work more than men, resulting in greater time poverty. Due to the intergenerational transmission of gender roles, 10 percent of girls aged between 5 and 14 perform household chores for 28 hours a week or more, representing approximately twice the hours spent by boys, and resulting in lower school attendance.</p> <p>Marriage, divorce, and property laws and regulations</p> <p>Equal rights for women in marriage, divorce, and property/land ownership and inheritance are essential for gender equality. In 2013, at least 115 countries recognised equal land rights for women and men, although effective implementation remains a major challenge. Up until the 1970s, the legal subordination of married women was common across European countries, through marriage laws giving legal authority to the husband. In France, married women obtained the right to work without their husband's consent in 1965; while paternal authority over the family was ended in 1970. (Before that, parental responsibility belonged solely to the father, who made all legal decisions concerning the children.) Although dowries are today associated with South Asia, the practice was common until the mid-20th century in parts of Southeast Europe. In Greece, for example, the dowry was removed from family law only in 1983, through legal changes that reformed marriage law and provided gender equality in marriage.</p>
Albania	05-03-04-02	
BiH	05-03-04-03	
Kosovo	05-03-04-04	
Macedonia	05-03-04-05	
Montenegro	05-03-04-06	
Serbia	05-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 05-03-04

Video	05-03-04-V	
Dilemma	05-03-04-D	
Test	05-03-04-T	
Role play	05-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	05-03-04-B	

Stud. project	05-03-04-S	
Research	05-03-04-R	
Activity	05-03-04-A	
Other	05-03-04-O	

Target 05

Target 05	05-03-05	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life
background	05-03-05-01	<p>Equal opportunities for leadership</p> <p>Political participation of women – Women are underrepresented in the national parliaments of most countries. The 2011 UN General Assembly resolution on women's political participation called for female participation in politics and expressed concern about the fact that "women in every part of the world continue to be largely marginalized from the political sphere". The Council of Europe states that "Pluralist democracy requires balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision making." In 2016, only 23 percent of parliamentarians globally are women, which means that men continue to occupy most positions of political and legal authority. As of November 2014, women accounted for 28 percent of the members of the single or lower houses of parliament in European Union member states.</p> <p>Economic empowerment of women – Investing in women's economic empowerment sets a direct path towards gender equality, poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth. Gender discrimination often results in women working in insecure, low-wage jobs, and being disproportionately affected by poverty, discrimination and exploitation. According to the UN Population Fund, "Six out of 10 of the world's poorest people are women. Economic disparities persist partly because much of the unpaid work within families and communities falls on the shoulders of women, and because women continue to face discrimination in the economic sphere."</p> <p>Globally, women's participation in parliament had risen to 23 percent by 2016, representing an increase by 6 percentage points over a decade. The slow progress in this area is in contrast with more women in parliamentary leadership positions. In 2016, the number of women speakers of national parliaments jumped from 43 to 49 (out of the 273 posts globally); women accounted for 18 percent of all speakers of parliament in January 2016.</p> <p>Women participate in politics and decision making at all levels, in different functions and across all spheres. They participate as candidates in local, regional and national elections, as members of parliament or local council, as heads of state and government, ministers, members of political parties, leaders and managers of business. Capturing an accurate assessment of women's representation across these different forms of political and economic leadership is a key marker of progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p>The realisation of this target is measured by women's proportional representation in two distinct areas of government: national parliaments and local government.</p> <p>The other indicator is the proportion of women in managerial positions. The indicator proposed measures the proportion of women in leadership positions across a number of areas, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the executive branch of government: the number of women heads of state and governments as a percentage of the total; the number of ministerial positions held by women as a percentage of the total; and the number of leadership positions held by women in local governments as a percentage of the total; • in the legislative branch of government: the number of women judges as a percentage of the total; • the number of women police officers as a percentage of the total; and • the proportion of women managers in public- and private-sector enterprises.
Albania	05-03-05-02	
BiH	05-03-05-03	
Kosovo	05-03-05-04	
Macedonia	05-03-05-05	
Montenegro	05-03-05-06	
Serbia	05-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 05-03-05

Video	05-03-05-V	
Dilemma	05-03-05-D	
Test	05-03-05-T	
Role play	05-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	05-03-05-B	
Stud. project	05-03-05-S	
Research	05-03-05-R	
Activity	05-03-05-A	
Other	05-03-05-O	

Target 06

Target 06	05-03-06	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
background	05-03-06-01	<p>Reproductive and sexual health and rights</p> <p>One indicator for the realisation of this target is based on three elements that measure the empowerment of women (married, in a union, and ever sexually active, aged between 15 and 49) to make decisions about: whether they are able to reject unwanted sexual relations; whether or not they use contraception; and whether they have access to sexual and reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>Another indicator refers to the number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education. This includes laws and regulations that explicitly guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services without third-party authorisation (from a spouse, guardian, parents or others); access to SRH services without restrictions in terms of age and marital status; and access by adolescents to SRH information and education.</p> <p>A woman's right and possibility to have control over her body, reproduction decisions and sexuality, and the need for gender equality in order to achieve these goals, are recognised as crucial. The World Health Organization (WHO) has stated that the promotion of gender equality is crucial in the fight against HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Today, maternal mortality is considered not just as a development issue, but also as a human rights issue. Since 1990, there has been a 45 percent decline in maternal mortality worldwide, which is an enormous achievement. However, despite these gains, almost 800 women still die every day from causes related to pregnancy or childbirth. The right to reproductive and sexual autonomy is denied to women in many parts of the world, through practices such as forced sterilisation, forced/coerced sexual partnering (e.g. forced marriage, child marriage), the criminalisation of consensual sexual acts (such as sex outside marriage), the lack of criminalisation of marital rape, and violence connected to choice of partner (e.g. honour killings as a punishment for "inappropriate" relations). Women are frequently treated as property: they are sold into marriage, trafficking or sexual slavery. Violence against women frequently takes the form of sexual violence.</p> <p>Adolescent girls are at the greatest risk of sexual coercion, sexual ill health, and negative reproductive outcomes. The risks they face are higher than those faced by boys and men. This increased risk is partly due to gender inequity (the different socialisation of boys and girls, gender-based violence, child marriage) and partly due to biological factors (a female's risk of acquiring a sexually transmitted infection during unprotected sexual relations is two to four times higher than a male's).^[58]</p>
Albania	05-03-06-02	
BiH	05-03-06-03	
Kosovo	05-03-06-04	
Macedonia	05-03-06-05	
Montenegro	05-03-06-06	
Serbia	05-03-06-07	

Activities related to Target 05-03-06

Video	05-03-06-V	
Dilemma	05-03-06-D	
Test	05-03-06-T	
Role play	05-03-06-P	
Brainstorming	05-03-06-B	
Stud. project	05-03-06-S	
Research	05-03-06-R	
Activity	05-03-06-A	
Other	05-03-06-O	

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Glossary

^^^**Sex**^^^ is defined in terms of the biological differences (i.e. physical, hormonal and genetic) between males and females.

^^^**Gender**^^^ refers to the socially constructed characteristics of women and men – such as norms, roles and relationships of and between groups of women and men.

^^^**Gender identity**^^^ refers to a person's innermost concept of themselves as male or female or both or neither — that is, how an individual perceives themselves and what they call themselves. One's gender identity can be the same as or different from the sex assigned at birth.

^^^ **Gender expression**^^^ refers to the ways in which people externally communicate their gender identity to others through behaviour, clothing, haircut, voice, and other forms of presentation. Gender expression also works the other way around, as people tend to assign a person's gender based on their appearance, mannerisms and other gendered characteristics.

^^^**Gender role**^^^ is the set of activities, expectations and behaviour assigned to females and males by society. Our culture recognises two basic gender roles: masculine and feminine. People who step out of their socially assigned gender roles are sometimes referred to as transgender.

^^^**Sexism**^^^ is a system of advantage that privileges biological men and maintains male hegemony, power and control. It is a structure in which men have greater social power and privilege than women.

^^^**Discrimination**^^^ is understood as "any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex...in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field." (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 1)

^^^**Violence against women**^^^ is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or that is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men, and to the prevention of the full advancement of women. Violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.

^^^**Physical violence**^^^ consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, arm twisting, hair pulling, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with a fist or an object, trying to strangle or suffocate, deliberately burning or scalding, or threatening or attacking with a weapon, gun or knife.

^^^**Sexual violence**^^^ is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest or sexual harassment.

^^^**Psychological violence**^^^ includes a range of behaviour that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. These often coexist with acts of physical and sexual violence on the part of intimate partners and are acts of violence in themselves

^^^**Female genital mutilation (FGM)** ^^^ comprises all procedures that involve the partial or total removal of external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

^^^**Empowerment**^^^ is a process by which people, organisations and communities gain control over their lives.

Goal (short title)

06	 The logo for SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation. It features a large blue number '6' at the top, followed by the text 'CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION' in white. Below this is a stylized icon of a water drop falling from a tap.	CLEAN WATER and SANITATION
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Goal (full text)

06-01	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
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Basic information

06-02	About water <p>Water is a unique component of our planet. It is also a commodity to manage and sell, and the object of many controversial economic interests and complex social interrelations.</p> <p>Water supports life on our planet. Its constant motion from the Earth to the atmosphere and back is known as the hydrological cycle. Water quality is of vital importance to humans and other living beings.</p> <p>Human activities are the main cause of water pollution, and thus of the increasing shortage of good-quality drinking water.</p> <p>The total amount of water on Earth is about 1,390 million km³, of which 97.4 percent is seawater. According to experts, the amount of freshwater appropriate for consumption is about 2.6 percent of the volume of global seawater. However, 80 percent of this freshwater is not available, as it is located in glaciers and snowcaps. The remainder is found in lakes, swamps, rivers and springs. Only about 0.001 percent of the planet's total water resources are accessible and renewable freshwater.</p> <p>A growing number of countries are facing water stress, which now affects more than 2 billion people worldwide. Water stress affects countries on every continent, hindering the sustainability of natural resources as well as economic and social development.</p>
06-02-01	Importance to life <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water can be found in rivers, lakes, pools, animals and plants, as well as below the ground.• People need to drink around 2 litres of water per day in order to regulate their body temperature.• A large percentage of our blood is water.• Nearly all substances become heavier and thicker when converted from a liquid to a solid state. Water, however, increases in volume and becomes lighter when it turns into ice. This property is of vital importance for sustaining life in water basins during winter.• A drop of rainwater falling through the air dissolves atmospheric gases. When rain reaches the Earth, it affects the quality of the land, lakes and rivers.• Water can store huge quantities of energy, which can turn oceans, seas and lakes into giant heat reservoirs. This particular property influences the climate in areas situated near water basins. It is also due to its energy-retaining quality that water is widely used for cooling and transferring heat in thermal and chemical processes.• Water surface tension is a measure of its surface film strength. The attraction between water molecules creates a strong film: among liquids the strength of this film is surpassed only by mercury. This surface tension permits water to hold up substances that are heavier and denser than itself. Some aquatic insects, such as the water spider, rely on surface tension to enable them to walk on water.• Water surface tension is essential for the transfer of energy from wind that creates waves. Waves are necessary for rapid oxygen diffusion in lakes and seas.• In a thin glass capillary tube, for example, when molecules at the edge reach for and adhere to the molecules of glass just above them, they draw other water molecules at the same time. The water surface, in turn, pulls the entire body of water upward until the downward force of gravity is too great to be overcome. This process is called capillary action, and it is what allows a sponge to soak up spilled water. Without this property, the nutrients needed by plants and trees would remain in the soil.
06-02-02	Hydrological cycle <p>Water is constantly moving between the Earth and the atmosphere. The sun and wind cause water to evaporate from soil, plant</p>

	leaves and animals, and from the surfaces of rivers, lakes and oceans. This process changes water to a gaseous form called water vapour. Water vapour condenses under certain conditions and falls back to Earth as rain or snow. Precipitation that ultimately reaches streams and rivers, often transporting other material with it, is known as runoff. Rain fills up rivers and lakes. Rivers flow into the oceans. Some precipitation penetrates the ground and forms groundwater.
06-02-03	<p>Water quality</p> <p>The contamination of drinking water with microbiological agents can cause a variety of communicable diseases, such as hepatitis A, diarrhoea, and a number of other epidemic diseases. Concentrations of arsenic found in water can also lead to health problems such as skin cancer. In sufficient oxygen (due to organic waste pollution or the presence of nitrates and phosphates in water) can cause the death of fish and other forms of aquatic life. Chemicals such as inorganic and organic compounds, oil, gasoline and pesticides harm fish and other aquatic life and depress crop yields. Murky water inhibits photosynthesis and destroys the aquatic food chain.</p>
06-02-04	<p>Water pollution</p> <p>There are several classes of common water pollutants.</p> <p>Disease-causing agents (pathogens) – These include bacteria, viruses, protozoa and parasitic worms that enter water from domestic sewage and untreated human and animal waste. Every day about 14,000 people worldwide, half of them children, die due to this type of water pollution.</p> <p>Oxygen-demanding waste – This term refers to organic waste matter requiring [a]aerobic[g lex179] decomposition by bacteria. Large populations of bacteria supported by the presence of such waste degrade water quality by depleting it of dissolved oxygen. This process can cause the death of fish and other forms of oxygen-consuming aquatic life.</p> <p>Hazardous non-organic substances – This group of substances includes acids, alkalis, the soluble salts of toxic metals such as plumbane, cadmium and mercury, and other non-organic compounds. The presence of high concentrations of non-organic ions may make water unfit for consumption, threaten fish and other water organisms, reduce agricultural harvests, and limit the resistance of materials to corrosion. The main source of this kind of pollution is industrial production.</p> <p>Water-soluble inorganic chemicals – These are acids, salts and compounds of toxic metals such as mercury, cadmium and lead. High levels of these chemicals can make water unfit to drink, harm fish and other aquatic life, depress crop yields and accelerate the corrosion of machinery that uses water. Industry is the main source of water-soluble inorganic chemicals.</p> <p>Inorganic plant nutrients – These are water-soluble nitrates and phosphates that can cause the excessive growth of algae and other aquatic plants. As these plants decay they deplete the water of dissolved oxygen, which fish need to survive. People who drink water containing excessive levels of nitrates suffer a reduction in the oxygen-carrying capacity of their blood. Agriculture is the main source of such pollution.</p> <p>Toxic organic chemicals – Organic chemicals include oil, gasoline, plastics, pesticides, cleaning solvents, detergents and many other chemicals. They threaten human health and harm fish and other aquatic life. The main sources of such water pollution are transport, industry, urban activities and household cleaning.</p> <p>Sediment (suspended matter) – Insoluble particles of soil and other solids become suspended in water, mostly when soil is eroded from the land. By weight, this is by far the biggest water pollutant. Sediment clouds water, inhibits photosynthesis and destroys the aquatic food chain.</p> <p>Water can be subject to radioactive pollution (caused by water-soluble radioactive isotopes), thermal pollution (after using water to cool down industrial and power plants) or genetic pollution (caused by the accidental introduction of non-native species such as mussels and phytoplankton).</p>
06-02-05	<p>Water resources</p> <p>Water resources include annually renewable surface waters and groundwater supplies that are renewed very slowly.</p> <p>Surface waters and groundwater are an essential component of the Earth's water cycle. Surface waters include rivers, lakes and glaciers. Many European river flow regimes are heavily affected by human activities such as water abstraction and damming. In Southern Europe, many rivers dry up in the summer. Surface water is the main source for water abstraction in Europe — about 70 percent of total abstraction on average.</p>

	<p>Groundwater is mainly found in aquifers — that is, underground layers of water-bearing permeable rock or materials such as sand that are contained by layers of water-resistant rock (such as clay). The main characteristics of groundwater systems include their lack of visibility and relatively inaccessible locations; low flow rates; long residence times; and slow reactions to changes on the surface. Groundwater plays a number of important economic and ecological roles, as well as being essential to human health. Groundwater systems are normally very stable, in terms of both quantity and quality. However, the effects of pollution and overexploitation could lead to drastic changes, with a recovery period lasting centuries.</p> <p>Overall, there is no water shortage problem in Europe. However, the amount of water available for sustained consumption is very unevenly distributed across the continent. Many European countries are heavily dependent on external contributions of water through transboundary rivers to meet their demand.</p>
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Target 01

Target 01	06-03-01	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all												
background	06-03-01-01	<p>One in 10 people lack access to safe drinking water</p> <p>Today, 91 percent of the global population uses an improved drinking water source, up from 76 percent in 1990. An estimated 663 million people in 2015 were still using unimproved sources or surface water.</p> <p>There is a disparity between rural and urban contexts – 96 percent of the global urban population uses improved drinking water sources, compared to 84 percent of the rural population. Eight out of 10 people who are still without improved drinking water sources live in rural areas.</p> <p>Percentage of the population with access to water 1990 / 2015: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.H2O.SAFE.ZS</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Albania</td> <td>- / 95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BiH</td> <td>97 / 100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kosovo</td> <td>n/a / n/a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Macedonia</td> <td>99 / 99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Montenegro</td> <td>99 / 100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serbia</td> <td>99 / 100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Albania	- / 95	BiH	97 / 100	Kosovo	n/a / n/a	Macedonia	99 / 99	Montenegro	99 / 100	Serbia	99 / 100
Albania	- / 95													
BiH	97 / 100													
Kosovo	n/a / n/a													
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Montenegro	99 / 100													
Serbia	99 / 100													
Albania	06-03-01-02													
BiH	06-03-01-03													
Kosovo	06-03-01-04													
Macedonia	06-03-01-05													
Montenegro	06-03-01-06													
Serbia	06-03-01-07													

Activities related to Target 06-03-01

Video	06-03-01-V	
Dilemma	06-03-01-D	
Test	06-03-01-T	
Role play	06-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	06-03-01-B	
Stud. project	06-03-01-S	
Research	06-03-01-R	
Activity	06-03-01-A	
Other	06-03-01-O	

Target 02

Target 02	06-03-02	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
background	06-03-02-01	<p>One in three people lack access to a toilet</p> <p>In 2015, it was estimated that 2.4 billion people globally have no access to improved sanitation facilities. A total of 946 million defecate in the open. People without access to sanitation live primarily in Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Open defecation is still a major problem globally.</p> <p>Human health is significantly linked to adequate water and sanitation. Data from over 50 countries show widespread low levels of handwashing. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the level is at best 50 percent. In many parts of the developing world, up to four out of 10 schools and healthcare facilities lack basic water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.</p>
Albania	06-03-02-02	
BiH	06-03-02-03	
Kosovo	06-03-02-04	
Macedonia	06-03-02-05	
Montenegro	06-03-02-06	
Serbia	06-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 06-03-02

Video	06-03-02-V	
Dilemma	06-03-02-D	
Test	06-03-02-T	
Role play	06-03-02-P	
Brainstorming / discussion	06-03-02-B	
Stud. project	06-03-02-S	
Research	06-03-02-R	
Activity	06-03-02-A	
Other	06-03-02-O	

Target 03

Target 03	06-03-03	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
background	06-03-03-01	<p>Water pollution</p> <p>Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (lakes, rivers, aquifers and groundwater). This form of environmental degradation occurs when pollutants are directly or indirectly discharged into water bodies without adequate treatment to remove harmful compounds. Water pollution affects the entire biosphere — plants and organisms living in these water bodies. In almost all cases the effect is damaging not only to individual species and populations, but also to natural biological communities. Water pollution is a major global problem. It has been suggested that water pollution is the leading cause of death and disease worldwide, and that it accounts for the deaths of more than 14,000 people daily. Water is typically referred to as being polluted when it is impaired by anthropogenic contaminants and is either unfit for human use (e.g. as drinking water), or undergoes a marked shift in its ability to support aquatic species such as fish. Natural phenomena such as volcanoes, algae blooms, storms and earthquakes also cause major changes in water quality and to the ecological status of water.</p> <p>Wastewater treatment is the process of converting wastewater — which is water no longer needed or suitable for its most recent use — into an effluent that can be either returned to the water cycle with minimal environmental issues, or reused. Wastewater treatment is typically the responsibility of national or regional/local authorities and their specialised public works departments dealing with the management of human waste, solid waste, sewage treatment, storm-water drainage and water treatment.</p>

		Water recycling refers to the reuse of treated wastewater for beneficial purposes such as agricultural and landscape irrigation, industrial processes, toilet flushing, and replenishing a groundwater basin (groundwater recharge). Water recycling results in both resource and financial savings. Water is sometimes recycled and reused on site — for example, when an industrial facility recycles water that has been used for cooling purposes. Another type of recycled water is so-called grey water, which is reusable wastewater from residential, commercial and industrial bathroom sinks, bath or shower drains, and washing machines. Grey water is reused on site, typically for landscape irrigation. However, in this case the use of non-toxic and low-sodium soaps and personal care products is required in order to protect vegetation. Water recycling and reuse reduce the amount of pollution discharged in sensitive environments. These options can also enhance wetlands, thus benefiting the wildlife that depends on the wetland ecosystem. They can also help to prevent drought, since recycling water means that less freshwater needs to be supplied from underground sources.
Albania	06-03-03-02	
BiH	06-03-03-03	
Kosovo	06-03-03-04	
Macedonia	06-03-03-05	
Montenegro	06-03-03-06	
Serbia	06-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 06-03-03

Video	06-03-03-V	
Dilemma	06-03-03-D	
Test	06-03-03-T	
Role play	06-03-03-P	
Brainstorming / discussion	06-03-03-B	
Stud. project	06-03-03-S	
Research	06-03-03-R	
Activity	06-03-03-A	
Other	06-03-03-O	

Target 04

Target 04	06-03-04	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
background	06-03-04-01	<p>Water use</p> <p>Water is used in agriculture (for irrigation) and industry (in the production of goods and as a cooling and heating agent), and for domestic purposes (drinking, personal hygiene, washing and recreation). In Europe as a whole, 53 percent of transported surface water and groundwater is used by industry; 26 percent is used for agriculture; and only 19 percent for domestic purposes. There is a high level of variability in terms of water abstraction between the various economic sectors in European countries. Concrete figures for South East European countries are shown on the map (interactive map with data on six WB countries).</p> <p>The key drivers of water availability are climate and variations in the hydrological cycle. Glacial meltwaters have an impact on the hydrological regime, particularly during the summer. Water scarcity can be defined as when the exploitation of water resources is approaching, or has exceeded, the sustainable limits. Scientists warn that if more than 20 percent of renewable freshwater resources are used for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes, water resources are under stress. If the proportion exceeds 40 percent, it is an indication of severe stress and the clearly unsustainable use of water resources.</p> <p>The following are foreseen:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change will lead to the increased frequency of droughts and extended low-flow conditions, reducing the dilution capacity of rivers. Water scarcity and irrigation shortfall will occur more often in the Mediterranean region. • Higher water temperatures during heat waves will reduce the dissolved oxygen capacity of rivers, and more frequent heavy rainfall events could increase pollutant runoff from urban and agricultural areas. • Weather extremes combined with changed seasonal precipitation patterns could increase losses of soil and nutrients. <p>Simulation modelling shows that global warming by 2°C is expected to lead to a decrease in river discharge of more than 50 percent in Southern Europe, Israel and large parts of Turkey, while South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus sub-regions could experience a decrease of up to 30 percent. Furthermore, the general warming trend is causing the overall warming of rivers and a reduction in flows that are likely to affect the electricity production sector, with concomitant impacts on electricity prices.</p> <p>Countries may compensate for the scarcity of renewable freshwater by exploiting groundwater resources. In Europe, 15 percent of total water abstraction is from groundwater aquifers. The largest share is allocated for drinking water. However, in many countries groundwater is also heavily used for industrial and agricultural purposes.</p> <p>High levels of demand for water for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes will be further increased by climate change impacts and socioeconomic development. This will lead to competition for water, increasing the risk of conflicts of interest between water-related sectors. In this context, water use efficiency across all sectors is an increasingly important task for European societies.</p> <p>Good water management practices in the context of climate change adaptation range from improved water use efficiency to the implementation of adaptation strategies and practices, including water desalination, water saving, the introduction of economic incentives, and the promotion of behavioural change.</p> <p>An efficient way to save water is to reuse treated wastewater, an approach adopted in Mediterranean countries, mainly for agricultural purposes. The water reuse rate is high in Cyprus (100 percent) and Malta (approximately 60 percent), while in Greece, Italy and Spain the rate is just 5 to 12 percent. There is significant potential to increase the volume of wastewater reused in European countries, although the wider uptake of water reuse solutions is hampered by various barriers such as inadequate water pricing and insufficient control over freshwater abstraction. It should be borne in mind that safe wastewater reuse requires the stringent control of water quality and of the related health risks.</p>
Albania	06-03-04-02	
BiH	06-03-04-03	
Kosovo	06-03-04-04	
Macedonia	06-03-04-05	
Montenegro	06-03-04-06	
Serbia	06-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 06-03-04

Video	06-03-04-V	
Dilemma	06-03-04-D	
Test	06-03-04-T	
Role play	06-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	06-03-04-B	
Stud. project	06-03-04-S	
Research	06-03-04-R	
Activity	06-03-04-A	
Other	06-03-04-O	

Target 05

Target 05	06-03-05	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation, as appropriate
background	06-03-05-01	<p>Integrated water resources management</p> <p>Water has many different uses — for agriculture, for healthy ecosystems, for people and livelihoods — which means that coordinated action is essential. Integrated water resources management (IWRM) has been defined as "a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to obtain maximal economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems". The aim of IWRM is to promote changes in practices that are considered fundamental to improved water resources management, and it is based on three principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social equity — Ensuring equal access by all users to water of adequate quantity and quality to maintain human well-being. • Economic efficiency — Bringing the greatest benefits to the greatest number of users possible with the financial and water resources available. • Ecological sustainability — Requiring that aquatic ecosystems be acknowledged as users and that adequate allocation be made to sustain their natural functioning. <p>Plans for the integrated management of water resources are under way in countries in every region, with varying progress in terms of implementation. Although many countries report that plans for IWRM implementation are in place at the national level, full implementation varies across regions and countries.</p>
Albania	06-03-05-02	
BiH	06-03-05-03	
Kosovo	06-03-05-04	
Macedonia	06-03-05-05	
Montenegro	06-03-05-06	
Serbia	06-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 06-03-05

Video	06-03-05-V	
Dilemma	06-03-05-D	
Test	06-03-05-T	
Role play	06-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	06-03-05-B	
Stud. project	06-03-05-S	
Research	06-03-05-R	
Activity	06-03-05-A	
Other	06-03-05-O	

Target 6:

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

6a. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

6b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

Glossary

07		<h2>Affordable and Clean Energy</h2>
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Goal (full text)

07-01	<p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>
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Basic information

07-02	<p>Energy</p> <p>Among the many different forms of energy are chemical energy (energy contained in molecules); electrical energy (energy from electric fields); gravitational energy (energy from gravitational fields); magnetic energy (energy from magnetic fields); nuclear binding energy (the energy balance in processes in which the nucleus splits into fragments composed of more than one nucleon); kinetic and potential energy. However, in the context of sustainable development, energy issues must be focused in three main areas: the production of primary energy; its conversion into derived energy; and the sectors in which energy sources are finally consumed.</p> <p>Today, energy is a part of almost every human activity: it is used to heat our homes, fuel our cars, plough our land and power our machinery. Harnessing the world's energy supply has brought standards of living to unimaginable heights. We are so accustomed to energy use that one can scarcely imagine surviving without a readily available energy supply.</p> <p>Energy is an essential factor in sustainable development and poverty eradication. In recent decades there has been a positive trend in energy generation and use. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the proportion of the global population with access to electricity increased steadily, from 79 percent in 2000 to 85 percent in 2012, over 1.1 billion people are living without electricity. • In 2015, rough estimates showed that about 2.8 billion people have no access to modern energy services. • Around 4.3 million people are dying prematurely every year due to indoor pollution resulting from cooking and heating with unsustainable fuels. <p>The challenge is therefore to find ways to reconcile the need and demand for modern and sustainable energy services with the impact of energy use on the environment and the global natural resource base in order to ensure that sustainable development goals are realised.</p> <p>Agenda 21 (launched during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992) highlighted the fact that current levels of energy consumption and production are not sustainable, especially if demand continues to increase. It also stressed the importance of using energy resources in a way that is consistent with the aims of protecting human health, the atmosphere and the natural environment.</p> <p>The Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 addressed energy in the context of sustainable development, calling for action in seven crucial areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services; • recognising that energy services have positive impacts on poverty eradication and the improvement of standards of living; • developing and disseminating alternative energy technologies with the aim of giving a greater share of the energy mix to renewable energy and, with a sense of urgency, substantially increasing the global share of renewable energy sources; • diversifying energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient and cost-effective energy technologies; • combining a range of energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, to meet the growing need for energy services; • accelerating the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies; and • taking action, where appropriate, to phase out subsidies in this area that hinder sustainable development. <p>In 2011, the Sustainable Energy for All initiative was created by the UN secretary-general to pursue three major objectives by 2030: to ensure universal energy access to modern energy services; to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and to double the share of renewable energy use in global energy supply.</p>
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	<p>In the outcome of the 2012 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development (The Future We Want), the world community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognised the critical role that energy plays in the development process; • emphasised the need to address the challenge of access to sustainable modern energy services for all; and • recognised that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy, and promoting cleaner, energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development. <p>In 2014, the UN General Assembly declared 2014–2024 as the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, foreseeing many initiatives, activities and commitments over the 10 years.</p> <p>In 2015, energy was at the centre of global efforts to induce a paradigm shift towards low-carbon energy systems, green economies, poverty eradication and, ultimately, sustainable development.</p> <p>Today, the status of energy production and consumption worldwide shows that advanced economies have more or less secure access to modern sources of energy, which boosts their continued development and growing prosperity. In developing countries, limited access to affordable and reliable energy makes it more challenging to increase productivity and promote economic growth. The development of infrastructure that provides sustainable, reliable, and affordable access to modern energy services would not only improve the economic status of individuals, communities and countries, but also significantly improve living standards.</p>
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Target 01

Target 01	07-03-01	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
background	07-03-01-01	<p>Modern sources of energy</p> <p>In order to achieve sustainable energy access, the energy source must be sustainable. Modern renewable energy sources include geothermal, hydro, solar and wind. According to experts, about 24 percent of the world's electricity generation was based on renewable energy sources. The rest came from fossil fuels and nuclear power. Although the share of renewable energy sources is projected to increase to 33 percent by 2040, this seems barely sufficient to ensure that all people have access to a sustainable and modern energy supply.</p> <p>Renewable energy services require a relatively high level of technological know-how and long-term investment, and are therefore considerably costlier than conventional energy services. This, along with the high start-up costs, represents a challenge for developing countries. As a result, the respective agencies often opt for the cheaper and quicker option — that is, fossil fuels.</p>
	07-03-01-02	<p>Energy poverty in Europe</p> <p>Energy poverty, also known as fuel poverty, is a reality across Europe. A household experiences energy poverty when it is unable to afford a basic level of energy for adequate heating, lighting, common activities such as cooking, and the use of domestic appliances. According to the European Commission, 11 percent of the European population currently suffers from fuel poverty, mainly due to low incomes, rising energy prices and energy inefficiency in homes, particularly in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe.</p> <p>In 2015, the European Commission published a new study on the status of energy poverty in Europe, in which some crucial conclusions were underlined, including the importance of establishing an adequate definition of energy poverty; financially supporting national policies; as well as continuing to set minimum standards for energy-efficient buildings and domestic appliances. However, EU member states have been unable to reach a broad consensus regarding a common definition of energy poverty: fewer than one-third of European countries officially recognise the issue and provide a definition, and among these only a few have incorporated the concept into their national legislation. The non-existence of a widely accepted EU position is obstructing the creation of a comprehensive European framework to tackle energy poverty.</p> <p>Various studies indicate that very limited research on energy poverty has been carried out across EU member states and, with a few exceptions, most European countries have focused on addressing the issue through short-term solutions such as direct financial assistance and social welfare rather than developing long-term strategies aimed at protecting vulnerable consumers.</p>
Albania	07-03-01-02	
BiH	07-03-01-03	
Kosovo	07-03-01-04	
Macedonia	07-03-01-05	
Montenegro	07-03-01-06	

Serbia	07-03-01-07	
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Activities related to Target 07-03-01

Video	07-03-01-V	
Dilemma	07-03-01-D	
Test	07-03-01-T	
Role play	07-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	07-03-01-B	
Stud. project	07-03-01-S	
Research	07-03-01-R	
Activity	07-03-01-A	
Other	07-03-01-O	

Target 02

Target 02	07-03-02	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
background	07-03-02-01	<p>Renewable energy</p> <p>Renewable energy is generally defined as energy that is collected from resources that are naturally replenished within a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves and geothermal energy.</p> <p>Renewable energy is used in four important areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electricity generation; • air and water heating/cooling; • transportation; and • rural (off-grid) energy services. <p>Renewables are currently estimated to contribute over 19 percent of global energy consumption and almost 24 percent of electricity generation. This energy consumption is divided as follows: 8.9 percent from traditional biomass; 4.2 percent from heat energy (modern biomass, geothermal and solar heat); 3.9 percent hydroelectricity; and 2.2 percent electricity from wind, solar, geothermal and biomass. Worldwide investments in renewable technologies amounted to more than USD 286 billion in 2015, with China and the United States investing heavily in wind, hydro, solar and biofuels. Globally, there are an estimated 7.7 million jobs associated with renewable energy industries, with solar photovoltaics being the largest employer in the renewables sector.</p> <p>Renewable energy resources exist over wide geographical areas, in contrast to other energy sources that are concentrated in a limited number of countries. The rapid deployment of renewable energy and improved energy efficiency are resulting in significant energy security, climate change mitigation and economic benefits.</p> <p>According to international public opinion surveys, there is strong support for promoting renewable sources such as solar power and wind power. At the national level, in at least 30 nations around the world renewable energy already contributes more than 20 percent of energy supply. National renewable energy markets are projected to continue to grow strongly in the coming decade and beyond. Iceland and Norway already generate all their electricity from renewable sources, and many other countries have set a goal of reaching 100 percent renewable energy in the future. In Denmark, for example, the government decided to switch the total energy supply (electricity, mobility and heating/cooling) to 100 percent renewable energy by 2050.</p> <p>While many renewable energy projects are large in scale, renewable technologies are also suited to rural and remote areas and developing countries, where energy is often crucial to human development. As most renewables provide electricity, renewable energy deployment is often applied in conjunction with further electrification, which has several benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electricity can be converted to heat without losses and even reach higher temperatures than fossil fuels; and • electricity can be converted into mechanical energy with high efficiency and is clean at the point of consumption.
	07-03-02-02	Renewable energy sources

In addition to the widely used hydroelectric power sources, where flowing water creates energy that can be captured and turned into electricity, there are a whole range of alternative or non-traditional sources of renewable energy, as described below.

Solar energy – Solar radiation is the most powerful energy source on Earth. However, the use of this source is restricted by the fact that large areas are required for situating optical systems, solar panels or heat collectors. The availability of solar radiation varies strongly, depending on the site latitude, the climate and weather conditions, and other variables. There are two main methods of utilising solar energy:

- The first involves the installation of a boiler, in which water is heated by solar energy focused by movable mirrors. The steam produced by the boiler is used in a steam turbine similar to those used at thermal and nuclear power plants. Enormous areas are needed to accommodate the construction and operation of such solar boilers.
- The second involves the use of solar cells that directly convert solar energy into electricity. Solar cells are widely used to power spacecraft and common low-power devices such as calculators. Solar panels do not pollute the environment while in service. However, it takes a lot of energy to produce solar cells, since they are made of high-quality refined silicon. Their decommissioning results in the creation of waste that is difficult to dispose of. Solar panels are suitable for household use. They are especially efficient in arid zones with a sunny climate, and in large uninhabited areas.

Wind energy – Wind power is generated from the kinetic energy of air, ultimately originating from solar energy. Humans have used wind energy for thousands of years, with windmills and sailing ships being the most familiar examples. Modern wind turbines convert wind power to electricity. The cost of wind-generated electricity is not much higher than the cost of energy produced at thermal power plants. Wind turbines do not pollute the air with toxic emissions, although they can cause noise pollution. The concentration of many turbines in one place makes economic sense, although some people find the visual impact unacceptable. Turbine yields are higher in strong winds, though severe storms and hurricanes can damage the facilities.

Biomass energy – The organic matter that makes up plants is known as biomass. Biomass can be used to produce electricity, transportation fuels or chemicals. Plant biomass can also be burned to generate energy. This does not contribute significantly to the greenhouse effect, since only the carbon recently consumed by the plants during photosynthesis is released into the atmosphere. Without burning the biomass, nearly the same amount of carbon dioxide would be released into the air as a result of natural decay. However, biomass burning does produce carbon monoxide and soot, while the efficiency of the power facilities is low, due to the low calorific value of the fuel. The high volumes of biomass needed to generate energy make this a relatively expensive energy alternative.

Another option involves the digestion of biomass or organic waste in a special device known as a digestion tank or methane tank, and the subsequent use of methane (biogas) to generate electricity for household needs. This method can be used in places where large amounts of agricultural, wood or municipal waste are available, and where there is no permafrost.

Where it is possible to produce methyl or ethyl alcohol through the fermentation of agricultural or wood waste, it can be used as a motor fuel — either by itself or combined with other fuels. In Brazil, for example, alcohol produced from sugar cane is widely used as a motor fuel. During World War I, due to the lack of gasoline, the cars and planes of the Russian army were fueled with the so-called Kazan mixture — a blend of gasoline and ethyl alcohol. Methyl alcohol produced from wood waste is used as a fuel in racing cars and motorcycles.

Geothermal energy – Geothermal energy taps the Earth's internal heat for a variety of uses, including electric power production and the heating and cooling of buildings. Heat from thermal waters can be converted into electricity using turbines and generators. Using geothermal energy causes thermal pollution, although this problem typical of other energy sources as well. One problem specific to this type of energy is that the geothermal waters are often high in salts that cause corrosion. This means that special materials must be used, and that the facilities have to be closed frequently for maintenance. In addition, if water temperatures are insufficient to produce the superheated steam necessary to operate the turbines, different heat transfer materials need to be used (e.g. liquid sodium). These materials are expensive, cause corrosion, and can pose a threat to the environment.

Tidal energy – The water levels in the oceans and open seas rise and fall twice a day. Tides are complex and are influenced by the gravitational pull between the Sun and the Moon, the rotation of the Earth, the nature of the coastline, the depth of the water, the sea currents and the wind. Tidal swells at the shore are between 1 and 1.5 m, although in a narrow bay they may be several times higher. If the Moon, Sun and Earth are aligned in a straight line (a condition called syzygy), the Sun's gravitational force reinforces the influence of the Moon, causing a high tide. When the Sun is at right angles to the Earth–Moon line, there is a low tide. High and low tides alternate every seven days.

		<p>Tidal power plants can be constructed by building a barrage across a bay and mounting turbines that drive electric generators. The benefits include inexhaustible energy resources and low running costs. The production of tidal energy becomes cost-effective if the amplitude of the water fluctuation is no less than 6 m. Among the drawbacks are low capacity and the potential loss of biological resources resulting from cutting off a bay.</p> <p>Hydrogen – Hydrogen can be found in many organic compounds, as well as water. It is the most abundant element on Earth. Because energy is always needed to produce hydrogen, it is not an energy source but rather a way to store and transport energy. It is therefore referred to as an energy carrier.</p>
Albania	07-03-02-02	
BiH	07-03-02-03	
Kosovo	07-03-02-04	
Macedonia	07-03-02-05	
Montenegro	07-03-02-06	
Serbia	07-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 07-03-02

Video	07-03-02-V	
Dilemma	07-03-02-D	
Test	07-03-02-T	
Role play	07-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	07-03-02-B	
Stud. project	07-03-02-S	
Research	07-03-02-R	
Activity	07-03-02-A	
Other	07-03-02-O	

Target 03

Target 03	07-03-03	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
background	07-03-03-01	<p>Energy efficiency</p> <p>Efficient energy use (or energy efficiency) refers to reducing the amount of energy required to provide products and services. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> insulating a home allows a building to use less heating and cooling energy to achieve and maintain a comfortable temperature; and installing fluorescent lights, LED lights or natural skylights reduces the amount of energy required to attain the same level of illumination compared with using traditional incandescent light bulbs. <p>Energy efficiency is not the same as energy conservation. Conserving energy means reducing or going without a service to save energy. Turning off a light is energy conservation, while replacing a conventional incandescent lamp with a compact fluorescent lamp (which uses far less energy to produce the same amount of light) is energy efficiency. Both efficiency and conservation can reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Improvements in energy efficiency are generally achieved by adopting a more efficient technology or production process, or by applying commonly accepted methods to reduce energy losses.</p> <p>There are many reasons to improve energy efficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing energy use reduces energy costs and may result in a financial cost saving to consumers if the energy savings offset any additional costs of implementing an energy-efficient technology. Reducing energy use can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. According to experts, improved energy efficiency in buildings, industrial processes and transportation could reduce the world's energy needs in 2050 by one-third and help control global emissions of greenhouse gases. <p>There are opportunities to improve efficiency anywhere that energy is used. In most cases, energy efficiency measures will pay for themselves over time in the form of lower energy bills. How quickly investments pay back depends on many factors, including the cost of energy and the overall use of the measure — for example, how many hours an appliance is in operation. Weather is also a factor when the</p>

		<p>relevant measure is related to maintaining environmental conditions — in air conditioning and heating, for example.</p> <p>An analysis of the cost of various energy efficiency measures, compared with the cost of creating various energy sources that emit fewer greenhouse gas emissions than fossil fuel-powered plants, shows that most energy efficiency measures are cheaper, and therefore pay for themselves faster, than most kinds of energy generation.</p> <p>Energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources are said to be the twin pillars of sustainable energy policy and are high priorities in the sustainable energy hierarchy. In many countries, energy efficiency is seen to have a national security benefit, as it can be used to reduce the level of energy imports from foreign countries and may slow down the rate at which domestic energy resources are depleted.</p>
	07-03-03-02	<p>Energy efficiency measures in Europe</p> <p>By using energy more efficiently, Europeans can lower their energy bills, reduce their reliance on external suppliers of oil and gas, and help protect the environment.</p> <p>Energy efficiency has to be improved at all stages of the energy chain, from generation to final consumption. At the same time, the benefits of energy efficiency must outweigh the costs — for instance the costs related to renovations. European Union measures therefore focus on sectors where the potential for savings is greatest, such as the buildings sector.</p> <p>In October 2014, EU countries agreed on a new energy efficiency target of 27 percent or higher by 2030. To achieve this, a number of measures to improve energy efficiency in Europe have been proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an annual reduction of 1.5 percent in national energy sales; • energy efficiency renovations to at least 3 percent of buildings owned and occupied by central governments per year in EU countries; • mandatory energy efficiency certificates accompanying the sale and rental of buildings; • minimum energy efficiency standards and labelling for a variety of products such as boilers, household appliances, lighting and televisions (EcoDesign); • the preparation of national energy efficiency action plans every three years in EU countries; • the roll-out of close to 200 million smart meters for electricity and 45 million for gas by 2020; • energy audits conducted by large companies at least every four years; and • protection of the rights of consumers to receive easy and free access to data on real-time and historical energy consumption.
Albania	07-03-03-02	
BiH	07-03-03-03	
Kosovo	07-03-03-04	
Macedonia	07-03-03-05	
Montenegro	07-03-03-06	
Serbia	07-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 07-03-03

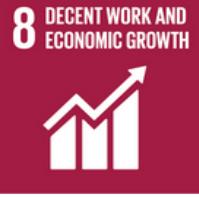
Video	07-03-03-V	
Dilemma	07-03-03-D	
Test	07-03-03-T	
Role play	07-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	07-03-03-B	
Stud. project	07-03-03-S	
Research	07-03-03-R	
Activity	07-03-03-A	
Other	07-03-03-O	

- By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Glossary

LED lights: A light-emitting diode (LED) is a two-lead semiconductor light source. LEDs have many advantages over incandescent light sources including lower energy consumption, longer lifetime, improved physical robustness, smaller size, and faster switching.

Goal (short title)

08	 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Decent Work and Economic Growth
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Goal (full text)

08-01	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
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Basic information

08-02	<p>Maintaining long-term economic growth</p> <p>Achieving sustainable development involves striving for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive. It requires a commitment to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection. Such a balance is beneficial for all, regardless of age, gender, disability, culture, race, ethnicity, origin, migratory status, religion, or economic status.</p> <p>Economic growth involves a combination of different types of capital in order to produce goods and services. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produced capital, such as machinery, buildings and roads; • human capital, such as skills and knowledge; • natural capital, such as the raw materials we extract from the earth and the carbon sequestration services provided by forests and soils; and • social capital, including institutions and ties within communities. <p>Natural capital is different from other types of capital for a number of reasons. Some elements of natural capital have critical thresholds, beyond which sudden and dramatic changes may occur; while some have finite limits. Changes to natural capital are potentially irreversible, and impacts extend across many generations. While natural capital is used to generate growth, it needs to be used sustainably and efficiently in order to secure growth in the long term. This is most obvious in the context of non-renewable resources such as oil and minerals, although the rate of consumption of renewable resources such as forests and fisheries, and of ecosystem services such as biodiversity and carbon sequestration, must also be considered in relation to their rate of recharge and replenishment, and any relevant critical thresholds.</p> <p>The formation of capital — whether produced, human, natural or social — is vital for economic growth. Declining levels of some natural assets — for example of minerals and metals used in manufacturing — may be acceptable as long as the decision to deplete them takes into account their scarcity and how easy they are to substitute, and only if adequate investments are made in other types of capital. However, where environmental resources have critical thresholds beyond which they cannot be substituted by other types of capital, interventions must be considered to prevent these thresholds from being exceeded.</p>
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Target 01

Target 01	08-03-01	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
background	08-03-01-01	<p>Good governance</p> <p>Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be over-emphasised. Developing</p>

		<p>countries need additional resources for sustainable development. Resources must be mobilised from a variety of sources and financing must be used effectively in order to promote sustainable development. The 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) confirmed the commitment to reinvigorate global partnerships for sustainable development and to mobilise the necessary resources.</p> <p>Good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustainable development, which includes sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and the eradication of poverty and hunger.</p>
Albania	08-03-01-02	
BiH	08-03-01-03	
Kosovo	08-03-01-04	
Macedonia	08-03-01-05	
Montenegro	08-03-01-06	
Serbia	08-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 08-03-01

Video	08-03-01-V	
Dilemma	08-03-01-D	
Test	08-03-01-T	
Role play	08-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	08-03-01-B	
Stud. project	08-03-01-S	
Research	08-03-01-R	
Activity	08-03-01-A	
Other	08-03-01-O	

Target 02

Target 02	08-03-02	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors
background	08-03-02-01	<p>Productivity</p> <p>Productivity is an average measure of the efficiency of production, expressed as the ratio of output to inputs. Inputs include labour and capital, while output is typically measured in revenues and other components of gross domestic product (GDP). Productivity may be examined collectively (across the whole economy) or industry by industry in order to examine trends in labour growth, wage levels and technological improvements.</p> <p>Many economists measure productivity in order to predict future levels of GDP growth. As commonly reported through the media, productivity is based on the ratio of GDP to total hours worked in the economy during the measured period.</p> <p>Productivity can be improved by using technology that allows more to be done in less time. Empowering employees can also increase productivity: employees who have the resources and flexibility to do their jobs more efficiently are likely to boost productivity, which frees up the management's time to focus on more critical business functions.</p>
		<p>Innovation</p> <p>Innovation is the process of translating an idea or invention into a good or service that creates value, or for which customers will pay. To be called an innovation, an idea must be replicable at an economically affordable cost and must satisfy a specific need. Business innovation involves the deliberate application of information, imagination and initiative in order to derive greater, or different, values from resources, and includes all processes by which new ideas are generated and converted into useful products.</p> <p>In a social context, innovation helps create new methods for alliance creation, joint ventures, flexible working hours, and the creation of purchasing power.</p> <p>Innovations can be divided into two broad categories:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evolutionary innovations (continuous or dynamic), which are brought about by many incremental advances in technology or processes; and revolutionary (or discontinuous) innovations, which are often disruptive. <p>Innovation is synonymous with risk taking, and organisations that create revolutionary products or technologies take on the greatest risk, as they also have to create new markets.</p> <p>Because innovation is central to business success and scientific progress, a considerable amount of research has been carried out to identify those conditions that are likely to lead to useful innovations.</p> <p>Innovations must be evaluated on the basis of impersonal criteria (that is, according to their relevance to the real world and the degree to which they are more efficient than old methods) rather than on the basis of who produced them (including characteristics such as race, gender and nationality). Likewise, scientific claims cannot be made based on authority, but must be open to challenge and should hold up under scrutiny.</p>
Albania	08-03-02-02	
BiH	08-03-02-03	
Kosovo	08-03-02-04	
Macedonia	08-03-02-05	
Montenegro	08-03-02-06	
Serbia	08-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 08-03-02

Video	08-03-02-V	
Dilemma	08-03-02-D	
Test	08-03-02-T	
Role play	08-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	08-03-02-B	
Stud. project	08-03-02-S	
Research	08-03-02-R	
Activity	08-03-02-A	
Other	08-03-02-O	

Target 03

Target 03	08-03-03	<p>Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>
background	08-03-03-01	<p>EU development policy</p> <p>The Agenda for Change is the basis for the EU's development policy. It includes a commitment to promote "people's ability to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation" by "promoting decent work, which comprises job creation, the guarantee of rights at work, social protection and social dialogue".</p> <p>The EU agenda in the policy sector Employment and Decent Work focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maximising decent job creation and supporting job-rich growth; improving the quality of existing jobs in terms of earnings and working conditions (in both the formal and informal economy); ensuring increased access to decent jobs, particularly for the most vulnerable in the labour market, via improved employability (education and training) and efficient labour market policies; and mainstreaming the employment perspective in economic policies/programmes and other sectors such as agriculture, energy, and private sector development. <p>Greater attention also needs to be given to employment issues in EU political dialogue with partner countries, including in the framework of budget support operations and EU trade relations.</p>
Albania	08-03-03-02	
BiH	08-03-03-03	
Kosovo	08-03-03-04	
Macedonia	08-03-03-05	

Montenegro	08-03-03-06	
Serbia	08-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 08-03-03

Video	08-03-03-V	
Dilemma	08-03-03-D	
Test	08-03-03-T	
Role play	08-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	08-03-03-B	
Stud. project	08-03-03-S	
Research	08-03-03-R	
Activity	08-03-03-A	
Other	08-03-03-O	

Target 04

Target 04	08-03-04	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
background	08-03-04-01	<p>The natural environment and the economy</p> <p>Economic and environmental performance must go hand in hand. The natural environment is central to economic activity and growth, providing the resources we need to produce goods and services, and absorbing and processing unwanted by-products in the form of pollution and waste.</p> <p>The natural environment plays an important role in supporting economic activity. It contributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> directly, by providing resources and raw materials such as water, timber and minerals that are required as inputs for the production of goods and services; and indirectly, through services provided by ecosystems including carbon sequestration, water purification, managing flood risks, and nutrient cycling. <p>Natural resources are, therefore, vital for securing economic growth and development, not just today but for future generations.</p> <p>The relationship between economic growth and the environment is complex. Various drivers come into play, including the scale and composition of the economy — particularly the share of services in GDP as opposed to primary industries and manufacturing — and changes in technology that have the potential to reduce the environmental impacts of production and consumption decisions whilst also driving economic growth.</p> <p>With many key natural resources and ecosystem services either scarce or under pressure, achieving sustained economic growth requires completely decoupling the production of goods and services from their environmental impacts. This means consuming environmental resources in a sustainable manner — whether by improving the efficiency of resource consumption or by adopting new production techniques and product designs. It also means avoiding crossing critical thresholds beyond which natural assets cannot be replaced and can no longer support the desired level of economic activity.</p> <p>The role of environmental policy in sustaining growth</p> <p>The role of environmental policy is to manage the provision and use of environmental resources in a way that supports prosperity and well-being for current and future generations.</p> <p>There are a number of reasons why government intervention is needed in order to achieve this. In particular, market failures in the provision and use of environmental resources mean that natural assets would be overused in the absence of government intervention. Such market failures arise from the public goods characteristics of the natural environment; “external” costs and benefits where the use of a resource by one party has impacts on others; difficulties in capturing the full benefits of business investment in environmental research and development; and information failures.</p> <p>A range of policies are available to tackle market failures, including:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> market-based instruments, such as the EU Emissions Trading System, the Landfill Tax, and payments for environmental stewardship; direct regulation, for example in relation to water quality and vehicle emissions; public spending and technology programmes, such as the development of flood infrastructure, the public procurement of sustainable products, and support to low-carbon technologies such as electric vehicles; and information provision and other policies to address barriers to behavioural change, such as product labelling policies and policies to increase the take-up of resource efficiency measures that provide environmental and financial savings. <p>Effective environmental policy is likely to require the use of multiple instruments, although it is important to avoid duplication and unnecessary regulatory burdens. Pricing environmental inputs correctly will contribute to the sustainable provision and use of natural resources.</p> <p>Consistent and coherent environmental policy provides greater certainty about the value of investments and encourages long-term business investment in new technology and innovation. Infrastructure and other investments can reduce the vulnerability of the economy and businesses to adverse environmental events — both by reducing environmental risks and by increasing the economy's resilience to these risks. For example, tackling climate change requires not just investments that facilitate emissions reductions, but also investments that help the economy to adapt to climate impacts already locked in by past and current emissions.</p> <p>Environmental policies that improve the efficiency with which businesses use natural resources such as energy, water and materials, produce not just environmental benefits but also financial savings for businesses.</p> <p>Smart and cost-effective policy design could further reduce any short-term trade-offs between environmental policy and economic growth. This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> considering the best mix of instruments to deliver environmental objectives, from pricing externality, to investing in technology and infrastructure and influencing behaviour; providing a clear regulatory framework for businesses and consumers, now and in the future; and minimising regulatory burdens on the broader economy, in terms of both administrative and policy costs. <p>The long-term cost of acting now to ensure the sustainable and efficient use of natural assets is likely to be smaller than the cost of not acting. In the context of climate change, for example, scientists estimate that the cost of avoiding catastrophic climate change ranges from a 1 percent gain to a 3.5 percent reduction in global GDP by 2050, whereas the cost of not doing so is estimated to be far higher — at between 5 and 20 percent of global GDP. Creating the right incentives now to shift to more environmentally sustainable production and consumption patterns will reduce the need for more drastic and costly adjustments in the future.</p>
Albania	08-03-04-02	
BiH	08-03-04-03	
Kosovo	08-03-04-04	
Macedonia	08-03-04-05	
Montenegro	08-03-04-06	
Serbia	08-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 08-03-04

Video	08-03-04-V	
Dilemma	08-03-04-D	
Test	08-03-04-T	
Role play	08-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	08-03-04-B	
Stud. project	08-03-04-S	
Research	08-03-04-R	
Activity	08-03-04-A	
Other	08-03-04-O	

Target 05

Target 05	08-03-05	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
background	08-03-05-01	<p>Unemployment in Europe</p> <p>For years, Europe has had a serious unemployment problem. More than 21 million Europeans are classified as unemployed, and nearly as many are either discouraged or underemployed.</p> <p>According to Eurostat, unemployment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is running at more than 24 percent in Greece; • is above 20 percent in Spain and above 10 percent in France and Italy; • in the Western Balkans is 17 percent in Albania; 42 percent in Bosnia and Herzegovina; 35 percent in Kosovo*; 24 percent in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*; 17 percent in Montenegro; and 17 percent in Serbia. <p>These official statistics are almost certainly inaccurate, as they take into account only those people who are actively looking for work. The situation is in fact worse than most people realise. There are millions more who would be working if the economy were capable of generating jobs.</p> <p>According to Eurostat's official data on the numbers of people who would like to be working more, 44 million people in the EU are working part time, and, more importantly, many of them would rather be working more hours. There is a huge number of people who could work, but who are not seeking employment. These are known as "discouraged workers". Across a whole generation, the habit of working is being eroded and those skills that would be acquired if people had jobs will never be learned. Little by little, countries with high levels of unemployment and underemployment are losing their competitive advantage to nations where work is more plentiful.</p> <p>That means that the continent will massively underperform in the foreseeable future. The eurozone economy will grow sporadically, but until it can create jobs for all those who would like to work, and keep them in full-time employment, it cannot be judged a success.</p> <p>The deterioration of the labour market since the start of the global financial crisis has affected different social groups in different ways. The concept of labour market disadvantage has been used widely in recent years with reference to groups that experience more and/or longer unemployment than the average, as outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women have traditionally had a greater propensity to leave the labour force than their male counterparts. Their historical role as the secondary breadwinner, along with other family responsibilities, have tended to alter the urgency with which unemployed women seek employment. Gender inequalities are thus producing differentiated trends in employment and unemployment, which is leading, in turn, to other specific forms of inequality. • Advanced age is often a cause of job loss or inability to find a new job. • People with basic mobility difficulties and/or a longstanding health problems that limit their ability to work are another vulnerable social group: fewer than one in two people with basic mobility difficulties is employed; while just one in three people with longstanding health problems is employed. • Unemployment among young people is particularly high in Europe. <p>Policy response</p> <p>Recent research shows that even among countries with positive aggregate GDP growth, many face persistently low, or even declining, levels of employment creation. This has led to high levels of chronic underemployment and unemployment; adverse employment conditions; and the predominance of informal employment. The causes are various. Insufficient job creation has been accompanied by a significant increase in the global labour supply in recent decades due to strong demographic pressure and factors such as migration and the opening of closed economies. The economic crisis in recent years has not helped to reduce the employment gap. Globalisation has also had an extraordinary influence on the global economy and labour markets in terms of high levels of mobility and reduced bargaining power, resulting in a downward pressure on wages and the increased flexibility of labour regulations.</p> <p>An estimated 600 million new jobs need to be created by 2030 simply to absorb the expected numbers of young people. However, employment challenges comprise more than just the number of available jobs. What matters to most people in developing countries is the quality of the work they do. Job quality is about escaping from poverty; about wages and productivity; about rights, protection and safety; and about permanence and security. The world community needs to improve conditions for the 780 million women and men who are working but not earning enough to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. The</p>

		major issue is therefore not necessarily to create "more" jobs, but to create "better" jobs — or "more better" jobs.
Albania	08-03-05-02	
BiH	08-03-05-03	
Kosovo	08-03-05-04	
Macedonia	08-03-05-05	
Montenegro	08-03-05-06	
Serbia	08-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 08-03-05

Video	08-03-05-V	
Dilemma	08-03-05-D	
Test	08-03-05-T	
Role play	08-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	08-03-05-B	
Stud. project	08-03-05-S	
Research	08-03-05-R	
Activity	08-03-05-A	
Other	08-03-05-O	

Target 06

Target 06	08-03-06	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
background	08-03-06-01	<p>Youth unemployment</p> <p>The youth unemployment crisis has become a persistent reality in most countries, resulting in the increased vulnerability of young people, who face a longer and more insecure school-to-work transition and increased detachment from the labour market:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globally, young people account for approximately 24 percent of the working poor — this is particularly pronounced in Africa, where over 70 percent of young people survive on USD 2 per day or less. Of the estimated 200 million people who were unemployed in 2014, some 37 percent (73 million) were between the ages of 15 and 24. • In 2015, over 6.6 million young people (aged between 15 and 24) in the EU were neither employed nor in education or training. At the same time, high youth unemployment sometimes co-exists with increased difficulties in filling vacancies. This highlights the existence of labour market mismatches due to inadequate skills, limited geographical mobility or inadequate wage conditions.
		<p>UN Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth</p> <p>Launched in 2016, the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth is the most inclusive and comprehensive response to the youth employment crisis to date. It aims to address the crisis through multi-stakeholder partnerships, the dissemination of evidence-based policies, and the scaling up of effective and innovative interventions.</p> <p>The Global Initiative comprises four interconnected elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategic multi-stakeholder alliance — The alliance will be set up by leveraging the convening power of the United Nations system, its overarching policy frameworks, and its diverse partners. It will bring together national institutions, the private sector, the United Nations system and other multilateral organisations, representatives of academia, representatives of social partners and youth organisations. It will be an umbrella forum for global advocacy and will heighten the impact of current activities to address youth unemployment. • Expanded and scaled-up regional and country-level action on decent jobs for youth — The initiative will promote innovative interventions through broad partnerships and joint action. This element will respond to national development priorities, support United Nations country programming,

		<p>and be implemented through multi-stakeholder partnerships under the leadership of United Nations country teams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A knowledge facility on decent jobs for youth — This facility will promote the sharing of knowledge, experience, capacity building and peer learning, including through South-South and triangular cooperation mechanisms. It will support the testing and evaluation of policy packages; encourage the development and implementation of innovative strategies; and broadly disseminate evidence, guidelines and tools for the replication of effective and scalable youth employment responses. • Funding modalities and resource mobilisation — The initiative will mobilise resources from domestic sources as well as existing and fresh funds to support innovative actions with potential for wide replication and high impact in selected countries. Resources management will be based on the criteria of efficiency, cost-effectiveness, accountability and transparency. <p>Implementation will be guided by a series of principles, such as respect for human rights and the application of international labour standards; the promotion of gender equality; and a multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral approach to ensure that young people in different contexts and situations benefit from coordinated support.</p>
		<p>Youth Employment Initiative</p> <p>The Youth Employment Initiative (YEI) is one of the EU's main financial resources and was launched in 2012 to provide support to young people living in regions where youth unemployment was higher than 25 percent. It exclusively supports young people who are not in education, employment or training, including long-term unemployed young people or those not registered as job seekers. This ensures that, in parts of Europe where the challenges are most acute, young people can receive targeted support.</p> <p>The YEI typically supports the provision of apprenticeships, traineeships, job placements, and further education leading to a qualification.</p> <p>European Union member states should put in place measures to ensure that young people up to the age of 25 receive a good-quality offer of employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within four months of leaving school or becoming unemployed.</p> <p>The YEI complements other actions undertaken at national level, in particular with the support of the European Social Fund, with a view to setting up or implementing youth guarantee schemes. The European Social Fund is able to reach beyond individuals and help to reform employment, education and training institutes and services.</p> <p>The total budget for the YEI is EUR 8.4 billion for the period 2014–2020.</p>
Albania	08-03-06-02	
BiH	08-03-06-03	
Kosovo	08-03-06-04	
Macedonia	08-03-06-05	
Montenegro	08-03-06-06	
Serbia	08-03-06-07	

Activities related to Target 08-03-06

Video	08-03-06-V	
Dilemma	08-03-06-D	
Test	08-03-06-T	
Role play	08-03-06-P	
Brainstorming	08-03-06-B	
Stud. project	08-03-06-S	
Research	08-03-06-R	
Activity	08-03-06-A	
Other	08-03-06-O	

Target 07

Target 07	08-03-07	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
background	08-03-07-01	<p>Modern slavery</p> <p>Slavery did not come to an end with abolition in the 19th century. It continues today in one form or another in every country in the world: from women forced into prostitution; children and adults forced into agricultural or domestic work, or into factories and sweatshops producing goods for global supply chains; entire families forced to work for nothing to pay off generational debts; or girls forced to marry older men.</p> <p>According to the International Labour Organization, around 21 million men, women and children around the world are in some form of slavery. According to United Nations estimates, between 27 and 30 million individuals are currently caught up in the slave trade. Modern slavery is a multi-billion-dollar industry, with an estimated USD 35 billion generated annually.</p> <p>There are many characteristics that distinguish slavery from other human rights violations. Victims of slavery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are forced to work by means of mental or physical threats; • are owned or controlled by an “employer”, usually by means of mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse; • are dehumanised, treated as commodities, or bought and sold as “property”; and • are physically constrained or have restrictions placed on their freedom of movement. <p>Only one of the four characteristics needs to be present for slavery to exist.</p> <p>Contemporary slavery affects people of all ages, gender and races. Types of slavery include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child trafficking — Young people (under the age of 18) are moved either internationally or domestically so that they can be exploited. • Forced labour/debt bondage — Victims are forced to work to pay off debts that realistically they will never be able to. Low wages and increasing debt mean not only that they can never hope to pay off the debt, but that the debt will be passed down to their children. • Forced labour — Victims are forced to work against their will, often for very long hours, for little or no pay and in dire conditions, and are subject to verbal or physical threats of violence to themselves or their families. Forced labour exists in many sectors of the economy, from mining to tarmacaking, hospitality and food packaging. • Sexual exploitation — Victims are forced to perform non-consensual or abusive sexual acts against their will (e.g. prostitution, escort work and pornography). While the majority of victims are women and children, men can also be affected. Adults are coerced often under the threat of force or other penalty. • Criminal exploitation — Often controlled and maltreated, victims are forced against their will into crimes such as cannabis cultivation or picking pockets. • Domestic servitude — Victims are forced to do housework and domestic chores in private households with little or no pay, restricted movement, very limited or no free time and minimal privacy, often sleeping where they work. <p>Many forms of slavery involve more than one element from the list above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking often involves the victim paying in advance for a trip abroad, having been promised a job, using money borrowed from the traffickers. The incurred debt then serves as a means to control the victim, who is told he or she cannot leave the job until the debt is paid off. • Children and adults are trafficked across Europe and forced by their traffickers to beg in towns and cities and to commit crimes such as picking pockets, ATM theft, metal theft and cannabis cultivation. <p>Although victims are protected under both national and international legislation from punishment and prosecution, those who are trafficked are often treated as criminals. Many end up being prosecuted, convicted and imprisoned for crimes they have been forced to commit, while their traffickers enjoy impunity.</p>
Albania	08-03-07-02	
BiH	08-03-07-03	
Kosovo	08-03-07-04	
Macedonia	08-03-07-05	
Montenegro	08-03-07-06	

Serbia	08-03-07-07	
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Activities related to Target 08-03-07

Video	08-03-07-V	
Dilemma	08-03-07-D	
Test	08-03-07-T	
Role play	08-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	08-03-07-B	
Stud. project	08-03-07-S	
Research	08-03-07-R	
Activity	08-03-07-A	
Other	08-03-07-O	

Target 08

Target 08	08-03-08	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
background	08-03-08-01	<p>Labour rights and standards</p> <p>Labour or workers' rights are human rights connected to relations between workers and their employers, usually provided by labour and employment law. In general, these rights are connected with pay, benefits, and safe working conditions.</p> <p>International labour standards are conventions and international agreements aimed at protecting basic workers' rights, enhancing job security, and improving terms of employment on a global scale. The intention is to adopt and implement measures that establish a worldwide minimum level of protection from inhumane labour practices.</p>
		<p>European Union countries</p> <p>In recent decades, EU policies have sought to achieve high employment levels and strong social protection, improve living and working conditions, and protect social cohesion by setting minimum requirements for work and employment conditions, and informing and consulting with workers http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=82&langId=en. Individual EU countries that incorporate EU directives into their national law are free to provide higher levels of protection if they wish. While the European Working Time Directive [http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=706&langId=en&intPageId=205] entitles workers to 20 days annual paid leave, for example, many countries have opted for more generous benefits to workers.</p> <p>With over 240 million workers in the EU, the EU's labour law rights benefit large numbers of citizens directly and have a positive impact on one of the most important and tangible areas of their daily lives.</p> <p>European Union labour law also benefits employers and society as a whole by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing a clear framework of rights and obligations in the workplace; • protecting the health of the workforce; and • promoting sustainable economic growth. <p>Moreover, EU labour law goes hand in hand with the single market. The free flow of goods, services, capital and workers needs to be accompanied by labour law rules, to ensure that countries and businesses compete on the strength of their products — and not by lowering labour law standards.</p>
Albania	08-03-08-02	
BiH	08-03-08-03	
Kosovo	08-03-08-04	
Macedonia	08-03-08-05	
Montenegro	08-03-08-06	
Serbia	08-03-08-07	

Activities related to Target 08-03-08

Video	08-03-08-V	
Dilemma	08-03-08-D	
Test	08-03-08-T	
Role play	08-03-08-P	
Brainstorming	08-03-08-B	
Stud. project	08-03-08-S	
Research	08-03-08-R	
Activity	08-03-08-A	
Other	08-03-08-O	

Target 09

Target 09	08-03-09	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
background	08-03-09-01	<p>Sustainable tourism</p> <p>Sustainable tourism is defined by the United Nations World Tourism Organization as: "Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities."</p> <p>Sustainable tourism development guidelines and management practices are applicable to all forms of tourism, in all types of destinations, including mass tourism and the various niche tourism segments.</p> <p>According to the sustainable development principle, a balance must be established between the environmental, economic and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development in order to guarantee its long-term sustainability. Sustainable tourism should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity; • respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance; and • ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socioeconomic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation. <p>Sustainable tourism requires the informed participation of all relevant stakeholders, as well as strong political leadership to ensure wide participation and consensus building. Achieving sustainable tourism is a continuous process and requires the constant monitoring of impacts and the introduction of preventive and/or corrective measures where necessary.</p> <p>Sustainable tourism should also maintain a high level of tourist satisfaction, ensure a meaningful experience for tourists, and raise their awareness about sustainability issues.</p>
Albania	08-03-09-02	
BiH	08-03-09-03	
Kosovo	08-03-09-04	
Macedonia	08-03-09-05	
Montenegro	08-03-09-06	
Serbia	08-03-09-07	

Activities related to Target 08-03-09

Video	08-03-09-V	
Dilemma	08-03-09-D	
Test	08-03-09-T	
Role play	08-03-09-P	
Brainstorming	08-03-09-B	
Stud. project	08-03-09-S	

Research	08-03-09-R	
Activity	08-03-09-A	
Other	08-03-09-O	

Target 10

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a/ Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b/ By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Glossary

^^^apprenticeship^^^ During an apprenticeship, young people share their time between learning in school and training in a company. Normally they have a contract with the company and get paid for their work. When the apprenticeship is over, they receive a recognised diploma and qualification.

Goal (short title)

09	 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION and INFRASTRUCTURE
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Goal (full text)

09-01	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
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Basic information

09-02	<p>Economics and the environment</p> <p>In the complex relationship between development and the environment, technology provides a link between human activity and the natural resource base. Faced with limited global natural resources, we must seek more sustainable forms of development. However, the gap between some economists and ecologists in their perception of the world still remains wide — economists see a world economy that has grown by leaps and bounds, but ecologists see growth based on the burning of vast quantities of cheap fossil fuels, which is destabilising the climate.</p> <p>In a world where the demands of the economy are pressing against the limits of natural systems, relying exclusively on economic indicators to guide investment decisions is a recipe for disaster. The application of new, resource-efficient environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) has become crucial for both development and the environment. The availability of ESTs via cooperative technology transfer depends largely on political willingness at the international level to pursue an innovative environmental agenda for the new millennium.</p> <p>The dynamics of technological change will not be limited to one technology for developed countries and another for developing countries. Instead, cutting-edge and traditional technologies will coexist across the globe. However, in order for less developed countries to make the best use of ESTs, they must improve their ability to assess, analyse and choose technologies based on their own needs and development priorities, and adapt these technologies to specific local conditions. Technology, in its new role, will thus be an essential factor on the path towards sustainability.</p> <p>Today, the world community is working to promote resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in both developed and developing countries. The focus is on achieving increased understanding and implementation — on the part of public and private decision makers, as well as civil society — of policies and actions for resource efficiency and SCP. This includes the promotion of sustainable resource management using a life cycle perspective for goods and services. Decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, and creating the “space” for poor people to meet their basic needs, will require producers to change design and production processes and marketing activities. Consumers will also need to take into account environmental and social concerns — in addition to price, convenience and quality — in their consumption decisions.</p> <p>Economic growth, along with the development and human welfare gains to which it contributes, cannot be sustained with current consumption and production patterns. At the same time, a large share of the world’s population is still consuming too little to meet even basic needs. Responding to this dual challenge will require a combination of new policies, redirected investment, the application of environmentally sound technologies, international cooperation and capacity building to reshape national economies as well as the global economy.</p> <p>Given the breadth of the challenges and actions required, activities are focused around specific tools encompassing policies, market-based instruments and voluntary approaches, with emphasis given to specific economic sectors. The focus is on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• strengthening and communicating the knowledge base for resource efficiency and SCP;• building governmental capacity;• consolidating and extending partnerships with business and industry; and• influencing consumer choice.
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Target 01

Target 01	09-03-01	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
background	09-03-01-01	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Infrastructure is a key component of a functioning economy and is fundamental to the livelihoods of billions of people throughout the world. It has long been recognised that growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education, require investments in infrastructure.</p> <p>The term “infrastructure” refers to structures, systems and facilities serving the economy of a business, industry, country, city, town or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. The term is typically used in relation to the existence or condition of costly “technical structures” such as roads, bridges, tunnels or other constructed facilities such as loading docks, cold storage chambers, electrical capacity, fuel tanks, cranes, overhead clearances, or components of water supply, sewers, electrical grids and telecommunications. Infrastructure thus comprises improvements that require significant expense to develop or install, but that return an important value over time. There are various types of infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Hard” infrastructure refers to the large physical networks necessary for the functioning of a modern industrial nation. Engineers generally limit the use of the term to describe fixed assets. Urban or municipal infrastructure comprises hard infrastructure systems generally owned and operated by municipalities, such as streets, water supply systems and sewers. It may also include some of the facilities associated with soft infrastructure, such as parks, public pools, schools, hospitals and libraries. • “Soft” infrastructure refers to all the institutions that are required in order to maintain the economy, health, and cultural and social standards of a country, such as the financial, education, health care, government and law enforcement systems, as well as the emergency services. • “Green” infrastructure is a concept that highlights the importance of the natural environment in decisions about land-use planning. In particular, it refers to the “life support” functions provided by networks of natural ecosystems, with an emphasis on interconnectivity to support long-term sustainability. Examples include clean water and healthy soils, as well as more anthropocentric functions such as recreation and providing shade and shelter in and around towns and cities. • In other applications, the term infrastructure may refer to information technology (IT), informal and formal channels of communication, software development tools, political and social networks, or beliefs held by members of particular groups. Nevertheless, underlying these more conceptual uses is the idea that infrastructure provides organising structure and support for the system or organisation it serves, be it a city, a nation, a corporation, or a collection of people with common interests. Examples include IT, research, terrorist, employment and tourism infrastructure. <p>Investments in infrastructure — transport, irrigation, energy, and information and communication technology — are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sustainability of an infrastructure system refers to its ability to meet service needs in a manner that does not make wasteful use of resources, minimises or reverses environmental damage, and improves social equality. Sustainable infrastructure systems are those that: preserve natural capital, including diversity; reduce environmental impact(s); increase service value; advance social inclusiveness and equality; promote transparency and accountability; and strengthen human and labour rights and improve working conditions. • The resilience of an infrastructure system refers to its ability to maintain and recover functionality in the face of stresses and shocks, whether these can be anticipated or not. For an infrastructure system to be resilient, it must: be cognizant of change and uncertainty; be robust and designed to anticipate potential failures; be flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances; be resourceful in order to maintain or restore functionality when faced with shock or stress; include redundancy and build spare capacity to support continuity and accommodate pressures and changes in demand; be inclusive and broad in scope to favour social acceptance; and be integrated with other societal systems to support the achievement of common outcomes. <p>With the dramatic rise in natural disasters caused by the negative impacts of climate change, the importance of sustainable and resilient infrastructure is becoming increasingly clear to cities, financers and project developers around the world. Although 75 percent of the infrastructure that needs to be in place by 2050 does not exist today, momentum is building in relation to international objectives such as the SDGs, and the importance of integrating best practice into infrastructure design has never been greater.</p>

Albania	09-03-01-02	
BiH	09-03-01-03	
Kosovo	09-03-01-04	
Macedonia	09-03-01-05	
Montenegro	09-03-01-06	
Serbia	09-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 09-03-01

Video	09-03-01-V	
Dilemma	09-03-01-D	
Test	09-03-01-T	
Role play	09-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	09-03-01-B	
Stud. project	09-03-01-S	
Research	09-03-01-R	
Activity	09-03-01-A	
Other	09-03-01-O	

Target 02

Target 02	09-03-02	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
background	09-03-02-01	<p>Inclusive and sustainable industrialisation</p> <p>Industrialisation refers to the period of social and economic change that transforms a human group from an agrarian society into an industrial one, involving the extensive reorganisation of an economy for the purposes of manufacturing.</p> <p>The first Industrial Revolution took place between the mid-18th and early 19th centuries in certain parts of Europe and North America. During this period, many people abandoned agricultural work in order to take higher-paid jobs in factories in towns and cities.</p> <p>The second Industrial Revolution refers to changes in the mid-19th century, following the refinement of the steam engine, the invention of the internal combustion engine, the harnessing of electricity, and the construction of canals, railways and electric power lines. The invention of the assembly line gave the phase further momentum, and coal mines, steelworks and textile factories replaced homes as the place of work.</p> <p>The term “inclusive industrialisation” refers to industrial development that includes all countries and all peoples, and offers equal opportunities and an equitable distribution of the benefits of industrialisation to all stakeholders. The term “sustainable industrialisation” addresses the need to decouple the prosperity generated from industrial activities from excessive natural resource use and negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>In general, industrialisation is part of a process where people adopt easier and cheaper ways to make things. Using better technology, it becomes possible to produce more goods in a shorter time, and a single individual can produce more things. Since industrialisation, people have also done more specialised jobs.</p> <p>The impact of industry on poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and food security is ultimately defined by the pattern of industrialisation that a country chooses to follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Today, with poverty as the central challenge for our world, industrial activities continue to be a crucially important source of employment, accounting for almost 500 million jobs worldwide, representing about a fifth of the world’s workforce. Manufacturing industries and their related service sectors can absorb large numbers of workers, provide them with stable jobs, and increase the prosperity of their families and communities. An efficient agro-industry enhances economic stability for rural households, increases food security and helps achieve economic transformation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience shows that environmentally sound production methods in industry can significantly reduce environmental degradation. We now have the capabilities for cleaner industrial production: green industries can deliver environmental goods and services. • Committing to sustainable production patterns makes business sense. It reduces the waste of costly resources and contributes to increased competitiveness. Similarly, since energy inputs represent an important area of expense for industries, clean energy and energy efficiency have progressively become core determinants of economic competitiveness and sustained growth. <p>A long-term strategy can put into place a framework for stable industry. It can also create incentives for investments in the necessary education, infrastructure, product quality, agribusiness solutions, innovation and entrepreneurial skills.</p>
Albania	09-03-02-02	
BiH	09-03-02-03	
Kosovo	09-03-02-04	
Macedonia	09-03-02-05	
Montenegro	09-03-02-06	
Serbia	09-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 09-03-02

Video	09-03-02-V	
Dilemma	09-03-02-D	
Test	09-03-02-T	
Role play	09-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	09-03-02-B	
Stud. project	09-03-02-S	
Research	09-03-02-R	
Activity	09-03-02-A	
Other	09-03-02-O	

Targets 03

Target 03	09-03-03	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
background	09-03-03-01	<p>The importance of small and medium-sized enterprises</p> <p>Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for 60 to 70 percent of jobs in most OECD countries, with a particularly large share in Italy and Japan and a relatively smaller share in the United States. They also account for a disproportionately large share of new jobs. Some evidence also points to the importance of age, rather than size, in job creation: recently established firms generate more than their share of employment. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fewer than half of start-ups survive for more than five years, and only a fraction develop into high-growth firms that make important contributions to job creation; • high job turnover poses problems for employment security; • small establishments are often exempt from the requirement to give notice to their employees; and • small firms tend to invest less in training and rely relatively more on external recruitment for raising competence. <p>Small and medium-sized enterprises face the following specific problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater variance in the profitability, survival and growth of SMEs, compared to larger firms, gives rise to particular problems in financing: SMEs tend to face higher interest rates, as well as credit rationing due to shortage of collateral. Financing-related issues differ considerably between existing and new firms, as well as between those that grow slowly and those that grow rapidly. The expansion of private equity markets, including informal markets, has greatly improved access to venture capital for start-ups and SMEs, although considerable differences remain among countries.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory burdens remain a major obstacle for SMEs, as these firms tend to be poorly equipped to deal with problems arising from regulations. Access to information about regulations should be made available to SMEs at minimum cost. Policy makers must ensure that the compliance procedures associated with, for example, research and development and new technologies, are not unnecessarily costly, complex or lengthy. Transparency is of particular importance to SMEs, and information technology has great potential to narrow the information gap. It would be very helpful to set up a “one-stop-shop system”, where all the necessary information that affects a firm’s strategies and decisions is made available in one place — as is already the case in some countries. <p>Many countries have programmes to support SMEs. A quarter of all public support programmes reported to the OECD target SMEs primarily. Germany, Iceland, Japan and New Zealand dedicate more than 50 percent of their entire public support programmes to SMEs. However, governments need to intensify their efforts to disseminate information, eliminate unnecessary bureaucracy, and make programmes more responsive to the changing needs of SMEs.</p> <p>Between 30 and 60 percent of SMEs can be characterised as innovative. Innovative SMEs tend to be market driven rather than research driven, and quicker to respond to new opportunities than large firms. They play a key role in pioneering and developing new markets.</p> <p>However, governments need to reduce uncertainties in the tax, regulatory and macroeconomic environment; ensure that business framework conditions do not impact unfavourably on the risk/reward ratio; and encourage the mobility of human resources and markets for specialised services. Although important for the economy as a whole, such actions will be of particular benefit to SMEs.</p> <p>To ensure the success of SMEs, the following should be borne in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the early stages, management capabilities are crucial to survival. As the firm matures, the importance of human resources and innovation strategies increases. By the time the firm has become established, innovation is crucial for growth. The fastest growing entrants are those that: translate strategy into action in the form of research and development, innovation and training; emphasise the hiring of skilled employees and employee motivation; and contribute to enhancing their capabilities in different areas — the last being particularly important in knowledge-intensive sectors. <p>The main barriers to the development of high-growth SMEs are market failures in capital markets; government regulations; indirect labour costs; lack of access to foreign markets; and difficulties in recruiting qualified staff and skilled workers.</p> <p>Small and medium-sized enterprises owned by women are growing at a faster rate than the economy as a whole in several countries, making possible the capitalisation of the skills of educated and trained women, whose advancement might otherwise be blocked by the “glass ceiling”. The increased flexibility inherent in owning one’s own business allows women to contribute to the household income while balancing work and family responsibilities.</p>
Albania	09-03-03-02	
BiH	09-03-03-03	
Kosovo	09-03-03-04	
Macedonia	09-03-03-05	
Montenegro	09-03-03-06	
Serbia	09-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 09-03-03

Video	09-03-03-V	
Dilemma	09-03-03-D	
Test	09-03-03-T	
Role play	09-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	09-03-03-B	
Stud. project	09-03-03-S	
Research	09-03-03-R	

Activity	09-03-03-A	
Other	09-03-03-O	

Target 04

Target 04	09-03-04	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
background	09-03-04-01	<p>Environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>Environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) protect the environment; are less polluting; use resources in a more sustainable manner; result in higher rates of product and waste recycling; and involve the handling of residual wastes in a more acceptable manner than the technologies they substitute. In the context of pollution, ESTs generate little or no waste. In addition, they are not simply individual technologies, but integrated systems that include know-how, procedures, goods, services and equipment, as well as organisational and managerial procedures. This implies that when discussing the transfer of technologies, it is also important to address the human resources development and local capacity building aspects of technology choices, including gender-relevant aspects. At the same time, ESTs should be compatible with nationally determined socioeconomic, cultural and environmental priorities.</p> <p>Favourable access to, and the transfer of, ESTs, in particular to developing countries, should be facilitated by supportive measures that promote technology cooperation. This support should also enable the transfer of the necessary technological know-how and build economic, technical and managerial capacities for the efficient use and further development of the transferred technology. Technology cooperation involves joint efforts by enterprises and governments — that is, by both the suppliers and recipients of the technology. Successful long-term partnerships for technology cooperation require ongoing systematic training and capacity building at all levels.</p> <p>The following should be borne in mind in relation to the successful promotion of ESTs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of scientific and technological information is essential for sustainable development. The primary goal of improved access to technology information is to enable informed choices, which will lead to access to, and the transfer of, ESTs and the strengthening of countries' own technological capabilities. • A large body of useful technological knowledge lies in the public domain. Less-developed countries need to have access to technologies that are not covered by patents and that lie in the public domain. • Consideration must be given to the role of patent protection and intellectual property rights, along with an examination of their impact on access to, and the transfer of, ESTs. • Proprietary technology is available through commercial channels, and international business is an important vehicle for technology transfer. This pool of knowledge should be tapped and combined with local innovations to generate alternative technologies. • Recipient countries require technology and support to help further develop their scientific, technological, professional and related capacities. Such support would enable countries to make more rational technology choices. • A critical mass of research and development capacity is crucial to the effective dissemination and use of ESTs and their local generation. Education and training programmes should help to nurture EST specialists. The transfer of ESTs also involves their innovative adaptation and incorporation into local or national cultures. <p>The main activities to promote ESTs should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of international information networks linking national, regional and international systems; • support to technology transfer from governments and international organisations, in particular from the private sector to developing countries, via policies and programmes and by creating favourable conditions to encourage the private and public sectors to market and use ESTs; • capacity building for the development and management of ESTs, including the strengthening of existing institutions, the training of personnel, and the educating of end users; • the establishment of a collaborative network of research centres; and • support to cooperation and assistance programmes.
Albania	09-03-04-02	
BiH	09-03-04-03	
Kosovo	09-03-04-04	

Macedonia	09-03-04-05	
Montenegro	09-03-04-06	
Serbia	09-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 09-03-04

Video	09-03-04-V	
Dilemma	09-03-04-D	
Test	09-03-04-T	
Role play	09-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	09-03-04-B	
Stud. project	09-03-04-S	
Research	09-03-04-R	
Activity	09-03-04-A	
Other	09-03-04-O	

Target 05

Target 05	09-03-05	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
background	09-03-05-01	<p>Science and sustainable development</p> <p>One role of the sciences should be to provide information to better enable the formulation and selection of environment and development policies. It is therefore essential to enhance scientific understanding, improve long-term scientific assessments, strengthen scientific capacities in all countries and ensure that the sciences are responsive to emerging needs.</p> <p>Scientific knowledge is growing in areas such as climate change, resource consumption, demographic trends and environmental degradation. These and other areas need to be taken into account when working out long-term strategies for development. A better understanding of land, oceans, atmosphere and their interlocking water, nutrient and biogeochemical cycles and energy flows is essential if a more accurate estimate is to be provided of the carrying capacity of the Earth and its resilience to the stresses placed on it by human activities. This can be achieved through the application of modern, effective and efficient tools, such as remote-sensing devices, robotic monitoring instruments and computing and modelling capabilities.</p> <p>The sciences should continue to play a role in improving the efficiency of resource utilisation and in identifying new development practices, resources and alternatives, including the less intensive utilisation of energy in industry, agriculture, and transportation.</p> <p>Through scientific assessments, scientific knowledge should be applied to articulate and support the goals of sustainable development. Such assessments should contribute to the decision-making process, and to the interactions between the sciences and policy making. An increase in scientific capacities and capabilities is also required. It is particularly important for scientists from developing countries to participate fully in international scientific research programmes that address the global problems of environment and development, so that all countries are able to participate on an equal footing in the related negotiations. Faced with the threat of irreversible damage to the environment, lack of scientific understanding should not be used as an excuse for postponing action. The precautionary approach should be the basis for policies related to complex systems that are not yet fully understood, and the consequences of which cannot yet be predicted.</p> <p>In this context, the role of science in promoting sustainable development requires strong support in four main areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the scientific basis for sustainable management — The primary objective is for each country to identify the state of its scientific knowledge and its research needs and priorities in order to achieve, as soon as possible:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the widening of the scientific base and the strengthening of scientific and research capacities and capabilities in areas relevant to environment and development; • the improvement of environment and development policy formulation; • greater interaction between the sciences and decision making; • the generation and application of indigenous and local knowledge in order to achieve sustained levels of development; • better cooperation between scientists by promoting interdisciplinary research programmes and activities; and • public participation in setting priorities, and in decision making related to sustainable development. <p>2. Enhancing scientific understanding — One key objective is to improve awareness of the links between human and natural systems and to create the analytical and predictive tools required to achieve a better understanding of the environmental impacts of development options by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carrying out research into the carrying capacity of the Earth and its natural systems; • developing and applying new analytical and predictive tools in order to assess more accurately the ways in which the Earth's natural systems are being increasingly influenced by human actions; and • integrating the physical, economic and social sciences in order to understand the impacts of economic and social behaviour on the environment, and of environmental degradation on local and global economies. <p>3. Improving long-term scientific assessment — The primary objective is to provide assessments of the current status and trends in major development and environment issues at the national, sub-regional, regional and global levels on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge in order to develop alternative strategies, including indigenous approaches, for long-term policy formulation.</p> <p>4. Building scientific capacity and capability — The primary objective is to improve the scientific capacities of all countries with specific regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing education, training, and facilities for local research and development and human resources in basic scientific disciplines and environment-related sciences, making use of traditional and local knowledge where appropriate; • increasing the number of scientists — in particular women — in developing countries; • significantly reducing the exodus of scientists from developing countries and encouraging those who have left to return; • improving access to relevant information with the aim of improving public awareness and public participation in decision making; • involving scientists in national, regional and global environment and development research programmes; and • updating scientists from developing countries in their respective fields of knowledge.
Albania	09-03-05-02	
BiH	09-03-05-03	
Kosovo	09-03-05-04	
Macedonia	09-03-05-05	
Montenegro	09-03-05-06	
Serbia	09-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 09-03-05

Video	09-03-05-V	
Dilemma	09-03-05-D	
Test	09-03-05-T	
Role play	09-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	09-03-05-B	
Stud. project	09-03-05-S	
Research	09-03-05-R	
Activity	09-03-05-A	
Other	09-03-05-O	

- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Glossary

^^^**OECD**^^^ The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Goal (short title)

10		Reduced Inequality
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Goal (full text)

10-01	Reduce inequality within and among countries
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Basic information

10-02-01	<p>Inequality in our world</p> <p>Although the world is globally richer than ever before, more than 1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty. The richest 1 percent of the world's population own about 40 percent of the world's assets, while the poorest half own no more than 1 percent. Despite an overall decline in maternal mortality, women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centres. Social protection has been extended, yet persons with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to incur massive health expenditures.</p> <p>Over the last two decades, income inequality has grown on average within and across countries. As a result, a significant majority of the world's population are living in societies that are more unequal today than they were 20 years ago. In many parts of the world, income gaps have deepened: in fact, the sharpest increases in income inequality have occurred in those developing countries that have been particularly successful in achieving vigorous growth.</p> <p>Inequality jeopardises economic growth and poverty reduction. It hinders progress in education, health and nutrition for large swathes of the population, undermining the human capabilities necessary for achieving a good life. It limits opportunities and access to economic, social and political resources, and it drives conflict and destabilises society. Perhaps most importantly, extreme inequality contradicts the most fundamental principles of social justice, starting from the notion, enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights".</p>
10-02-02	<p>Aspects of inequality</p> <p>Social exclusion and discrimination – Social exclusion processes, driven by multiple economic, social, political and cultural factors, play a major role in entrenching inequalities. Due to social exclusion, many people — such as the urban and rural poor; indigenous peoples; ethnic or sexual minorities; people living with disabilities or HIV; immigrants and refugees, especially those with insecure legal status; internally displaced persons (IDPs); and women and young people — are denied the rights and opportunities they need in order to improve their lives. Many drivers of social exclusion, such as stigma, discrimination, criminalisation and marginalisation, limit access to health and other basic services, and increase health risks among the most vulnerable people. Unequal outcomes, however, appear to be persistent among specific groups within a population (such as women, and racial or ethnic minorities). This suggests that factors related to prejudice and discrimination powerfully reinforce and reproduce inequalities. Indeed, certain individuals and groups have opportunities that are consistently inferior to those of their fellow citizens, merely on account of the circumstances of their birth.</p> <p>Income – Unequal outcomes, particularly income inequality, play a key role in determining well-being, as made clear by the strong association between income inequality and inequalities in health, education and nutrition. Moreover, when privileged people exercise political control and influence that affects job availability or access to resources, then income inequality compromises the economic, political and social lives of those less privileged and limits the opportunities they have to secure their own well-being. In order for there to be meaningful equality of opportunity, income inequality needs to be moderated so that people start out in life from roughly equal points.</p>

	<p>Disparities in education, health and nutrition – An analysis of inequalities within countries shows that income inequality is an important determinant of inequalities in education, health and nutrition. Pandemic diseases such as HIV, TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases disproportionately affect poor and marginalised populations and have an adverse impact on health and adult productivity. The social and economic burden of non-communicable diseases on the poor is also growing rapidly. It is estimated that cumulative losses in economic output in low- and middle-income countries as a result of non-communicable diseases could exceed USD 20 trillion by 2030. Globally, direct payments for health care impoverish up to 150 million people per year.</p> <p>Gender inequality – Despite a decline in educational inequality, it is clear that gender wage gaps and job segregation — as seen in the share of females and males employed in the industrial sector — persist. It would therefore appear that, to a significant extent, women have achieved greater access to employment by replacing men in more vulnerable and “lower-quality” jobs. Prejudice and discrimination based on sex and gender are major contributing factors to social inequality. Gender inequality is based on the deepening division between the roles assigned to men and women, particularly in the economic, political and educational spheres. Women are underrepresented in political activities and decision-making processes in most states in both the Global North and Global South. Enforcing artificial separations between the social and economic roles of men and women has a negative impact on the lives of women and girls, which can limit social and economic development. A variety of global issues, such as HIV/AIDS, illiteracy and poverty, are often seen as “women’s issues”, since women are disproportionately affected. In many countries, women and girls lack access to education, for example, which limits their opportunities and ability to contribute economically to society.</p> <p>Racial and ethnic inequality – Inequalities are sometimes based on hierarchical social distinctions between racial and ethnic categories within a society, and established based on characteristics such as skin colour and other physical characteristics, or an individual's place of origin or culture. Racial inequality can result in diminished opportunities for members of marginalised groups, which in turn can lead to cycles of poverty and political marginalisation. Members of social minorities are often subjected to discriminatory actions resulting from majority policies, including assimilation, exclusion, oppression, expulsion and extermination.</p> <p>Age inequality – Age discrimination, or ageism, is the unfair treatment of people with regard to promotion, recruitment, resources or privileges on the basis of their age, or the stereotyping of individuals or groups based on age. It is a set of beliefs, attitudes, norms and values used to justify age-based prejudice, discrimination and subordination. One form of ageism is adultism, which is discrimination against children and people under the legal adult age. In modern, technologically advanced societies, there is a tendency for both the young and the old to be relatively disadvantaged. However, in the United States the more recent tendency is for the young to be most disadvantaged. Older people may have had the opportunity to build their wealth throughout their lives, while younger people have the disadvantage of recently entering, or not yet being part of, the economic sphere. A comparison of income distribution among young people across the globe shows that about half (48.5 percent) of the world's young people were confined to the bottom two income brackets in 2007.</p>
10-02-03	<p>Social inequality</p> <p>Development theory has, for the most part, been concerned with material inequalities. Two perspectives have been prominent: inequality of outcomes that matter for human well-being (e.g. level of income or level of educational attainment); and inequality of opportunities that matter for more equitable outcomes (e.g. unequal access to employment or education).</p> <p>Social inequality occurs when the resources in a society are distributed unevenly, due to allocation “norms” based on socially defined categories. Economic inequality is usually described on the basis of the unequal distribution of income or wealth. Social and natural resources other than purely economic resources are also unevenly distributed in most societies and may contribute to social status. Norms of allocation can also affect the distribution of rights and privileges, social power, access to public goods such as education or the judicial system, adequate housing, transportation, credit and financial services such as banking, and other social goods and services.</p> <p>Liberalism is the idea that social inequality is a "natural" feature of societies, is therefore inevitable, and, in some philosophies, even desirable. Inequality makes it possible for different goods and services to be offered on the open market, spurs ambition, and provides incentives for industriousness and innovation.</p> <p>Socialist ideology places little or no trust in "free market" economic systems and considers that widespread inequalities often lead to conflict and dissatisfaction with the current social order. Inequality must be reduced, eliminated, or kept under tight control through collective regulation.</p> <p>Socioeconomic status is the combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education and occupation. It is often used as synonymous with social class, a set of hierarchical social categories that indicate an individual's or household's relative position within the matrix of social relationships.</p>

	<p>Social class is strongly associated with prestige and privileges. Social classes tend to remain stable across generations, thus maintaining inequalities. Such inequalities include differences in income, wealth, access to education, pension levels, social status and socioeconomic safety net.</p> <p>The most common indicators of social inequality are income and wealth. In a given society, the distribution of individual or household wealth accumulation says more about variations in well-being than does income alone. Gross domestic product (GDP), and especially per capita GDP, is sometimes used to describe economic inequality at the international or global level. A better measure, however, is the Gini coefficient, a measure of statistical dispersion used to represent the distribution of a specific quantity, such as income or wealth, at a global level, among a nation's residents, or even within a metropolitan area. Another widely used measure of economic inequality is national income in the hands of the wealthiest 10 percent of the population.</p>
10-02-04	<p>Global inequality</p> <p>The economies of the world have developed unevenly: entire geographical regions have been left in poverty and disease, while others have begun to reduce poverty and disease. This was represented by the North–South divide that existed after World War II between the so-called First World of more developed, industrialised, wealthy countries, and Third World countries, primarily as measured by GDP. From around 1980, however, until at least 2011, the GDP gap, while still wide, appeared to be closing, and, in some more rapidly developing countries, life expectancies began to rise. Since the late 1980s, the gap between some regions has narrowed considerably — between Asia and the advanced economies of the West, for example — although huge gaps remain globally. Overall equality across humanity, considered as individuals, has improved very little. By 2013, a tiny elite of multibillionaires (85 to be exact) had amassed wealth equivalent to all the wealth owned by the poorer half (3.5 billion) of the world's total population of 7 billion. Among the factors influencing the duration of economic growth in both developed and developing countries, income equality has a more beneficial impact than trade openness, sound political institutions and foreign investments.</p> <p>Overall, inequality between countries is more important to the growth of the world economy than inequality within countries. Increasing inequality within countries since the 1990s has been accompanied by a redistribution of economic resources between developed economies and emerging markets.</p> <p>Inequalities among countries – Much of the difference in terms of opportunities and outcomes is determined by the country in which you are born. The variation between countries is enormous. A woman living in Japan can expect to live to the age of 87, while a woman living in Sierra Leone has a life expectancy of just 46. Luxembourg has an average income per person that is 490 times that of Malawi. To address this, aid must continue to flow from rich countries to poor ones. The global debates on trade, climate finance and tax avoidance must be accelerated, and agreements reached that address the current imbalances of money, power and influence between countries that leave developing countries worse off. But while acknowledging the huge gulf that exists between countries in terms of human rights and well-being, it is clear that some progress has been made in reducing the gap between rich countries and poor countries. Developing nations are, on average, growing faster and catching up with the developed world.</p> <p>Inequality inside countries – Disparities between the rich and the poor are increasing within countries. In fact, within-country inequality has risen so much that, despite poverty reduction and growth rates in developing countries, the world is just as unequal today as it was 30 years ago. Data on country-level inequality indicate that seven out of 10 people live in countries where the gap between the rich and the poor has increased. As low- and middle-income countries grow, people are being left behind, trapped in chronic poverty due to exclusion and marginalisation, and dependent on jobs that are precarious and low paid. Meanwhile, in these same countries, powerful elites, the owners of land and capital and those with political connections are getting richer. India has seen a 10-fold increase in the number of dollar billionaires in the last decade. During the same period, India did not meet its MDG on hunger, with an estimated one in three children undernourished in 2013. In developed countries, too, the rich and the poor are moving further apart. In the OECD, people in the poorest 10 percent of the population tended to lose more or gain less than the top 10 percent in the years following the global financial crisis. In the U.S., 95 percent of the post-financial crisis growth was captured by the richest 1 percent, while the bottom 90 percent became poorer.</p> <p>Spatial and territorial inequalities are high and increasing, with disparities between rural and urban areas, and between geographically advantaged and disadvantaged regions. In developing regions, for example, there is a 31 percentage point gap between rural and urban areas in the coverage of births attended by skilled health personnel. Territorial inequalities can be a major contributor to overall inequality in countries, especially if aligned with racial or ethnic divisions. Furthermore, spatial inequalities can create a disproportionate impact on territories in the face of natural disaster or crisis.</p>
10-02-05	<p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Vision for a new world</p> <p>The sustainable development concept recognises that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked and interdependent.</p>

	<p>By agreeing to the SDGs, the world community expressed a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable. The SDGs envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all.</p> <p>The 193 countries that adopted the 2030 Agenda agreed to work towards the goals nationally, as well as at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.</p> <p>Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed. The world community therefore agreed to strengthen the productive capacities of least developed countries in all sectors, including through structural transformation. They also agreed to adopt policies that increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure.</p>
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Target 01

Target 01	10-03-01	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Background	10-03-01-01	<p>Incomes growth</p> <p>This target seeks to ensure that income growth among the poorest 40 percent of the population in every country is more rapid than its national average. This was true in 56 out of 94 countries with data available from 2007 to 2012. However, this does not necessarily imply greater prosperity, since nine of those countries experienced negative growth rates over that period. This is a precise, measurable target, but it is completely unambitious. It stipulates that an above-average rate of income growth for the bottom 40 percent only needs to be achieved by 2030. In practice, this would mean that income inequalities may continue to increase over the next 15 years — in fact until the SDGs themselves expire — before the trend is finally reversed.</p>
Albania	10-03-01-02	
BiH	10-03-01-03	
Kosovo	10-03-01-04	
Macedonia	10-03-01-05	
Montenegro	10-03-01-06	
Serbia	10-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 10-03-01

Video	10-03-01-V	
Dilemma	10-03-01-D	
Test	10-03-01-T	
Role play	10-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	10-03-01-B	
Stud. project	10-03-01-S	
Research	10-03-01-R	
Activity	10-03-01-A	
Other	10-03-01-O	

Target 02

Target 02	10-03-02	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
background	10-03-02-01	<p>Promote inclusion</p> <p>The moderation of inequality requires a shift to a more inclusive pattern of growth — that is, a pattern of growth that raises the incomes of poor and low-income households faster than average.</p> <p>Redistribution remains very important to inequality reduction. However, a shift is needed towards more inclusive growth patterns in order to sustainably reduce inequality. Effective and fair redistribution can play a significant role in the equalisation of outcomes and opportunities.</p> <p>It is critical to focus public expenditure on the universal provision of social services, with a particular emphasis on the sectors and groups experiencing the greatest disadvantages and social exclusion.</p>

		Improvements in the distribution of education, health and nutrition outcomes also require specific service delivery programmes, such as early childhood interventions or integrated health systems that cut across sectors and deliver packages of services tailored to the specific needs of the groups left behind. The effective implementation of these programmes requires capable institutions equipped with adequate human resources to deliver services, and strong local governments that ensure that services reach the most marginalised communities.
Albania	10-03-02-02	
BiH	10-03-02-03	
Kosovo	10-03-02-04	
Macedonia	10-03-02-05	
Montenegro	10-03-02-06	
Serbia	10-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 10-03-02

Video	10-03-02-V	
Dilemma	10-03-02-D	
Test	10-03-02-T	
Role play	10-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	10-03-02-B	
Stud. project	10-03-02-S	
Research	10-03-02-R	
Activity	10-03-02-A	
Other	10-03-02-O	

Target 03

Target 03	10-03-03	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
background	10-03-03-01	<p>Equal opportunity</p> <p>Tackling prejudice and social exclusion requires strengthening political participation so that excluded groups are empowered to shape their environment and the decision-making processes that matter for their well-being. A regulatory and political environment that encourages the formation and effective functioning of civil society organisations, and in which these organisations are seen as legitimate participants, can promote participation.</p> <p>Supporting countries to address laws and policies that reinforce discrimination and increase inequalities and exclusion means reforming legal, policy and regulatory environments.</p>
Albania	10-03-03-02	
BiH	10-03-03-03	
Kosovo	10-03-03-04	
Macedonia	10-03-03-05	
Montenegro	10-03-03-06	
Serbia	10-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 10-03-03

Video	10-03-03-V	
Dilemma	10-03-03-D	
Test	10-03-03-T	
Role play	10-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	10-03-03-B	
Stud. project	10-03-03-S	
Research	10-03-03-R	
Activity	10-03-03-A	
Other	10-03-03-O	

Target 04

Target 04	10-03-04	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
background	10-03-04-01	<p>Policy adoption</p> <p>Government policy can be geared to reduce inequality. Governments can play — and in some cases have played — a role in mitigating income disparities through taxation and public spending. National institutions and national policies can play a substantial role in reducing income inequality, regardless of overall country income levels.</p> <p>Extreme income disparities not only obstruct economic growth and poverty reduction, but also directly and dramatically limit the ability of individuals and households to get ahead in life.</p> <p>Fiscal policy provides some of the most important instruments for redistribution available to governments, including programmes such as social protection and consumer subsidies. Social protection improves the income of the poorest households by providing a minimum of income security necessary for investing in human capital and income-generating activities. Consumer subsidies also play an important role in improving the income of the poorest by directly affecting the cost of basic household goods, such as food or fuel.</p> <p>Legislation that grants equal access to land ownership, recognises collective rights or codifies affirmative action policies are examples of how legislative reforms can help to even the playing field for all.</p>
Albania	10-03-04-02	
BiH	10-03-04-03	
Kosovo	10-03-04-04	
Macedonia	10-03-04-05	
Montenegro	10-03-04-06	
Serbia	10-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 10-03-04

Video	10-03-04-V	
Dilemma	10-03-04-D	
Test	10-03-04-T	
Role play	10-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	10-03-04-B	
Stud. project	10-03-04-S	
Research	10-03-04-R	
Activity	10-03-04-A	
Other	10-03-04-O	

Targets 07

Target 07	10-03-07	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
background	10-03-07-01	<p>Migration policy</p> <p>International and internal migration can be key strategies for individuals, households and communities to decrease inequalities and raise levels of human development. Migration often leads to very large income gains, as well as increased education and health outcomes, for migrants. The contributions of migrants through knowledge transfer, investments and remittances can also contribute to community and national development and decrease poverty and inequality. However, migration can also exacerbate existing inequalities if poor populations are trapped and are unable to harness the positive potential of migration. Migrants, especially those in vulnerable situations, may not have the means to ensure their rights or seek protection from formal or informal justice providers and national human rights institutions. In 2013, nearly half of the estimated 232 million international migrants globally were women. Women face special challenges with regard to irregular migration and vulnerability to trafficking and abuse. Due to many factors, including gender stereotypes, they tend to be concentrated mainly in the service sector, which has higher levels of unofficial employment; earn lower wages than men even when equally qualified and engaged in similar activities; and, as a consequence, have limited access to social and legal systems.</p>
Albania	10-03-07-02	
BiH	10-03-07-03	

Kosovo	10-03-07-04	
Macedonia	10-03-07-05	
Montenegro	10-03-07-06	
Serbia	10-03-07-07	

Activities related to Target 10-03-07

Video	10-03-07-V	
Dilemma	10-03-07-D	
Test	10-03-07-T	
Role play	10-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	10-03-07-B	
Stud. project	10-03-07-S	
Research	10-03-07-R	
Activity	10-03-07-A	
Other	10-03-07-O	

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Glossary

Social inequality occurs when resources in a given society are distributed unevenly.

Economic inequality is usually described on the basis of the unequal distribution of income or wealth.

Socioeconomic status is a combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education and occupation.

Social class is a set of hierarchical social categories that indicate an individual's or household's relative position in a stratified matrix of social relationships.

Racial and ethnic inequality are the result of hierarchical social distinctions between racial and ethnic categories within a society and often established based on characteristics such as skin colour and other physical characteristics, or an individual's place of origin or culture. Racial inequality can also result in diminished opportunities for members of marginalised groups, which in turn can lead to cycles of poverty and political marginalisation.

Age discrimination is defined as the unfair treatment of people with regard to promotions, recruitment, resources, or privileges because of their age.

ODA (official development assistance) is defined by the OECD as assistance provided by official agencies, including states and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

Goal (short title)

11	 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	SUSTAINABLE CITIES and COMMUNITIES
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Goal (full text)

11-01	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
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Basic information

11-02	<p>Cities</p> <p>Cities are hubs of ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. Cities have enabled people to advance socially and economically.</p> <p>Did you know?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half of humanity — that is, 3.5 billion people — are currently living in cities • By 2030, almost 60 percent of the world's population will live in urban areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95 percent of urban expansion in the coming decades will take place in the developing world • 828 million people are currently living in slums, and the number is rising • The world's cities occupy just 3 percent of land on Earth, but are responsible for 60 to 80 percent of energy consumption and 75 percent of carbon emissions • Rapid urbanisation is exerting pressure on freshwater supplies, sewerage systems, the living environment, and public health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high density of cities can lead to efficiency gains and technological innovations while reducing resource and energy consumption <p>However, many challenges exist to maintaining cities in a way that continues to create jobs and prosperity while not putting pressure on land and resources. Common urban challenges include congestion, lack of funds to provide basic services, a shortage of adequate housing, and declining infrastructure.</p> <p>The challenges that cities face can be overcome in ways that allow them to continue to thrive and grow, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty. The future we want includes cities offering opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.</p>
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Target 01

Target 01	11-03-01	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums
Background	11-03-01-01	<p>The right to housing</p> <p>The right to adequate housing and shelter is an inalienable economic, social and cultural right. It is recognised in many national constitutions and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."</p>
Background	11-03-01-01-01	UN-Habitat

		<p>The right to adequate housing was a key issue at the 1996 United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) high-level meeting in Istanbul, the goal of which was to identify the steps required by governments to "promote, protect and ensure the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing". Five years later, the 2001 Habitat meeting, known as Istanbul+5, established the UN Human Settlement Programme, UN-Habitat, to promote the right to housing. This programme is the most important international forum for the right to housing. It is tasked with promoting housing rights through awareness campaigns, and with developing benchmarks and monitoring systems.</p>
Background	11-03-01-01-02	<p>Slums</p> <p>A slum is a heavily populated informal urban settlement characterised by substandard housing and squalor. While slums differ in terms of size and other characteristics, most lack reliable sanitation services, clean water supply, reliable electricity, timely law enforcement and other basic services. Slum residences vary from shanty houses to professionally built dwellings, which, because of poor-quality construction and lack of services, have deteriorated into slums. Slums are created for a combination of demographic, social, economic and political reasons, the most common among them being rapid rural–urban migration, poor planning, economic stagnation and depression, poverty, high unemployment, the informal economy, colonialism and segregation, natural disasters and social conflicts.</p> <p>Rural–urban migration is considered to be one of the causes of slum formation and expansion. Many people move to urban areas primarily because cities promise more jobs, better schools for their children, and more diverse income opportunities than subsistence farming in rural areas. However, some rural migrants may not find jobs immediately because of their lack of skills and the increasingly competitive job market, which leads to financial difficulties.</p> <p>Slums are nowadays found predominantly in urban areas in developing and undeveloped parts of the world, although they are also to be found in developed economies.</p>
Albania	11-03-01-02	
BiH	11-03-01-03	
Kosovo	11-03-01-04	
Macedonia	11-03-01-05	
Montenegro	11-03-01-06	
Serbia	11-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 11-03-01

Video	11-03-01-V	
Dilemma	11-03-01-D	
Test	11-03-01-T	
Role play	11-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	11-03-01-B	
Stud. project	11-03-01-S	
Research	11-03-01-R	
Activity	11-03-01-A	
Other	11-03-01-O	

Target 02	11-03-02	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
background	11-03-02-01	<p>Sustainable transport</p> <p>The term “sustainable transport” came into use as a logical follow-on from sustainable development and is used to describe modes of transport and systems of transport planning that are consistent with wider sustainability concerns.</p>

		<p>The European Union Council of Ministers of Transport characterises sustainable transport as transport that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allows the basic access and development needs of individuals, companies and society to be met safely and in a manner consistent with human and ecosystem health, and promotes equity within and between generations; • is affordable, operates fairly and efficiently, offers a choice of transport modes, and supports a competitive economy, as well as balanced regional development; • limits emissions and waste to within the planet's ability to absorb them; • uses renewable resources at or below their rates of generation, and uses non-renewable resources at or below the rates of development of renewable substitutes; and • minimises impacts on land use and noise generation. <p>Sustainability extends beyond operating efficiency and emissions. The evaluation of sustainability requires a life-cycle assessment, involving production, use and post-use considerations. The evaluation of transport sustainability must include the specific vehicles used for road, water or air transport; the source of energy; and the infrastructure used (roads, railways, airways, waterways, canals and terminals). Another component in the evaluation are pipelines for transporting liquids or gases. Transport operations and logistics, as well as transit-oriented development, are also to be included in the evaluation.</p> <p>Sustainable transport systems make a positive contribution to the environmental, social and economic sustainability of the communities they serve. Transport systems exist to provide social and economic connections, and people are quick to benefit from the opportunities offered by increased mobility, with poor households benefiting greatly from low-carbon transport options. However, the advantages of increased mobility need to be weighed against the environmental, social and economic costs of transport systems.</p> <p>Transport systems have significant impacts on the environment, accounting for between 20 and 25 percent of world energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. The majority of emissions, almost 97 percent, come from the direct burning of fossil fuels. Greenhouse gas emissions from transportation are increasing at a faster rate than from any other energy-using sector. Road transport is also a major contributor to local air pollution and smog. According to UNEP estimates, 2.4 million premature deaths caused by outdoor air pollution could be avoided each year. Particularly hazardous to health are emissions of black carbon, a component of particulate matter, which is a known cause of respiratory and carcinogenic diseases and a significant contributor to global climate change. The links between greenhouse gas emissions and particulate matter make low-carbon transport an increasingly sustainable investment at local level — both by reducing emission levels and thus mitigating climate change; and by improving public health through better air quality.</p> <p>The social costs of transportation include road crashes, air pollution, physical inactivity, time taken away from the family while commuting, and vulnerability to fuel price increases. Many of these negative impacts fall disproportionately on those social groups that are also least likely to own and drive cars. Traffic congestion imposes economic costs by wasting people's time and by slowing down the delivery of goods and services.</p> <p>Traditional transport planning aims to improve mobility, especially for vehicles, and may fail to adequately consider wider impacts. However, the real purpose of transport is to enable access — to work, education, goods and services, friends and family — and there are proven techniques to improve access while simultaneously reducing environmental and social impacts, and managing traffic congestion. Communities that are successfully improving the sustainability of their transportation networks are doing so as part of a wider programme aimed at creating more vibrant, liveable and sustainable cities.</p>
Albania	11-03-02-02	
BiH	11-03-02-03	
Kosovo	11-03-02-04	
Macedonia	11-03-02-05	
Montenegro	11-03-02-06	
Serbia	11-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 11-03-02

Video	11-03-02-V	
Dilemma	11-03-02-D	
Test	11-03-02-T	

Role play	11-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	11-03-02-B	
Stud. project	11-03-02-S	
Research	11-03-02-R	
Activity	11-03-02-A	
Other	11-03-02-O	

Target 03	11-03-03	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
background	11-03-03-01	<p>European urbanisation</p> <p>Over 70 percent of Europe's population are living in cities, and up to 80 percent are expected to do so by 2030. Levels of urbanisation vary widely, with western regions more urbanised than eastern regions, although Eastern Europe is expected to experience rapid urbanisation in the coming decades. This puts pressure on urban infrastructure —housing, green spaces, electricity, drinking water and sanitation — and may adversely affect quality of life.</p> <p>Although cities create wealth, they also give rise to disease and to inequalities in health. While cities are centres of innovation, they also have high levels of pollution and noise. Mental disorders are more common in cities than in rural areas, while many urban dwellers, who rely on passive modes of transportation, are not doing the recommended amount of physical activity.</p> <p>The destruction of open, green spaces as a result of urbanisation also endangers public health by reducing opportunities for physical activity and stress recovery, and by threatening urban ecosystem services.</p> <p>Modern urbanisation policy requires systematic approaches and increased interactions and collaboration between sectors and disciplines. Collaboration is urgently needed, for example, between urban and transport planners and environment, energy and public health experts in order to reduce the current burden of disease related to urban lifestyles.</p>
Albania	11-03-03-02	
BiH	11-03-03-03	
Kosovo	11-03-03-04	
Macedonia	11-03-03-05	
Montenegro	11-03-03-06	
Serbia	11-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 11-03-03

Video	11-03-03-V	
Dilemma	11-03-03-D	
Test	11-03-03-T	
Role play	11-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	11-03-03-B	
Stud. project	11-03-03-S	
Research	11-03-03-R	
Activity	11-03-03-A	
Other	11-03-03-O	

Target 04	11-03-04	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
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background	11-03-04-01	Cultural and natural heritage
		<p>The following are considered as "cultural heritage":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features that are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science. • Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings, which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science. • Sites: works created by people, or the combined works of nature and people, and areas including archaeological sites that are of outstanding universal value from a historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view. <p>The following are considered as "natural heritage":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from an aesthetic or scientific point of view. • Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas that constitute the habitats of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation. • Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty. <p>The protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage requires a number of measures to be undertaken by European societies. These include the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopt a general policy aimed at giving the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community, and integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes; • set up within the respective territory, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff that have the means to discharge their functions; • develop scientific and technical studies and research, and work out appropriate operating methods that enable the state to address threats to its cultural or natural heritage; • take appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and • foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training on the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and encourage scientific research in this field.
Albania	11-03-04-02	
BiH	11-03-04-03	
Kosovo	11-03-04-04	
Macedonia	11-03-04-05	
Montenegro	11-03-04-06	
Serbia	11-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 11-03-04

Video	11-03-04-V	
Dilemma	11-03-04-D	
Test	11-03-04-T	
Role play	11-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	11-03-04-B	
Stud. project	11-03-04-S	
Research	11-03-04-R	
Activity	11-03-04-A	
Other	11-03-04-O	

Target 05	11-03-05	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
background	11-03-05-01	<p>Natural disasters</p> <p>The rise in temperatures associated with climate change increases the risk of wildfires, droughts and flooding.</p> <p>“Wildfire” is a general term that includes forest fires, grassland fires, bushfires, brush fires and fires in any other vegetation in rural areas. Wildfires occur on every continent except Antarctica. They can occur naturally, although many are started by humans, either accidentally or deliberately.</p> <p>Floods include river floods, flash floods, urban floods and sewer floods, and can be caused by intense and/or long-lasting precipitation, snowmelt, a dam break, or reduced conveyance due to ice jams or landslides. The severity of a flood depends on the intensity, volume and timing of precipitation; and on the antecedent condition of rivers and their drainage basins (e.g. presence of snow and ice, soil character, urbanisation, and the existence of dikes, dams or reservoirs). The encroachment of human activities into floodplains and the lack of flood response plans increase the potential damage.</p> <p>The term “drought” may refer to meteorological drought (precipitation that is well below average); hydrological drought (low river flows and low water levels in rivers, lakes and groundwater); agricultural drought (low soil moisture); and environmental drought (a combination of the above). Droughts may have socioeconomic impacts arising from the interaction between natural conditions and human factors, such as changes in land use and land cover, and water demand and use. Excessive water withdrawals can exacerbate the impacts of droughts.</p> <p>As temperatures rise, the likelihood increases of precipitation falling in the form of rain rather than snow, especially in areas with temperatures near to 0°C in autumn and spring. Snowmelt is projected to be earlier and less abundant in the melt period, and this may lead to an increased risk of droughts in snowmelt-fed basins in summer and autumn, when demand is highest.</p> <p>Scientists predict that by 2030, even without climate change, the extent of urban areas exposed to both floods and droughts will have more than tripled. Between 2000 and 2030, the biggest increases in terms of urban exposure are expected in high-frequency flood zones and arid lands in Asia and Africa.</p> <p>Natural disasters in the Western Balkans</p> <p>In 2012, the heaviest snowfall in Montenegro in 63 years cut off hundreds of villages, blocked roads and railway lines, and closed the main airport. The capital Podgorica was virtually sealed off by the snow, with air, rail and road traffic obstructed.</p> <p>Continuous, heavy rainfall in mid-May 2014 resulted in extensive flooding in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Serbia, floods affected some 1.6 million people and resulted in 51 casualties, 23 of which were due to drowning. Around 32,000 people were evacuated from their homes. The majority of evacuees found accommodation with relatives, although some 5,000 required temporary shelter in camps established by the government and the Serbian Red Cross. Health facilities, schools and agricultural land were damaged. • In Bosnia and Herzegovina, over a million people were affected by flooding, almost 90,000 were displaced, and 25 casualties were recorded. Severe and widespread rains triggered over 3,000 landslides. Floods and/or landslides affected 75,000 houses, of which 25,000 were severely damaged or destroyed, and also caused extensive damage to livelihoods, health, and water and sanitation facilities. • In Croatia, floods caused widespread power outages, water shortages, damage to infrastructure, livestock and livelihoods, and displacements. Three people were killed, and of the estimated 15,000 people evacuated, more than 7,000 were registered and looked after by the Croatian Red Cross. <p>Heavy rainfall starting at the beginning of February 2015 caused major flooding in southern and south-eastern Albania. Some 42,000 people were affected, houses were damaged, around 3,500 heads of livestock were killed, and 17,000 acres of farm land were flooded. At the same time, heavy rain and snowmelt caused severe flooding in eastern areas of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. According to the national authorities, 170,000 people were affected.</p>

		In January 2016, heavy rains caused flash floods in almost every municipality in Kosovo*. No deaths were reported, although significant material damage was caused.
Albania	11-03-05-02	
BiH	11-03-05-03	
Kosovo	11-03-05-04	
Macedonia	11-03-05-05	
Montenegro	11-03-05-06	
Serbia	11-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 11-03-05

Video	11-03-05-V	
Dilemma	11-03-05-D	
Test	11-03-05-T	
Role play	11-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	11-03-05-B	
Stud. project	11-03-05-S	
Research	11-03-05-R	
Activity	11-03-05-A	
Other	11-03-05-O	

Target 06	11-03-06	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Background A	11-03-06-01a	<p>Air pollution</p> <p>Clean air is essential for human well-being and ecosystem health. Over the past century, releases of gases and particulates from industrial processes and other human activities have led to significant changes in the composition of the atmosphere, many of which have been linked to detrimental impacts on human health, ecosystems and the built environment. The most recent data show that poor air quality is now the biggest threat to health in Europe.</p> <p>Air pollution drivers</p> <p>Population growth in European cities entails the higher consumption of materials, goods, services and energy. This includes demand for heating and cooling in houses and business premises, greater quantities of consumer goods and agricultural products, and greater vehicle usage and mobility — all with related emissions. The main sources of emissions include fuel combustion for thermal power generation; the incomplete combustion of organic carbon in transportation, waste incineration and biomass burning; domestic heating, in particular by the burning of wood and coal; cremation; shipping; vehicle and road wear; mining and primary production; the incineration of waste and sewage sludge; the production of steel and other metals, electroplating and other metal manufacturing; cement production; oil refining; and agriculture.</p> <p>Lack of technology for energy efficiency and pollution reduction still affects many European countries. This is especially true in terms of existing building norms, mainly with respect to insulation and heating and cooling systems; outdated fuel consumption and emissions controls in vehicles; and the preponderance of long outdated industrial technologies.</p> <p>Growth in the volume of transport is, generally speaking, a function of economic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private vehicle use in Europe is rising and, despite the introduction of vehicle emissions standards, remains an important source of air pollution and GHG emissions in the majority of urban environments. The increase in the European diesel-powered vehicle fleet, as a result of policies designed to reduce CO₂ emissions per kilometre compared to petrol-driven vehicles, has led to higher

		<p>emissions of PM and NOx per kilometre, and in some cases this has led to high concentrations of NOx measured in the vicinity of traffic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 2015, international shipping on European seas contributed up to 50 percent of total NOx, 75 percent of total SOx and 15 percent of total PM as a result of outdated engine technologies, highly polluting crude oil products, and emissions of large amounts of soot, gas and aerosols. Significant improvements should become apparent from 2015 onwards due to the introduction of cleaner, low-sulphur fuels. Air traffic also makes a significant contribution to GHG emissions. Unfortunately, the constant increase in the volume of air traffic is neutralising the progress being made towards cleaner aircraft engines. <p>The increase in the fleet of utility and private vehicles and ships, as well as the use of low-quality fuels in non-EU countries, are further concerns. This situation could theoretically be changed very rapidly through the introduction of higher fuel standards.</p> <p>Grey infrastructure — such as roads, railways, buildings and utilities — determines the efficiency of resource and energy use as well as pollution levels in cities. In some cities, where the emphasis is on smaller scales and better quality of life, smart urban design includes green spaces and air corridors to ensure better air exchange and natural cooling. Efforts are also made to save energy by encouraging the use of sustainable transport — for example by providing efficient, reliable and affordable collective transport and convenient walking and cycling infrastructure. In many big cities, infrastructure requires modernisation, renovation and restructuring, along with the introduction of efficient, affordable public transport services. This is true of many mono-industrial cities that have dense agglomerations of heavy industry or mining complexes, particularly in Eastern Europe. In such areas, the negative impacts of urbanisation are compounded by sub-standard building regulations, insufficient insulation, poor waste disposal and treatment facilities and increased volumes of vehicle traffic and related pollution, alongside the source pollution from factories and power plants.</p> <p>Natural sources of emissions include pollen releases and volcanic activity. Windstorms, droughts and large-scale wildfires contribute significantly to increased emissions of soot, carbon oxides and organic compounds and PM. Sand and dust storms are of serious concern in many European regions.</p> <p>The overuse and over abstraction of groundwater are causing a decrease in groundwater levels and altering aquifer characteristics, such as storage capacity and pore chemistry. In areas with extensive surface water usage and reduced groundwater recharge, such deterioration inevitably leads to higher risk of drought and desertification. This, in turn, may lead to soil loss and the release of particulate matter.</p> <p>Air pollution and human health</p> <p>Air pollution has a big impact on human health, causing or exacerbating cardiovascular, cerebrovascular, respiratory and allergic diseases, as well as cancer. It is related to the risk of miscarriage and of premature births or low birth weights. Recent findings indicate that other widespread diseases such as diabetes are also associated with human exposure to airborne pollutants such as particulate matter. In 2012, scientific research estimated that more than 500,000 premature deaths were caused by poor ambient air quality in Europe. Recent findings underline the adverse health effects of fine particles, pollutants that are closely related to urban traffic. Epidemiological studies prove that short-term exposure to elevated concentrations of these small particles increases cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.</p> <p>Depending on the climate zone, people in Europe spend more than 85 percent of their time indoors and are therefore exposed predominantly to indoor air pollutants. As up to 30 percent of the total burden of disease caused by exposure to particulates is due to particles generated indoors, the quality of the indoor environment can be considered a dominant factor in human health. Organic and inorganic gases and radon are often found indoors in concentrations of concern for health. As well as gases and particles in general, microbial and mycological indoor air pollutants can have an impact on health. Concentrations of indoor air pollutants vary significantly, depending on housing conditions, climate zone, and the behaviour and lifestyles of building users. Although outdoor air pollution contributes to indoor exposure, the latter is typically dominated by indoor sources, at least during the cold season and in the northern parts of the pan-European region.</p> <p>Intelligent ventilation, air conditioning and air filtration strategies can help to improve indoor air quality in classrooms, offices, factories and other indoor public spaces. Policies can directly address outdoor air quality and occupational indoor air quality, but not indoor air quality in private homes. Smoking bans in public buildings, for example, can have a positive impact on public health. Similarly, indoor air quality in homes could also be positively influenced by a family's decision not to allow smoking indoors, and the associated detrimental health impacts of exposure could be lowered. In less developed countries in</p>
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		particular, improving standards for heating and cooking appliances can potentially reduce concentrations of indoor air pollutants. In all countries, information campaigns can help improve knowledge about indoor sources of air pollutants and can prompt people to change those aspects of their behaviour that have an impact on indoor air quality. This might include, for example, avoiding the use of cleaning agents, paints and other consumer products that are likely to emit volatile organic compounds. In northern countries, insulation, construction errors and limited air exchange can result in increased exposure to mould spores and microbial volatile organic compounds. This problem can easily be managed if people are informed about how to address it. In many, but not all, countries, people are informed about the risks associated with passive smoking, especially among children and people with pre-existing health conditions. Nevertheless, educational campaigns remain important, at least in countries with a high percentage of smokers.
Background B	11-03-06-01b	
Albania	11-03-06-02	
BiH	11-03-06-03	
Kosovo	11-03-06-04	
Macedonia	11-03-06-05	
Montenegro	11-03-06-06	
Serbia	11-03-06-07	

Activities related to Target 11-03-06

Video	11-03-06-Va	
	11-03-06-Vb	
Dilemma	11-03-06-D	
Test	11-03-06-T	
Role play	11-03-06-P	
Brainstorming	11-03-06-B	
Stud. project	11-03-06-S	
Research	11-03-06-R	
Activity	11-03-06-A	
Other	11-03-06-O	

Target 07	11-03-07	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
background	11-03-07-01	<p>Open Spaces</p> <p>The term “urban open space” can describe many types of open areas, such as parks and green spaces. Urban open spaces might range from playing fields to highly maintained environments or relatively natural landscapes. Although they are typically open to the public, some urban open spaces may be privately owned. Streets, piazzas, plazas and urban squares are not always defined as urban open spaces in land-use planning.</p> <p>From another point of view, public spaces in general are defined as meeting or gathering places that exist outside the home and workplace: they are generally accessible to members of the public, enabling interaction among city residents and providing opportunities for contact and exchange. This definition implies a high level of community interaction and puts the focus on public involvement rather than public ownership or stewardship.</p> <p>Urban open/green spaces, such as parks, forests, green roofs, streams and community gardens, provide critical ecosystem services. Green spaces also encourage physical activity and contribute to the psychological well-being and general health of urban residents.</p> <p>Urban open spaces are also islands of nature that promote biodiversity and provide a home for natural species in environments that are otherwise uninhabitable due to urban development.</p>
Albania	11-03-07-02	
BiH	11-03-07-03	
Kosovo	11-03-07-04	

Macedonia	11-03-07-05	
Montenegro	11-03-07-06	
Serbia	11-03-07-07	

Activities related to Target 11-03-07

Video	11-03-07-V	
Dilemma	11-03-07-D	
Test	11-03-07-T	
Role play	11-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	11-03-07-B	
Stud. project	11-03-07-S	
Research	11-03-07-R	
Activity	11-03-07-A	
Other	11-03-07-O	

- 11a/ Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11b/ By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- 11c/ Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials

Glossary

^^^ Slum (or "ghetto") — a densely populated, usually urban, area characterised by overcrowding, run-down housing, poverty, and social disorganisation

^^^ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

^^^ circular economy — a generic term for an industrial economy that produces no waste or pollution, by design or intention, and in which material flows are of two types: biological nutrients, designed to re-enter the biosphere safely; and technical nutrients, which are designed to circulate at high quality in the production system without entering the biosphere as well as being restorative and regenerative by design. This is in contrast to a linear economy, which is a “take, make, dispose” model of production.

^^^ GHG — greenhouse gases are gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect.

^^^ PM — particulate matter comprises solid particles and liquid droplets in the atmosphere, either occurring naturally or as a result of human activity, that provide the nuclei around which the various types of participation form. If inhaled, they can cause serious health impacts.

^^^ NOx — a generic term for the mono-nitrogen oxides NO and NO₂ (nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide). They are produced from the reaction between nitrogen, oxygen and hydrocarbons (during combustion), especially at high temperatures.

^^^ SOx — emissions of sulphur oxides are mainly due to the presence and burning of sulphur compounds in fuel.

Goal (short title)

12		RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION and PRODUCTION
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Goal (full text)

12-01	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
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Basic information

12-02	<p>Sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) refers to the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations.</p> <p>The SCP concept is about doing more and better with less; decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation; increasing resource efficiency; and promoting sustainable lifestyles. It makes an important contribution to poverty alleviation and the transition towards low-carbon and green economies. It requires building cooperation among different stakeholders as well as across sectors in all countries.</p> <p>Over the past 30 years, economic development has managed to lift millions out of poverty and expand the number of countries reaching middle-income status. However, it has also been accompanied by a wide array of negative environmental and social impacts, which now threaten to undermine, or even reverse, progress that has been achieved to date.</p> <p>We are currently consuming more resources than ever, exceeding the planet's capacity for re-generation. In the meantime, waste and pollution are growing, and the gap between rich and poor is getting wider. Health, education, equity and empowerment are all adversely affected. The need for a concerted, cooperative effort to overcome these challenges by achieving a shift towards SCP is clear.</p> <p>This requires a systemic approach and involves us all: governments, international and regional organisations, businesses and industries, consumers, researchers, scientists, the media and others.</p>
12-02-01	<p>SCP key concepts and objectives</p> <p>Sustainable consumption and production is a holistic approach and is about systemic change. It is built around three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decoupling environmental degradation from economic growth. This is about doing more and better with less, and about increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution throughout the whole life cycle while improving quality of life. More is delivered in terms of goods and services, with less impact in terms of resource use, environmental degradation, waste and pollution. • Applying life cycle thinking. This is about increasing the sustainable management of resources and achieving resource efficiency during both the production and consumption phases of the life cycle, including resource extraction, the production of intermediate inputs, distribution, marketing, use, waste disposal and the reuse of products and services. • Providing opportunities for developing countries and “leapfrogging”. The SCP concept contributes to poverty eradication and to the achievement of the UN SDGs. For developing countries, SCP offers opportunities such as the creation of new markets, green and decent jobs, as well as more efficient welfare-generating natural resources management. It is an opportunity to “leapfrog” to more resource efficient, environmentally sound and competitive technologies, bypassing the inefficient, polluting, and ultimately costly phases of development followed by most developed countries.

Targets

Target 01	12-03-01	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
background	12-03-01-01	<p>What is the 10-year framework of programmes?</p> <p>The 10-year framework of programmes on SCP patterns (10YFP) is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation in order to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries.</p> <p>Fundamental changes to the ways in which societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote SCP patterns. Governments, international organisations and the private sector should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>The 10YFP supports capacity building and facilitates access to the technical and financial assistance required by developing countries for this shift. The framework of programmes aims to develop, replicate and scale up SCP and resource efficiency initiatives at national and regional levels, decoupling environmental degradation and resource use from economic growth and thus increasing the net contribution of economic activities to poverty eradication and social development. The framework is meant to encourage innovation and cooperation among all stakeholders.</p> <p>Interested actors from all countries can be involved in the implementation of 10YFP activities: governments, the private sector, civil society, researchers, UN agencies, financial institutions, and other major groups.</p> <p>The 10YFP objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accelerate the shift towards SCP by supporting regional and national policies and initiatives; • contribute to resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and resource use, while creating decent jobs and economic opportunities and contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity; • mainstream SCP into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, as appropriate, including poverty reduction strategies; • support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance for developing countries, supporting the implementation of SCP activities at the regional, sub-regional and national levels; and • enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP tools, initiatives and best practices, raising awareness and enhancing cooperation and the development of new partnerships — including public–private partnerships.
Albania	12-03-01-02	
BiH	12-03-01-03	
Kosovo	12-03-01-04	
Macedonia	12-03-01-05	
Montenegro	12-03-01-06	
Serbia	12-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 12-03-01

Video	12-03-01-V	
Dilemma	12-03-01-D	
Test	12-03-01-T	
Role play	12-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	12-03-01-B	
Stud. project	12-03-01-S	
Research	12-03-01-R	
Activity	12-03-01-A	
Other	12-03-01-O	

Target 02	12-03-02	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
background	12-03-02-01	<p>Natural resources</p> <p>Resources are the backbone of every economy. In using resources and transforming them, capital stocks are built up that add to the wealth of present and future generations. However, the dimensions of our current resource use are such that the chances of future generations — and of developing countries — to have</p>

		<p>access to their fair share of scarce resources are endangered. Moreover, the consequences of our resource use in terms of environmental impacts may lead to serious damage that goes beyond the carrying capacity of the environment. There is a risk of such impacts being exacerbated once the developing world has reached a rate of growth and resource use similar to that of industrialised countries.</p> <p>The efficient use of resources means using the Earth's limited resources in a sustainable manner while minimising impacts on the environment. This allows us to create more with less and to deliver greater value with less input.</p> <p>A key tool in resource efficiency is the measuring of different aspects of resource use (e.g. carbon footprint, water footprint, land footprint or material use), then identifying hotspots where the most resources are used and/or where there are the best opportunities to reduce resource use.</p> <p>To achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, several economic or production schemes have been proposed during the last 50 years: circular economy, cradle-to-cradle design, or regenerative design, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular economy is a generic term for an industrial economy that promotes greater resource productivity, aimed at reducing waste and avoiding pollution. This is in contrast to a linear economy, which is a “take, make, dispose” model of production. • Cradle-to-cradle design is a biomimetic approach to the design of products and systems. It models human industry on natural processes, viewing materials as nutrients circulating in healthy, safe metabolisms. It is a holistic economic, industrial and social framework that seeks to create systems that are not only efficient but also essentially waste free. This model, in its broadest sense, is not limited to industrial design and manufacturing: it can be applied to many aspects of human civilisation such as urban environments, buildings, economics and social systems. <p>Common to all of these is built-in sustainability, in which (non-renewable) resource wasting is ruled out by design. The schemes are generally constructed to be holistic and robustly self-sustaining, and to respect the carrying capacity of the economic/ecological system.</p>
	12-03-02-01-01	<p>Are we using too much?</p> <p>The global population is currently more than 7.2 billion and continues to grow. Expert analysis shows that the Earth's total resources are sufficient for just 2 billion people at the current rate of demand. In other words, humanity is already using two to three times more of the Earth's natural resources than is sustainable. If the present generations do not act now, the consequences of natural resources depletion will be severe for the generations to come.</p> <p>Recent expert analyses and prognoses suggest that resource-related challenges are intensifying rapidly. For example, there could be a 40 percent gap between available water supplies and water needs by 2030, and some critical materials could be in short supply as early as 2016. These challenges could lead to disruptions in supply, growing regulatory requirements and volatile prices, and may ultimately threaten the viability of existing business models.</p> <p>Top natural resources under severe pressure due to current rates of consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water – The UN FAO is predicting that 1.8 billion people will be living in countries or regions affected by absolute water scarcity by 2025. • Oil – Experts estimate that if global production and consumption remain at the current rate, total global oil resources will be depleted by 2055. • Natural gas – At current consumption rates, total global natural gas resources are expected to be depleted by 2068. • Phosphorus – Without phosphorus, plants cannot grow. An essential element in fertilisers, phosphate rock is found in only a small number of countries. Scientists predict that we could run out of phosphorus in 50 to 100 years, unless new reserves of the element are found. • Coal – If coal consumption remains at the current rate, we have sufficient coal to meet our needs for the coming 180 years. • Forests – An estimated 73,000 km² of forests are destroyed each year (an area slightly larger than the combined territory of Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro). Half of the world's forest have been cleared. As forests absorb greenhouse gases and carbon dioxide, deforestation contributes between 12 and 17 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions annually. Trees are one of the main producers of the oxygen we breathe, and recent investigations suggest that the oxygen content in the ambient air is slowly decreasing. The consequences of deforestation include soil erosion; climate change; the extinction of species and loss of biodiversity; and flooding and drought.

Albania	12-03-02-02	
BiH	12-03-02-03	
Kosovo	12-03-02-04	
Macedonia	12-03-02-05	
Montenegro	12-03-02-06	
Serbia	12-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 12-03-02

Video	12-03-02-V	
Dilemma	12-03-02-D	
Test	12-03-02-T	
Role play	12-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	12-03-02-B	
Stud. project	12-03-02-S	
Research	12-03-02-R	
Activity	12-03-02-A	
Other	12-03-02-O	

Target 03	12-03-03	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
background	12-03-03-01	<p>Food waste</p> <p>Food production puts pressure on natural resources and contributes to the competition for land use. The more food we throw away, the greater the pressure. It may seem acceptable to throw away leftover food, but our habits make it difficult for us to appreciate the magnitude of global food waste. The problem is far bigger than we think:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each year, consumers in industrialised countries waste almost as much food as the entire net food production of sub-Saharan Africa. • The amount of food lost and wasted each year is equal to more than half the world's annual cereal crops. • In the USA, 30 to 40 percent of the food supply is wasted, equaling more than 9 kg of food per person per month. • Average per person pan-European food wastage is higher than the global average, and the region may account for up to 20 percent of the global total. In Western and Central Europe, there are generally particularly high rates of waste in the distribution and consumption stages. In South Eastern and Eastern Europe, significant losses occur at the production and post-harvest stages. Explanations for this include outdated facilities, lack of mechanisation, insanitary conditions, lack of chilled transport, and power outages during processing. <p>Globally, annual food losses are equivalent to production from around 30 percent of the world's agricultural land. According to a recent report by UNEP and the World Resources Institute (WRI), this results in around USD 1 trillion being wasted in food production and consumption systems. Converted into food energy, this means that about one in four calories intended for consumption is never actually eaten. In a world full of hunger, volatile food prices and social unrest, these statistics are more than just shocking: they are environmentally, morally and economically unacceptable.</p> <p>Not all losses are avoidable: adverse weather conditions, losses during food processing and meal preparation represent a baseline of unavoidable losses — although these are currently not well quantified. Food loss and food waste have many negative economic and environmental impacts. Economically, they represent a wasted investment that can reduce farmers' incomes and increase consumers' expenses. Environmentally, food loss and food waste are responsible for a range of impacts, including unnecessary greenhouse gas emissions and the inefficient use of water and land, which in turn can lead to diminished natural ecosystems and the disruption of the services they provide.</p> <p>In the past five years, food waste has been given higher priority on policy agendas, leading to the inclusion of the issue among the SDGs.</p>
Albania	12-03-03-02	
BiH	12-03-03-03	
Kosovo	12-03-03-04	

Macedonia	12-03-03-05	
Montenegro	12-03-03-06	
Serbia	12-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 12-03-03

Video	12-03-03-V	
Dilemma	12-03-03-D	
Test	12-03-03-T	
Role play	12-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	12-03-03-B	
Stud. project	12-03-03-S	
Research	12-03-03-R	
Activity	12-03-03-A	
Other	12-03-03-O	

Target 04	12-03-04	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
background	12-03-04-01	<p>Chemicals and waste</p> <p>Chemicals and waste are part of modern society and cannot be handled in isolation from the broader agenda of SCP. This is why achieving the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste is a specific target under SDG 12.</p> <p>The inadequate management of chemicals and waste causes negative impacts on human health and ecosystems, and jeopardises current and future resources. The production of waste indicates that resources have not been used in an optimal way. As it degrades in dumps or landfills, organic waste emits greenhouse gases. Making use of waste, however, can contribute to net savings in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. Inadequate waste management is a main cause of marine pollution and contaminated sites, and hazardous waste represents a big potential threat to health and the environment.</p>
	12-03-04-02	<p>Impact of chemicals on the environment and human health</p> <p>There are more than 140,000 chemical substances on the market, and the volume of chemicals produced and used globally is growing. This is especially true in developing and transitional economies due to chemical intensification and shifts in global demand and production. Global sales of chemicals are expected to rise by 3 percent per year over the next five years. As a result of current production and use, a wide diversity and significant amounts of chemicals are released into air, water and soil in the pan-European region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical pollution can alter development, reproduction, behaviour and mortality in individual species, thereby negatively affecting species diversity and the ecosystem as a whole, as well as the ecosystem services available for human societies. Pesticides are of particular concern, since these are applied directly and are designed to be biologically active. • Other types of chemicals that are of concern when they enter the environment are endocrine disruptors, pharmaceuticals, veterinary medicines, heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs). • Humans are exposed to chemicals through air, drinking water, food, dust and direct contact with contaminated materials or products containing chemicals. Exposure to toxic chemicals can cause or contribute to a broad range of health effects, such as damage to the reproductive, immune and endocrine systems; developmental disorders; genetic effects; and chronic diseases such as cancer, asthma, metabolic disorders and diabetes. Exposure to chemical pollution has been estimated cause up to 19 percent of cancer cases globally. • Chemical pollution results in the presence of mixtures of chemicals in the environment and in the human body. There is growing scientific evidence of the adverse effects of such mixtures of chemicals. Even if each individual chemical is present in close to or below a no-effect concentration, the mixture of chemicals in the environment or in the human body can have a toxic effect. • Stockpiles of old chemicals and heavily contaminated sites represent a source of pollution of the surrounding environment. In Eastern Europe, this is a major cause of concern for public health and ecosystem integrity. One category of contaminated sites that is of particular concern is stockpiles of obsolete pesticides, most of which are highly toxic and persistent, resulting in contamination that remains for decades.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Products used in everyday life may contain toxic compounds that contribute to negative environmental and health impacts throughout the product's life cycle. A product category of particular concern is toys. Children are more susceptible to, and at higher risk from, chemicals than adults, as they tend to put toys into their mouths, which drastically increases exposure. Children are also more vulnerable to the negative health impacts of exposure. As a result, toys are subject to special regulations in EU member states. Outside the EU, toy production and imports are less well regulated, and measures to ensure toy safety are often lacking. The problem of hazardous chemicals in products requires a range of responses. The private sector also has an important part to play in meeting the challenge posed by chemicals in products.
12-03-04-03	Policy responses to chemicals	<p>Various policies have been suggested and implemented worldwide. The most important among them are outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is a policy framework to promote chemical safety around the world. The SAICM has the overall objective of achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimise adverse impacts on human health and the environment. This goal was adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 as part of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. http://www.saicm.org/ REACH (EC 1907/2006) is a regulation of the European Union, adopted to help protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by chemicals, while enhancing the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry. The regulation is based on four processes —the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals. It also promotes alternative methods of hazard assessment in order to reduce the number of tests carried out on animals. https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach For non-EU countries in the pan-European region, the situation is more mixed, and there are significant gaps in basic chemical control. The Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) is an internationally agreed system created by the United Nations. The aim is to ensure that all countries use the same classification of chemicals and the same system for labelling when sharing information about chemical hazards. This should increase chemical safety and facilitate trade in chemicals. However, although countries agreed to introduce the GHS by 2008, it has not yet been fully implemented across the region. https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghsguideoct05.pdf <p>The widely recognised need to regulate the use and disposal of chemicals and prevent harmful effects on people and the environment has resulted in a number of international conventions, as outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the United Nations Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution is to reduce and control emissions of hazardous chemicals in a transboundary context. It foresees activities to prevent or limit the use of hazardous chemical substances and unintentional emissions that cause pollution in neighbouring territories. The convention is a successful example of what can be achieved to address the problem of air pollution on a broad, regional level. It came into effect in 1983. There are currently 51 parties to the convention. The main goal of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal is to reduce the potential impacts of dangerous industrial waste in order to protect human health and the environment. The convention was adopted in September 1989 in Basel, Switzerland, and came into effect in 1992. Currently 169 countries are parties to the convention. http://www.basel.int The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade was developed on the basis of an agreement, adopted in 1992, to introduce a legally binding instrument on the voluntary prior informed consent procedure, building on the earlier work of FAO and UNEP. The aim of the convention is to promote common responsibility in the international trade of hazardous chemical substances. It requires countries to contribute to the exchange of information about the properties of chemical substances in order to make informed decisions on imports and exports of these substances. There are currently 126 parties to the convention. http://www.pic.int/home.php?type=s&id=77 The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) entered into force in May 2004. It sets out the commonly accepted rules for dealing with POPs and draws the attention of the international community to POPs-related threats. The convention bans the manufacturing, importing and exporting of the 12 most dangerous POPs; limits the use of specific POPs; and creates conditions for their safe disposal. The convention foresees: a/ a ban on the production, use, import and export of the 25 most dangerous POPs (the ban affects 12 compounds as of 2004, the so-called dirty dozen); b/ a restriction on the production and use of DDT and PCBs; c/ the development of national strategies to reduce or eliminate POPs emissions as unintentional byproducts; and d/ the introduction of more accessible methods for the treatment and mitigation of POPs.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction • The Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work • Directive 2004/37/EC on the Protection of Workers from the Risks Related to Exposure to Carcinogens or Mutagens at Work • The Minamata Convention on Mercury <p>Given the current pace of progress, it is unlikely that Europe will reach the goal of sound chemicals management by 2020, as was agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. On the other hand, connecting the management of chemicals to transition to a circular economy and resource efficiency can offer new opportunities in terms of innovation — for example in the field of sustainable and green chemistry.</p> <p>Chemicals are addressed at national level in various environmental policy domains and regulatory frameworks, such as freshwater/marine water management, air quality policies, regulations with respect to soils, safety regulations for consumer products, workplace safety, plant protection in agriculture, food safety, forests and fisheries. Overall, however, policy responses at national level are still fragmented and in many cases inadequate for achieving compliance with international commitments.</p> <p>Sustainable chemistry, as a complementary approach to chemical safety, is an emerging policy field in the region that aims to create capacities and promote innovation as part of the region's green economy agenda and the EU's circular economy strategy. A more sustainable approach already at the design stage of new substances, products and applications results in the prevention of chemical risks. Currently, policy approaches and supportive measures to increase the rate of substitution of hazardous chemicals in production systems and products are still at an early stage. However, there is potential to further activate them through enabling frameworks for innovation in product design and value chain management in the form of best available technologies (BATs) and integrated environmental management schemes, both within the region and globally.</p>
12-03-04-04		<p>Waste</p> <p>Common drivers such as lifestyle aspirations and growing consumption affect the creation of waste. While the EU is promoting the establishment of advanced resource management schemes, the provision of basic public utility services such as waste management is an ongoing challenge for many countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Emissions from illegal dumpsites and the uncontrolled burning of waste present particular health hazards and environmental risks. The uncontrolled dumping of mixtures of waste that often include hazardous components creates health and environmental risks both today and in future. The following facts should be borne in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quantity and composition of municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by a society is linked to consumption patterns and therefore reflects pressures created by human activities. • The provision of basic waste management infrastructure, including appropriate landfills for MSW, remains an issue of concern for public health throughout Eastern Europe. • The valorisation of waste flows receives less attention in Eastern Europe, although it is a prerequisite for transition to a resource-efficient society. • Recycling is a common practice throughout Western Europe, but with significant variations between countries. On average, countries in Western, Central and South Eastern Europe recycle 29 percent of MSW. • EU legislation can be seen as a key driver of sound and resource-oriented waste management, constituting a specific motivation for the modernisation of public utility services in countries joining or considering joining the EU. <p>Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) represents a major challenge, only because of its hazardous and precious components, but also because of the rapidly increasing quantity of such waste. From 9 million tonnes in 2005, it is expected that by 2020 over 12 million tonnes per year of WEEE will be generated in the EU alone. Domestic WEEE generation throughout the region reveals a close correlation with GDP, indicating that WEEE will be a companion of future economic growth. In Western Europe, the amount of such waste generated per person (21 kg) is about twice the average for Central Europe, and nearly three times that in South Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe. A significant share of WEEE does not enter official collection schemes, even when such schemes are in place. Instead, WEEE is often subject to informal waste schemes that are common in the pan-European region. (In Serbia alone, for example, there are approximately 5,000 informal WEEE collectors.) Impacts caused within a region are not limited to waste originating in that region, as WEEE and other waste material flows can be the result of legal or illegal movements between regions.</p>

	12-03-04-05	<p>Life cycle of materials</p> <p>Waste issues can be better understood by examining the life cycle of the materials involved, from the extraction of the raw materials, through design, processing, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, use, reuse, recycling and, ultimately, final disposal.</p> <p>Materials are transformed into waste as a consequence of various production and consumption processes. Residual by-products from these transformation processes that are discharged directly into air and water are called emissions. Residuals that are further handled before being discharged are referred to as waste.</p> <p>Once generated, waste may be reused, recycled, transferred for treatment (to reduce its toxicity), incinerated (to reduce its volume), or buried in landfills.</p>
	12-03-04-06	<p>Policy responses towards waste</p> <p>A significant number of countries in the pan-European region need to improve their basic waste management schemes. Countries in Eastern Europe, in particular, still lack basic waste management infrastructure and capacity.</p> <p>Today, at pan-European level, there is increasing awareness that life cycle thinking and eco-innovation along the whole chain of value creation need to replace traditional sectoral approaches, and that waste should be seen as an integrative element in establishing a circular economy.</p> <p>The waste hierarchy is widely accepted as a guiding principle to increase economic value from resources and to reduce pressures on the environment. Increased recycling accentuates the importance of controlling and reducing hazardous chemicals in products and material flows.</p> <p>The transition to a more resource efficient society requires using the full potential of private sector engagement. Positive initiatives include efficient production processes; reuse and refurbishment schemes; remanufacturing; industrial symbiosis and other forms of cooperation between market actors; take-back schemes; service and sharing models; and eco-design.</p> <p>In pursuing the transition to a circular economy, resource-oriented waste management is particularly relevant for European countries. The basic prerequisites are expertise, the availability of infrastructure and supporting regulatory frameworks. Establishing a circular economy is not limited to improving collection and recycling rates. A key priority is the recovery of precious materials that have very low recycling rates and that end up being lost as resources.</p> <p>Remanufacturing, product life cycle extension schemes such as reuse and refurbishment, and recycling are economically viable if a market exists. Such schemes have the potential to achieve significant energy and material savings, while offering high product value at lower costs to consumers. Challenges posed by increased product complexity can be addressed by product-centred approaches supported by design for disassembly and recycling, and the use of BATs. Improving the criteria used to distinguish end-of-life products exported for legitimate testing, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing and reuse from waste destined for recycling or final disposal is essential if the full potential of the circular economy is to be realised in the pan-European region.</p> <p>Policy approaches and public-private partnerships should aim to create more green jobs and to promote resource efficiency and the sustainable use of resources. If undertaken jointly with industrial and business actors, such policy approaches and partnerships will have great potential to move economies towards improved material circularity in the pan-European region.</p> <p>Social innovation and new consumption practices are proactive means of engaging citizens. Hacker spaces and repair cafes, where people with an interest in computing or technology can gather to work on projects while sharing ideas, equipment and knowledge, are examples of citizen initiatives aimed at turning waste into a resource and at encouraging the repair of useful objects.</p> <p>Further investment in research, development and innovation, along with the technology for putting circular economy concepts into practice throughout the pan-European region, would pave the way for significant reductions in the volumes of waste generated and disposed of in the region, while building capacities and contributing to the creation of much-needed jobs. Combined with consumer engagement, improved collection schemes and the removal of regulatory and market barriers to product reuse, refurbishment and remanufacturing, the creation of technology centres for a circular economy could help result in significant energy and material savings.</p>

		At the same time, such initiatives would help to reduce illegal waste flows and exports of hazardous substances to other regions, as in the case of WEEE, which is currently being diverted from legitimate recycling and refurbishing schemes within the region.
Albania	12-03-04-02	
BiH	12-03-04-03	
Kosovo	12-03-04-04	
Macedonia	12-03-04-05	
Montenegro	12-03-04-06	
Serbia	12-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 12-03-04

Video	12-03-04-V	
Dilemma	12-03-04-D	
Test	12-03-04-T	
Role play	12-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	12-03-04-B	
Stud. project	12-03-04-S	
Research	12-03-04-R	
Activity	12-03-04-A	
Other	12-03-04-O	

Target 05	12-03-05	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
background	12-03-05-01	<p>Waste management</p> <p>Waste management is the generation, prevention, characterisation, monitoring, treatment, handling, reuse and disposal of solid waste. It is a process of treating solid waste and offers a variety of solutions for recycling in order to minimise waste.</p> <p>There are four common principles for better waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevention principle — It makes better sense, and is more efficient, to concentrate funds and efforts on minimising waste production rather than improving waste treatment methods. • The polluter pays principle — Those who are responsible for producing waste should be obliged to cover the complete costs of waste treatment. • The precautionary principle — Potential problems should be anticipated. Potential waste production and its consequences must be foreseen and carefully analysed. • The proximity principle — Waste products should be dealt with as close as possible to their source. <p>There are several ways to tackle the waste problem, such as decreasing the consumption of energy and raw materials; recycling waste materials; reusing products as many times as possible; burning waste in order to extract and utilise all its potential energy and reduce its size; burying waste in landfills; and composting organic matter.</p> <p>Landfilling is currently the most popular method of waste disposal. Waste is buried in the ground following a process that eliminates odours and other hazards. However, due to lack of available space and the high levels of methane and other landfill gases produced, there is a growing move away from reliance on landfills.</p> <p>Incineration (combustion or thermal treatment) is used to convert municipal solid waste into residue (ash) and gaseous products. The biggest advantage of this method is that it reduces the volume of solid waste to just 20 to 30 percent of its original volume, thus relieving pressure on landfills.</p> <p>Recovery refers to the processing of discarded items in order to extract or recover materials and resources, or to convert them into energy in the form of useable heat, electricity or fuel.</p> <p>Recycling is the process of converting waste products into new products in order to reduce energy use, avoid the consumption of new raw materials, lower the volume of landfilled waste, reduce air and water pollution, cut greenhouse gas emissions, and preserve natural resources for the future.</p>

		<p>In the plasma gasification process, the molecular bonds of waste are broken down into gas, electricity and residue by intense heat. This method of waste disposal is also a source of renewable energy.</p> <p>Composting is the natural process of biodegradation, in which organic waste (garden and kitchen waste) is turned into a nutrient-rich food for plants. One disadvantage is that the process is slow and requires a lot of space.</p>
	12-03-05-02	<p>The waste hierarchy</p> <p>The waste hierarchy consists of three Rs to achieve sustainability: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.</p> <p>Reduce — This is the preferred option of the three: if less is produced and consumed, less waste will be created and there will be less to recycle and reuse. The process of reducing begins by looking at what you are using, and what it is used for. There are three simple steps in the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you need another gadget, or could you use something you already have? Choosing multi-use items can help. A coffee maker and a cappuccino maker do distinctly different things, for example, but you can buy a coffee maker with a steam attachment, which means it can do both jobs. If you buy just one item it reduces the volume of production, and the amount of packaging material required. • Is it really necessary? A lot of waste is generated by items that are considered to be “disposable”. Some disposable items are unavoidable, as in the case of medical supplies. However, some products we buy are designed to be thrown away after a single use, while many things we acquire have no real meaning or purpose. • Does it have a purpose in your life? There is a limit to what you need to be prepared for. The chances are that you will never need a car equipped to drive through a desert sandstorm. Buying one encourages production, wastes your resources, and creates more waste than you can imagine. Take a step back from consumer culture: make sure that what you consume, or what you buy “just in case”, corresponds to reality. <p>Reuse – You may have a box of things that are broken, or that you do not have an immediate use for, but that you hang on to just in case they come in handy.</p> <p>There are many items that can be reused or passed on to others to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old jars and pots can be used for storage at home. • Wood offcuts can be used as firewood or for woodcrafts. • Old newspapers make useful packaging for storing items or protecting them when moving. • Waste paper that is printed on only one side can be used for notes or sketches before recycling. • Rechargeable batteries can be used again and again to cut waste. • Unwanted books can be donated to public libraries. • Outgrown clothes can be given to charities. • Old electrical equipment that is still in working order can be donated to schools or NGOs to use. <p>Recycling – This is a key component of modern waste management and a way of cutting the consumption of fresh raw materials, reducing energy use, reducing air pollution (from incineration) and water pollution (from landfilling), and decreasing the need for “conventional” waste disposal. There are very few materials on Earth that cannot be recycled. One difficulty for communities that are keen to get involved in recycling is that, while the collection and sorting process may be affordable, there need to be appropriate facilities to receive and transform the discarded waste into useable raw materials. Progress is being made — through the introduction of agreements and incentive credits — towards linking recycling plants with industries that can process the waste material.</p> <p>The first step towards efficient recycling is to choose appropriate products and goods, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buying products that are made from recycled materials; • buying products in packaging that can easily be recycled (such as glass jars); • avoiding buying hazardous materials that are difficult to recycle; and • buying non-toxic products whenever possible.
Albania	12-03-05-02	
BiH	12-03-05-03	
Kosovo	12-03-05-04	
Macedonia	12-03-05-05	
Montenegro	12-03-05-06	
Serbia	12-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 12-03-05

Video	12-03-05-V	
Dilemma	12-03-05-D	
Test	12-03-05-T	
Role play	12-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	12-03-05-B	
Stud. project	12-03-05-S	
Research	12-03-05-R	
Activity	12-03-05-A	
Other	12-03-05-O	

Target 06	12-03-06	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
background	12-03-06-01	According to me, that target should remain without reaction from our side.
Albania	12-03-06-02	
BiH	12-03-06-03	
Kosovo	12-03-06-04	
Macedonia	12-03-06-05	
Montenegro	12-03-06-06	
Serbia	12-03-06-07	

Activities related to Target 12-03-06

Video	12-03-06-V	
Dilemma	12-03-06-D	
Test	12-03-06-T	
Role play	12-03-06-P	
Brainstorming	12-03-06-B	
Stud. project	12-03-06-S	
Research	12-03-06-R	
Activity	12-03-06-A	
Other	12-03-06-O	

Target 07	12-03-07	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
background	12-03-07-01	According to me, that target should remain without reaction from our side.
Albania	12-03-07-02	
BiH	12-03-07-03	
Kosovo	12-03-07-04	
Macedonia	12-03-07-05	
Montenegro	12-03-07-06	
Serbia	12-03-07-07	

Activities related to Target 12-03-07

Video	12-03-07-V	
Dilemma	12-03-07-D	
Test	12-03-07-T	
Role play	12-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	12-03-07-B	
Stud. project	12-03-07-S	
Research	12-03-07-R	

Activity	12-03-07-A	
Other	12-03-07-O	

Target 8:

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

- a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- b. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- c. Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Glossary

^^^ carbon footprint ^^^ A carbon footprint is defined as the total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an individual, event, organisation or product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

^^^ water footprint^^^ A water footprint is an indicator of the volume of freshwater consumed. The water footprint of an individual, community or business is defined as the total volume of freshwater used to produce the goods and services consumed by the individual or community, or produced by the business.

^^^ land footprint^^^ A land footprint is the real amount of land, wherever it is in the world, that is needed to produce a product, or that is used by an organisation or by a nation.

^^^waste hierarchy^^^ The waste hierarchy is a set of priorities for the efficient use of resources. It refers to actions aimed at reducing the amount of waste generated by households, industries, and all levels of government.

^^^ best available technologies/techniques (BATs) ^^^ BATs are the very best possible ways, which are economically justifiable, in which an operator can protect the environment.

^^^ Integrated environmental management ^^^ This includes the implementation of environmental policies that connect environmental management to technical environmental innovations and improved economic performance.

^^^ UN FAO ^^^ United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

^^^UNEP ^^^ United Nations Environment Programme

^^^ POPs ^^^ Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are organic compounds with potential significant impacts on human health and the environment.that are resistant to environmental degradation through chemical, biological and photolytic processes

^^^ DDT ^^^ Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) is a colourless, crystalline, tasteless and almost odourless organochlorine, known for its insecticidal properties and environmental impacts.

^^^ PCB ^^^ Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are poisonous compounds that accumulate in animal tissue.

Goal (short title)

13		CLIMATE ACTION
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Goal (full text)

13-01	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
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Basic information

13-02	<p>Global warming</p> <p>Energy from the sun reaches the Earth and warms it. The Earth reflects this energy and at the same time changes it to infrared energy (heat). Due to the so-called greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that wrap around the Earth like a blanket, part of the reflected energy is trapped and never leaves the Earth. Thus, in contrast to other planets without an atmosphere, the Earth stays warm.</p> <p>At every moment, on every spot on Earth, the atmosphere has a particular set of physical properties, including temperature, pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloud cover, wind direction and speed. These short-term properties of the atmosphere at a given place and time are what we refer to as weather.</p> <p>Climate is the average long-term weather of an area. It is a region's general pattern of atmospheric or weather conditions, seasonal variations and weather extremes (e.g. prolonged drought or rain) averaged over at least 30 years.</p> <p>Climate change, also called global warming, refers to the rise in average surface temperatures on Earth and the consequences for the environment and the human population. The natural processes of the atmosphere are self-regulating. Human activity, however, is seen to cause irreversible changes: the discharge of chemicals into the atmosphere is leading to gradual alterations in the Earth's climate, as has been proved by numerous laboratory experiments as well as atmospheric measurements. In the last century, advances in technology, the large-scale construction of factories, colossal manufacturing and the spread of mechanised agriculture have led to increased pollution and the production of greenhouse gases such as CO₂, NO_x, freons and methane, as well as water vapour. The increased concentration of these gases leads to an increase in the amount of trapped solar energy, thereby raising the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere. The latest scientific insights and new research have confirmed that global climate change is taking place and that it is projected to continue.</p> <p>The impacts of climate change, including those on natural ecosystems, biodiversity, human health and water resources (such as floods and droughts) can already be observed and are projected to become more pronounced. The least developed countries are among the most vulnerable, having the smallest financial and technical capacity to adapt.</p>
13-02-01	<p>Climate change impacts and consequences</p> <p>Climate change has been described as the biggest health threat of the 21st century. Human health and ecosystems are affected by climate change in many ways, including the supply of food and nutrition; premature deaths due to heat waves, floods and other extreme weather events; and ecosystem changes that can increase exposure to allergens and enhance the spread of disease.</p> <p>The following climate-related changes and outlooks have been clear in the last few decades:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature and precipitation: Across the European region, there was a linear trend in temperature rise between 1980 and 2009, showing warming of 0.19 to 0.31°C per decade, with lower recorded temperature increases in the west and higher in the east. Over the same period, annual precipitation increased by 13 to 16 mm per decade in Northern and Central Europe. • Snow and ice: Since 1850, glaciers in the European Alpine region have lost approximately two thirds of their volume, with a clear acceleration since 1980. The largest reduction in ice area is associated with small glaciers that are important contributors to Alpine water resources. Outside the European Alpine chain (i.e. glaciers in Norway, Iceland, Svalbard and elsewhere) the changes are smaller. Under current climate conditions, snow cover across the pan-European region is diminishing, especially in mountain areas. • Soil carbon: As a result of freeze–thaw activity, the amount of soil-bound carbon has now been estimated as more than three times what was previously thought.

- **Sea level rise:** Most coastal regions in the pan-European region are experiencing sea level rise, with the exception of the northern Baltic Sea and the northern Atlantic. Rising sea levels present increased risks, including from storm surges and beach erosion.
- **Desertification and soil degradation:** Although the level of desertification is lower in much of the pan-European region than in neighbouring regions, in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe approximately 14 million ha (8 percent of the territory) has a very high or high sensitivity to desertification, and more than 40 million ha have moderate sensitivity. This has an impact on soil productivity, and hence on biodiversity and agriculture.
- **Health impacts:** Climate change can have a negative effect on human health through heat waves, natural disasters, air pollution and infectious diseases. Warmer temperatures can encourage the proliferation of disease-carrying mosquitoes in new areas, and could thus lead to the spread of infectious diseases such as encephalitis, malaria and dengue fever. Long-term exposure to fine particles in the ambient air caused by drier and hotter winds worsens a number of health problems such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which makes people more susceptible to further climate-induced stress. In addition, hotter temperatures in the summer are likely to lead to a greater number of heat-related deaths. The frequency of severe weather events, such as floods, could increase. In poorer countries, malnutrition and starvation could increase because of droughts and other changes in crop-growing conditions.
- **Impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity:** Climate change is expected to be the main driver of biodiversity loss in the future, affecting the growth cycle of plants and animals as well as species distribution. The most vulnerable European regions appear to be mountain areas, the Arctic and the Mediterranean. Due to climate change: the productivity of many ecosystems has increased and the composition of some of them has changed; seasonal changes have disrupted feeding patterns; there has been a considerable increase in the frequency and intensity of forest fires; and modeling studies show that by 2100, invasive species may account for more than 35 percent of all plant species composition in northern countries, and a quarter of the local plant species in Balkan and Iberian countries may have disappeared.
- **Climate change is often an additional pressure on water resources:** Seasonally, across Europe, river discharges have decreased in summer and increased in winter. The annual discharge of many rivers, especially in Southern Europe, has decreased significantly in recent decades. The projected changes in climate during the 21st century may further intensify the hydrological cycle. In addition, a change in temperature and precipitation is likely to alter the composition of forests — some forest ecosystems may disappear, leading to the extinction of several species, and many plant and animal species that cannot adapt quickly to changing conditions will become endangered or extinct.
- **Economic impacts:** The economic impacts of climate change are hard to predict and will vary widely among nations, and between regions within nations.

Agriculture – Short- or long-term fluctuations in weather patterns can have extreme impacts on agricultural production, slashing crop yields and forcing farmers to adopt new agricultural practices in response to altered conditions. The projected climate changes in Europe will affect crop yields, livestock management and the location of production, with important risks for farm income and land abandonment in certain parts of Europe. Productivity is projected to increase in some areas and decrease in others. Climate variability may also increase the risk of land degradation, desertification and salinisation.

Construction of buildings – Adaptation to changing conditions is essential in the building sector. The addition of insulation, for example, not only reduces the need for heating in winter but also protects against heat and limits the need for air conditioning during hot summers.

The tourism industry – This industry is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its heavy reliance on the natural environment. Coastal resorts, forests, wildlife habitats, alpine ski resorts and Nordic regions, for example, all rely on a mixture of natural beauty, good weather and safe conditions to attract tourists. Climate change will undoubtedly have a negative impact on many destinations. Heat waves, droughts, rising sea-level, flash floods, forest fires and diseases could make many profitable tourist destinations unattractive. More frequent periods of extreme heat will cause discomfort in many eastern Mediterranean resorts, where the number of days above 40°C is expected to increase. Winter tourism may also be affected, as the Alps and other European skiing destinations experience less snowfall and shorter skiing seasons. As well as suffering the impacts of climate change, tourism contributes to its causes. Air travel, for example, is the fastest growing source of greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change is also expected to increase the risk of illness in several parts of the world, which may lead to a decline in tourism.

Transport – The variation in hydraulic regime and water level along navigable rivers will have an impact on the architecture of inland water boats as well the maintenance of river beds. Extremely hot summer weather could affect the railway network. In this context, new transport infrastructure and related means of transport should be made climate proof from the early design phase.

Energy – Changing climate conditions open up new opportunities for alternative energy generation from solar and photovoltaic energy. On the other hand, longer and drier summers could affect other energy sources, such as nuclear power (reducing the cooling agent capacity) and hydro-power (decreased rainfalls), while at the same time increasing the need for electricity for air-conditioning. Changes in the climate therefore increase the need to diversify energy sources, develop renewable energy, and optimise grid management to cope with the greater fluctuations in both electricity demand and production.

Insurance industry – Negative economic impacts may include expensive clean-up operations because of the increased frequency of extreme weather events, as well as billions of euros in property damage resulting from the rise in sea level. The insurance industry will be significantly affected.

Targets

Target 01	13-03-01	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
background	13-03-01-01	<p>Climate change-related extreme events</p> <p>Changes in climate can affect food production, water availability, wildlife and human health. Severe weather can damage infrastructure such as roads, rail networks and buildings.</p> <p>The results of a variety of regional climate model simulations, used to determine how heat waves, heavy precipitation, droughts, wind storms and storm surges are likely to affect Europe, indicate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat waves – Regional surface warming will cause the frequency, intensity and duration of heat waves to increase throughout Europe. By the end of the 21st century, countries in central Europe will experience the same number of hot days as are currently experienced in southern Europe. The intensity of extreme temperatures will increase more rapidly than the intensity of more moderate temperatures over the continental interior due to increases in temperature variability. • Precipitation – Heavy winter precipitation will increase in central and northern Europe and decrease in the south; and heavy summer precipitation will increase in north-eastern Europe and decrease in the south. Mediterranean droughts will start earlier in the year and last longer. • Winter storms – Extreme wind speeds will increase between 45°N and 55°N, except over and south of the Alps, and become more north-westerly than at present. These changes are associated with reductions in mean sea-level pressure, leading to more North Sea storms and a corresponding increase in storm surges along coastal regions of the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark in particular. • The Mediterranean basin and South Eastern Europe are considered among the areas most sensitive to global warming and future extreme climate conditions. An increase in the frequency and persistence of cold spells, heat waves and intense rains is expected. <p>Climate change is expected to increase the number and intensity of extreme weather events in many parts of the world, as well as in Europe. Extreme weather events — that is, weather that is very different from the usual pattern — may occur over a long period of time, such as drought; or for a very short time, such as floods, heat waves or cyclones. Such extremes can cause destruction, poverty and death, and can cost billions of euros in relief and reconstruction efforts. In 2013 alone, natural disasters cost the world a total of USD192 billion.</p>
Albania	13-03-01-02	
BiH	13-03-01-03	
Kosovo	13-03-01-04	
Macedonia	13-03-01-05	
Montenegro	13-03-01-06	
Serbia	13-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 13-03-01

Video	13-03-01-V	
Dilemma	13-03-01-D	
Test	13-03-01-T	
Role play	13-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	13-03-01-B	
Stud. project	13-03-01-S	
Research	13-03-01-R	
Activity	13-03-01-A	
Other	13-03-01-O	

Target 02	13-03-02	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
background	13-03-02-01	<p>International measures</p> <p>The alarming magnitude of the impacts of climate change on the Earth have prompted the international community to undertake mitigation measures — the two most important being the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. These are just the first steps towards stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent</p>

		<p>dangerous interference with the climate system within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UNFCCC – In 1992, in Rio de Janeiro, a significant number of countries joined the UNFCCC, which sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. The convention recognises that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Under the convention, governments agreed to gather and disseminate information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies and best practices; launch national strategies to address greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to expected impacts; and cooperate with and provide financial and technological support to developing countries. The convention entered into force on March 21, 1994, and a total of 192 countries have ratified it to date. • Kyoto Protocol – In 1997, the international community adopted the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. Countries that ratify this protocol commit to reducing their emissions of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen oxides, ozone and freons), or to engaging in emissions trading if they maintain or increase emissions of these gases. The Kyoto Protocol provides for three flexible mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Implementation is an arrangement that allows industrialised countries to implement an emissions-reducing project or a project that enhances removals via carbon sinks in the territory of other industrialised countries. - The Clean Development Mechanism allows industrialised countries with a greenhouse gas reduction commitment to invest in projects that reduce emissions in developing countries as an alternative to more expensive emissions reductions in their own countries. - International Emissions Trading provides an opportunity for countries that have achieved greenhouse gas emissions reductions over and above those required by the Kyoto Protocol to sell their “extra results” to other countries that have problems meeting their obligations. <p>The Kyoto Protocol entered into force in 2005 and covers more than 170 countries. The main difference between the convention and the protocol is that while the convention encourages developed countries to stabilise their greenhouse gas emissions, the protocol commits them to doing so.</p> <h4>The post-Kyoto process</h4> <p>The various international forums held at the highest governmental level since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol show uneven progress in the fight against climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the fairly ambitious Bali Action Plan (2007), the representatives of developed countries agreed on specific reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, taking into account the individual features and capabilities of each country. In turn, the representatives of developing countries took on commitments (in accordance with the principles of sustainable development) to develop national measures to adapt to climate change, which include appropriate financial, technological and human resources. • As a result of the subsequent conferences in Copenhagen (2009) and Cancun (2010), the international community endorsed the so-called Cancun Agreements to limit the global temperature increase to a maximum of 2°C above pre-industrial levels. As a result, developed and developing countries have elaborated plans to limit greenhouse gas emissions. • The results of the climate conference held in Doha in 2012 did not meet even the most modest expectations. Although representatives of 192 countries agreed on the second period of the Kyoto Protocol, unfortunately some countries, including Japan and Russia, decided not to take part. Canada later withdrew from participation in the Kyoto Protocol. The US — the leader in terms of emissions among industrialised countries — has never been a party to the Kyoto Protocol. Europe, Australia, and about 10 other countries, which reaffirmed obligations undertaken earlier, account for only about 15 percent of global emissions. The obligation to establish a special fund to help poor countries still remains unfulfilled, to the great disappointment of many (particularly island) states. • Participants in the climate conferences held in Warsaw (2013) and Lima (2014) reached general consensus on the main elements of a new international agreement on climate change mitigation, as well as the basic rules determining the contribution of each member country. <h4>The UN Paris Agreement</h4> <p>In December 2015, at the Paris Climate Conference (the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, or COP21), 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change. The key elements of the agreement are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation (emissions reductions) – Governments agreed on the long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. They agreed to aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate
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		<p>change. They agreed on the need for global emissions to peak as soon as possible, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries; and they agreed to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with the best available science.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency and global stock taking – Governments agreed to: come together every five years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing in reaching their targets; and track progress towards the long-term goal using a robust transparency and accountability system. Adaptation – Governments agreed to strengthen society's ability to deal with the impacts of climate change; and provide continued and enhanced international support for adaptation to developing countries. The Paris Agreement acknowledges the need to cooperate and enhance understanding, action and support in different areas such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness and risk insurance; and recognises the role of non-party stakeholders in addressing climate change, including cities, other subnational authorities, civil society and the private sector. Developed countries have made a commitment to support climate action to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate change impacts in developing countries. <p>To date, 114 countries have ratified the Paris Agreement, which came into effect on November 4, 2016.</p> <p>Representatives of almost 200 countries and many international organisations took part in COP22 in Marrakech in 2016, which was touted as an opportunity to showcase progress and start the important process of turning the Paris Agreement into a detailed blueprint for action. Various parties confirmed their understanding that climate action is essential for their security, economic prosperity and the health and well-being of their citizens, and that global cooperation rooted in strong national action is essential. They also shared their conviction that no country, however big or strong it may be, is immune from the impacts of climate change, and no country can afford to tackle the climate challenge alone.</p>
Albania	13-03-02-02	
BiH	13-03-02-03	
Kosovo	13-03-02-04	
Macedonia	13-03-02-05	
Montenegro	13-03-02-06	
Serbia	13-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 13-03-02

Video	13-03-02-V	
Dilemma	13-03-02-D	
Test	13-03-02-T	
Role play	13-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	13-03-02-B	
Stud. project	13-03-02-S	
Research	13-03-02-R	
Activity	13-03-02-A	
Other	13-03-02-O	

Target 03	13-03-03	Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
	13-03-03-01	<p>Education and awareness raising</p> <p>One important contribution to tackling climate change is to support educational efforts aimed at helping individuals and societies to make informed decisions. Climate science must be integrated in practice, as complex physical and biological interconnections are relevant to decision making that affects social, economic, political, cultural and educational systems. While information alone is not sufficient to prepare society for the immediate and long-term challenges of human influences on the climate, without a scientifically informed understanding of the causes and effects of climate change, it will be difficult or impossible to reduce vulnerabilities or enhance the resilience of the communities and ecosystems affected by climate change.</p>

		<p>The two most important strategies for addressing climate change are mitigation and adaptation. Although the two overlap to some degree, mitigation basically means limiting the extent of climate change, primarily by reducing greenhouse gas concentrations; while adaptation means changing the way we live as a society in response to the changing climate.</p> <p>Climate change will affect every part of society. The response to climate change — in the form of both mitigation and adaptation — has to involve individuals and families at home, students and educators in schools, leaders and workers in organisations, and local, state, national and international governmental bodies. Today, actions taken and decisions made can either create opportunities or limit the options for the next generation. Ideally, by reducing impacts and adapting to climate change, the present generation will improve its own conditions, with benefits such as better quality of life and improved public health, while helping future generations through its foresight and planning.</p>
background	13-03-03-01-01	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>Climate change mitigation consists of actions to limit the magnitude or rate of long-term climate change. Climate change mitigation generally involves reductions in human (anthropogenic) emissions of greenhouse gases. Mitigation may also be achieved by increasing the capacity of carbon sinks, for example through reforestation. Mitigation policies can substantially reduce the risks associated with human-induced climate change.</p> <p>Examples of mitigation include phasing out fossil fuels by switching to low-carbon energy sources, such as renewable and nuclear energy, and expanding forests and other "sinks" to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Energy efficiency may also play a role, for example by improving insulation in buildings.</p> <p>Substantial advances have been made in climate policies in Europe over the past decade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU, Norway, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and Ukraine accepted legally binding emissions targets under the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, while the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, Switzerland and Ukraine also accepted targets under the second Kyoto commitment period, up to 2020. • The EU is committed to finding climate change solutions and assisting other countries to deliver on their commitments. The policy measures already adopted are expected to deliver a 20 percent reduction in emissions by 2020, compared to 1990 levels. • All other countries in the pan-European region have participated in the UNFCCC/Kyoto process, although in many cases without binding emissions targets. • In many Eastern European countries, climate change mitigation policy is still under development. To date, policies have lacked robustness or have not been supported by a strong institutional base, and have therefore been poorly integrated into the economy. In general, all sub-regional greenhouse gas emissions reductions are attributable to the economic decline of the 1990s, rather than the implementation of low-carbon strategies. Barriers to a lower-carbon economy include the high energy intensity of some sub-regional economies, which tends to significantly exceed the average for Western Europe; and weak energy efficiency governance and energy pricing policies that do not encourage investment in efficiency measures. Many Eastern European countries have not taken advantage of the benefits of well-elaborated medium- to long-term energy strategies or policy-setting mechanisms.
	13-03-03-01-02	<p>Adaptation measures</p> <p>Human populations have adapted to their environments throughout history by developing practices, cultures and livelihoods suited to local conditions. However, there is now the possibility that societies will face changes in temperature, storm frequency, flooding and other factors that experience has not prepared them for.</p> <p>Adaptation means anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the damage they can cause, or taking advantage of the opportunities that may arise. It has been shown that well-planned, early adaptation action saves money and lives in the long term.</p> <p>Adaptation measures may be planned in advance or put in place spontaneously in response to a local pressure. Such measures include large-scale infrastructure changes — such as building defences against sea-level rise or improving the quality of road surfaces to withstand hotter temperatures — as well as behavioural shifts, such as individuals using less water, farmers planting different crops, and more households and businesses buying flood insurance.</p> <p>Adaptation measures related to many different environmental components, and to the economic and social sectors, are outlined below:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water – Expanded rainwater harvesting; water storage and conservation techniques; water re-use; desalination; water use and irrigation efficiency. • Biodiversity – Dedicated land corridors to help species migrate. • Agriculture – Adjustment of planting dates and crop varieties; crop relocation; the development of drought-tolerant crops; improved land management, such as erosion control and soil protection through tree planting. • Infrastructure/settlement (including coastal zones) – Relocation; seawalls and storm surge barriers; dune reinforcement; land acquisition and the creation of marshlands/wetlands as a buffer against sea-level rise and flooding; the protection of existing natural barriers. • Human health – Heat action plans; emergency medical services; improved climate-sensitive disease surveillance and control; safe water and improved sanitation. • Tourism – Diversification of tourist attractions and revenues; shifting ski slopes to higher altitudes and glaciers; artificial snow making. • Transport – Realignment/relocation; design standards and planning for roads, rail and other infrastructure to cope with warming and drainage. • Energy – Strengthening of overhead transmission and distribution infrastructure; underground cabling for utilities; energy efficiency; use of renewable sources; reduced dependence on single sources of energy. • Construction – Adaptation of building codes to future climate conditions and extreme weather events. • Ethics – Promotion of lifestyles tailored to increased sustainability and resilience. <p>Adaptation strategies are needed at all levels of administration — local, regional, national and international. Due to the varying severity and nature of climate impacts among regions in Europe, most adaptation initiatives will be taken at the regional or local levels. The ability to cope and adapt also differs across populations, economic sectors and regions within Europe.</p> <p>In 2013, EU countries adopted the Adaptation Strategy, which supports action by promoting greater coordination and information sharing between states. This is particularly appropriate when climate change impacts transcend the borders of individual states — as in the case of river basins — and when impacts vary considerably across regions. It ensures that, on the basis of solidarity, disadvantaged regions and those most affected by climate change are capable of taking the necessary measures to adapt.</p>
	13-03-03-01-03	<p>Climate resilience</p> <p>Resilience is the ability of a system or community to survive disruption and to anticipate, adapt and flourish in the face of change.</p> <p>Climate resilience can generally be defined as the capacity of a socio-ecological system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absorb stresses and maintain functionality in the face of the external stresses imposed on it by climate change; and • adapt, reorganise and evolve into more desirable configurations that improve the sustainability of the system, leaving it better prepared for future climate change impacts. <p>With the greater awareness of climate change impacts among both national and international bodies, the building of climate resilience has become a major goal. The focus of climate resilience efforts is to address the current vulnerability of communities, states and countries to the environmental consequences of climate change. At present, climate resilience efforts encompass social, economic, technological and political strategies that are being implemented at all levels of society. From local community action to global treaties, climate resilience is becoming a priority — although it can be argued that a significant amount of the theory has yet to be translated into practice.</p>
	13-03-03-01-04	<p>Early warning systems</p> <p>Each year, disasters caused by weather, water and climate extremes — tropical cyclones and severe storms, floods, heat waves and droughts — lead to significant loss of life and socioeconomic impacts, compromising socioeconomic development and growth particularly in countries with the fewest resources.</p> <p>According to expert reports, the frequency and severity of such extremes is increasing, exacerbating the risks to lives and livelihoods around the world, particularly in developing and least developed countries. Investing in disaster risk reduction through early warning systems has been shown to reduce losses following major disasters, and to give beneficial returns.</p> <p>In order to address the drivers of risk, countries need access to reliable risk information and the ability to use this information to make sound investments, while also strengthening the effectiveness of their preparedness to save lives and livelihoods through well-deployed early warning systems.</p>

		<p>Investments in weather, climate and water information services are a highly cost-efficient means of improving social welfare: according to assessments, the benefits generated are worth at least three times more than the cost of the investments.</p> <p>In 2015, in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the international community committed to redoubling its actions in order to substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) and disaster risk information and assessments by 2030.</p> <p>Such early warning systems have been shown to reduce loss of life caused by hydro-meteorological hazards such as tropical cyclones, floods, severe storms, forest fires, heat waves and tsunamis. Four elements need to be in place to ensure an effective MHEWS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the monitoring, detection and forecasting of hydro-meteorological hazards, providing lead-times for action; • an analysis of risks; • the dissemination of timely and authoritative warnings; and • the activation of emergency plans for preparation and response. <p>An analysis of good MHEWS practice has confirmed that for a system to work, these four components must be underpinned by appropriate policies, legislation and legal frameworks, with coordination across many agencies at national and local levels. Over the last few decades, investments in supercomputers, and in weather nowcasting and forecasting technologies, have led to improved accuracy and timeliness, resulting in significant improvements in preparedness.</p>
Albania	13-03-03-02	
BiH	13-03-03-03	
Kosovo	13-03-03-04	
Macedonia	13-03-03-05	
Montenegro	13-03-03-06	
Serbia	13-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 13-03-03

Video	13-03-03-V	
Dilemma	13-03-03-D	
Test	13-03-03-T	
Role play	13-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	13-03-03-B	
Stud. project	13-03-03-S	
Research	13-03-03-R	
Activity	13-03-03-A	
Other	13-03-03-O	

13a. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13b. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Glossary

carbon sinks Carbon sinks are areas such as forests and oceans that can take in and store CO₂ from the air, thus partially offsetting greenhouse gas emissions.

Goal (short title)

14		LIFE below WATER
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Goal (full text)

14-01	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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Basic information

14-02	<p>Seas and Oceans</p> <p>Containing 97 percent of the world's water, seas and oceans play a key role in maintaining the Earth's natural balance. Ocean waters are in constant motion under the influence of solar heating, the Earth's rotation, and gravity exerted by the Sun and Moon. The great ocean currents blend the warm waters of the tropics with the icy waters of the polar seas. This mixing of warm and cold waters plays a critical role in the Earth's climate, the life-sustaining systems of oceans, and the world's fishing stocks. The interaction between the atmosphere and the oceans and seas strongly influences climate and weather patterns. The oceans contribute to reducing the greenhouse effect by absorbing an enormous quantity of gases, especially CO₂. Each year, the oceans produce about 200 billion tonnes of floral plankton, mainly in coastal areas, which serves as a trophic basis for all sea creatures, feeding between 200 million and 400 million tonnes of fish per year. Seawater and sea floors are both rich in minerals. Saltwater can be distilled for drinking purposes.</p> <p>For millennia, the human population has used the sea for fishing, transport and trade. Today, these uses continue, although other resources such as oil, gas and minerals are also extracted from coastal waters. Sadly, our oceans have become a final dumping ground for waste, including sewage effluent, domestic refuse and nuclear by-products. All this is beginning to have an impact on the marine environment.</p>
14-02-01	<p>Ocean-atmosphere system</p> <p>The oceans and the Earth's atmosphere are constantly interacting as one system. This exchange of energy drives the Earth's climate and thereby has an impact on all living processes.</p> <p>The oceans circulate as a result of surface winds and differences in density between water masses. Currents driven by these processes can move cold or warmer water around the globe. While currents circulate on the surface, the oceans also exchange warm and cold water at great depths. These convergences and divergences are important for the biological wealth of the oceans and are influenced by prevailing winds, such as those off the western coast of South America, where southerly winds move warmer waters away from the coast and into the ocean. The cooler, nutrient-rich waters then rise up from the deeper ocean, sustaining fish and other marine life. However, these winds tend to fail every four years, bringing the process to a halt. The quantity of vital nutrients plummets, resulting in severe losses in marine life and a collapse in fisheries. This phenomenon, known as El Niño, can last for several months and has been linked to wider global changes in weather conditions. The oceans are a very complex environment: it is sometimes said that we know more about outer space than the ocean depths. The oceans are affected by many factors, including salinity, temperature and the gravitational pull of the Moon (which causes tides). All of these factors, and the way in which they alternate or change, have major local and global impacts. The thermal expansion of the oceans due to global warming, for example, is expected to contribute to the rise in world sea levels. This is likely to cause severe flooding in low-lying areas, where expensive flood defence systems will be required. There is a chance that some island states may be completely submerged.</p>
14-02-03	Marine life

	Oceans and seas cover twice as much of Earth's area as land and freshwater. Oceans are also extremely deep, yet life can be found throughout their 1,370,000,000 km ³ . However, the variety of species is smaller than on land. Of the over 1 million animal species, only 160,000 live in the oceans and seas. However, they are so large that their total biomass dwarfs that of the land environment. The basis of the marine ecosystem is formed by the microscopic plants that convert nutrients and light. These phytoplankton are fed on by zooplankton, and from these tiny creatures the largest animals on earth — whales — can be sustained (i.e. phytoplankton feed the krill that form the diet of the blue whale). However, the food chains in the seas are normally longer than on land, with as many as five or more links. A wide range of specialised creatures live in the variety of marine conditions in the oceans — from the corals that inhabit shallow tropical waters, to the three-finned ("tripod") fish that inhabit the ocean depths at 5,000 m. Although biogeographical zones can be defined, they are not as clearly drawn as they are on land and they are generally related to average water temperature and the depth of the water.
14-02-04	<p>Human impact</p> <p>The seas and oceans have exerted a huge impact on human civilisation. Some 3 billion people live within 100 km of the sea. Many of our greatest cities are ports, and for millennia the human population has used the sea for food and transport. The coastal zone has also become an attractive area for recreation. As so many of us, and so many of our activities, are located in the narrow coastal zone, and because all major rivers end in the sea, there is a constantly increasing pressure on the marine environment.</p> <p>Pollution – Seas and oceans are the ultimate sink for much of the waste matter that we produce. About three-quarters of the total amount of pollution that enters the oceans comes from human activities on land. Seas and oceans can dilute and degrade large amounts of raw sewage, sewage sludge, oil, and some types of industrial waste, especially in deep-water areas. Marine life has also proved to be more resilient than some scientists had expected, leading some of them to suggest that it is generally safer to dump sewage sludge and most other hazardous waste into the deep ocean than bury them on land or burn them in incinerators. Other scientists dispute this idea, pointing out that we know less about the deep ocean than we do about outer space. The marine explorer Jacques Cousteau warned that: "The very survival of the human species depends upon the maintenance of an ocean clean and alive, spreading all around the world. The ocean is our planet's life belt."</p> <p>Among the most common pollutants in the seas and oceans are petroleum products such as crude and refined petroleum (oil, gasoline and other products); heavy metals (lead, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, selenium and zinc); synthetic organic compounds (chlorinated hydrocarbons, pesticides, polycarbonated biphenyls and others); industrial, domestic and radioactive waste; and sewage.</p> <p>Transport – It is estimated that, by volume, 80 percent of the world's international trade is carried on the oceans. Ships are extremely efficient at carrying large amounts of bulky goods over large distances. The main types of bulk goods are crude oil and petroleum, iron ore, grains, coal, phosphate and bauxite. Container ships are used to haul manufactured goods and foodstuffs. Such a major industry has impacts on the environment, whether from accidents, pollution, or the facilities for building, docking or servicing ships. Ports are concentrations of industrial complexes and have negative impacts on the marine environment. In many cases, port entrances have to be frequently dredged, which, along with the dumping of the dredged material, disturbs the seabed.</p> <p>Extraction – As oceans cover the majority of the globe, human beings have inevitably begun to extract the diverse and plentiful material (sand and gravel), mineral and energy (oil and gas) resources from under the sea. As is the case with mineral extraction on land, this economic activity may be causing environmental impacts that are not immediately apparent.</p> <p>Fishing industry – Seas and oceans are important as a source of food (fish, shellfish and various algae). The interrelationships between fishing and marine ecosystems are complex and often poorly understood. Complications also arise from the fact that fishing activities affect, and are affected by, the environment. Concerns are centred on three broad issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the unsustainable exploitation of fish stocks (biological or commercial overfishing); • the impact of fishing activities on non-target species (marine mammals, sea birds and bottom-dwelling organisms); and • the effect of emissions from aqua-culture on marine ecosystems. (Fish farming, which is being developed partly as a response to the problem of overfishing, can result in high nutrient levels and microbiological pollution in the marine environment. Waste released by aquaculture farms can cause local de-oxygenation and eutrophication.)
14-02-05	<p>Responsibility</p> <p>One of the key difficulties related to the use and protection of the seas and oceans is the question of ownership. For many years the seas were seen as a "global commons", open to use by all, with limited national waters of a few miles. However, the value of</p>

	<p>mineral and fish resources and the strategic value of the oceans for trade and military purposes have led to an extension of the rights of nations over wider parts of the seas. Although international law has developed to cover these rights, conflicts still arise.</p> <p>The key to protecting the seas and oceans is to reduce pollution from shipping, land-based sources and rivers that empty into the ocean. Such efforts must be combined with means to prevent and control air pollution. An estimated 33 percent of all pollutants entering the ocean worldwide come from land-based air emissions. In addition, the world's fisheries need better regulation to prevent the unnecessary destruction of this important resource.</p> <p>The following prevention and clean-up measures are needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encouraging/requiring separate sewage and storm runoff lines in urban areas; • discouraging the dumping of sludge and hazardous dredged materials in the ocean; • protecting sensitive and ecologically valuable coastal areas from development, oil drilling and oil shipping; • employing environmentally friendly land-use planning to regulate and control coastal development; • requiring double hulls for all petroleum tankers; • recycling used oil; • improving oil spill clean-up capabilities; and • requiring at least the secondary treatment of coastal sewage or the use of wetlands — natural filters of water — solar and aquatic techniques, or other environmentally acceptable methods. <p>The protection of the seas, oceans and coastal zones cannot be improved at national and regional level exclusively, nor even at the European level alone. The condition of the Adriatic Sea, for instance, is determined by the environmental policies of all the surrounding nations. The health of coastal zones depends strongly on how all interests in the area are managed.</p>
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Target 01

Target 01	14-03-01	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
background	14-03-01-01	<p>Marine pollution</p> <p>Marine pollution is described as the introduction by human beings, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the marine environment resulting in harmful impacts such as hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, the impairment of the quality of seawater for various uses, and the reduction of amenities.</p> <p>The different types of marine pollution include sedimentation; agricultural runoff (including herbicides, pesticides and nutrients); the dumping of solid waste, chemicals, metals and radioactive substances; oil spills; sewage discharges; pollution caused by thermal or light sources; and biological pollution.</p> <p>Sources of marine pollution</p> <p><u>From land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 percent of non-biological marine pollution comes from land-based activities. • The most obvious inputs are via pipes discharging directly into marine waters (e.g. sewage and industrial, chemical and food processing waste). • Riverine flows into the sea carry pollutants from the entire catchment area. <p><u>From the air</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global atmospheric inputs to the sea in the form of discharges from the air. <p><u>From maritime activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oily discharges from ballast water and bilge water during routine ship operations. • The illegal dumping of solid waste. • Designated dumping grounds at sea (dredged materials, old munitions, sewage sludge, fly ash, oil-based drilling muds). • Accidental spills from ships carrying hazardous substances, oil, gas etc. <p>Marine pollution affects ecosystem health, public health, recreational water quality and economic viability. The damage is on a huge scale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrient pollution (from diverse sources including agricultural runoff and sewage and wastewater discharges) overloads marine environments with high concentrations of nitrogen, phosphorus and

		<p>other nutrients, which can produce large algal blooms. The decomposition of dead algae consumes oxygen, which in turn creates hypoxic (or oxygen-depleted) “dead zones” where fish and other marine life cannot thrive. An estimated 500 dead zones now exist in the world and many more areas suffer from the adverse effects of high levels of nutrient pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 3.25 million tonnes of oil are wasted annually. • The discharge of tonnes of plastic has led to the formation of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, which is estimated to be around twice the size of Germany. • Trash and other solid materials that enter the ocean threaten wildlife and marine habitats. (Over 100,000 mammals and over 1 million sea birds die each year after becoming entangled in, or ingesting, marine debris.) • Marine pollution presents health and safety concerns for humans. Trash and debris in coastal and ocean ecosystems also pose safety hazards and impose significant direct and indirect costs on society. • Countries’ GDP decreases due to fishery resource losses. • Many potentially life-saving medicines (for treating AIDS and cancer) are lost due to marine pollution.
Albania	14-03-01-02	
BiH	14-03-01-03	
Kosovo	14-03-01-04	
Macedonia	14-03-01-05	
Montenegro	14-03-01-06	
Serbia	14-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 14-03-01

Video	14-03-01-V	
Dilemma	14-03-01-D	
Test	14-03-01-T	
Role play	14-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	14-03-01-B	
Stud. project	14-03-01-S	
Research	14-03-01-R	
Activity	14-03-01-A	
Other	14-03-01-O	

Target 02	14-03-02	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
background	14-03-02-01	<p>Protect marine and coastal ecosystems</p> <p>There are two main methods for combating marine pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the remediation of damage, which is costly and time intensive; or • prevention, which requires a change in attitude. <p>Scientists are emphasising that prevention is better than cure, since the effects of marine pollution may be irreversible and we may therefore be creating permanent damage to marine ecosystems. However, preventing trash from entering the ocean presents a huge challenge due to the many sources, including municipal storm sewers, poor trash management by industrial and waste management facilities, disposal from vessels and offshore platforms, and littering by individuals in coastal and inland areas. This challenge is made even greater by the fact that effective trash and litter prevention strategies require significant changes in the behaviour of businesses, government entities and individual citizens.</p>
Albania	14-03-02-02	
BiH	14-03-02-03	
Kosovo	14-03-02-04	
Macedonia	14-03-02-05	

Montenegro	14-03-02-06	
Serbia	14-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 14-03-02

Video	14-03-02-V	
Dilemma	14-03-02-D	
Test	14-03-02-T	
Role play	14-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	14-03-02-B	
Stud. project	14-03-02-S	
Research	14-03-02-R	
Activity	14-03-02-A	
Other	14-03-02-O	

Target 03	14-03-03	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
background	14-03-03-01	<p>Ocean acidification</p> <p>Acidification refers to a reduction in the pH of the oceans caused primarily by the uptake of CO₂ from the atmosphere, although it may be caused by other chemical additions or subtractions from the ocean.</p> <p>Ocean acidification is expected to have an impact on ocean species to varying degrees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photosynthetic algae and seagrasses may benefit from higher CO₂ levels in the ocean. Studies have shown that a more acidic environment has a dramatic effect on some calcifying species. Calcium carbonate minerals are the building blocks for the skeletons and shells of many marine organisms. The acidification of seawater leads to a reduction in the concentration of carbonate ions, which makes building and maintaining shells and other calcium carbonate structures difficult for calcifying organisms such as oysters, clams, sea urchins, shallow water corals, deep sea corals, and calcareous plankton. These changes in ocean chemistry can also affect the behaviour of non-calcifying organisms. The ability of certain fish to detect predators decreases in more acidic waters. When these organisms are at risk, the entire food web may also be at risk. Ocean acidification affects all the world's oceans, including coastal estuaries and waterways. Many economies are dependent on fish and shellfish, and people worldwide rely on food from the ocean as their primary source of protein. <p>Ocean acidification is thus an emerging global problem. Over the last decade, many studies have focused on its potential impacts. Predictions suggest that, in the future, the oceans will continue to absorb CO₂ and become even more acidic. Estimates of future CO₂ levels indicate that, by the end of this century, the surface waters of the ocean could be nearly 150 percent more acidic, resulting in a pH level that the oceans have not experienced for more than 20 million years</p> <p>With the pace of ocean acidification accelerating, scientists, resource managers and policy makers recognise the urgent need to strengthen the scientific basis of decision making and action.</p>
Albania	14-03-03-02	
BiH	14-03-03-03	
Kosovo	14-03-03-04	
Macedonia	14-03-03-05	
Montenegro	14-03-03-06	
Serbia	14-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 14-03-03

Video	14-03-03-V	
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Dilemma	14-03-03-D	
Test	14-03-03-T	
Role play	14-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	14-03-03-B	
Stud. project	14-03-03-S	
Research	14-03-03-R	
Activity	14-03-03-A	
Other	14-03-03-O	

Target 04	14-03-04	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
background	14-03-04-01	<p>Overfishing</p> <p>Billions of people rely on fish for protein, and fishing is the principal livelihood for millions of people around the world. For centuries, our seas and oceans have been considered a limitless source of food. However, increased fishing over the last 50 years, as well as unsustainable fishing practices, are pushing many fish stocks to the point of collapse.</p> <p>Overfishing occurs when more fish are caught than can be replaced through natural reproduction. Catching as many fish as possible may seem like a profitable practice, but overfishing has serious consequences. The results affect not only the balance of life in the oceans, but also the social and economic well-being of the coastal communities that depend on fish for their way of life.</p> <p>More than 85 percent of the world's fisheries have been pushed to or beyond their biological limits, and strict management plans are needed to restore them. Although many fishermen are aware of the need to safeguard fish populations and the marine environment, illegal fishing and other regulatory problems still exist.</p> <p>There is dangerous overcapacity in the European fishing fleet. Recent investigations indicate that a reduction in capacity of 40 percent is needed in order to match the available fish resources. Overfishing can have major impacts on marine ecosystems, affecting the stability and sustainability of marine life. Impacts may be direct or indirect, through damage to seafloor habitats caused by techniques such as beam trawling. There may also be indirect impacts on other species, including seabirds and marine mammals.</p> <p>Controlling the catch</p> <p>Owing to the collapse or near collapse of many fisheries around the world, governments have sought ways to ensure the sustainable exploitation of fish resources. This is particularly difficult in areas where there is no national jurisdiction — the global commons. It is also difficult where fishermen from a variety of countries are trying to exploit the same fish resources — either in the same fishing grounds or a migrating stock. If countries cannot find a way to sustainably manage fish stocks, they are liable to two types of overfishing impacts: biological overfishing or commercial overfishing. Biological overfishing is where so many fish are caught that the stocks collapse; while commercial overfishing means that the value of the catch drops to the level where it is no longer commercially viable to fish (i.e. the revenues do not cover the necessary investments in boats, nets, salaries and processing). There are a variety of ways to regulate against overfishing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quotas — controlling the number of fish it is permitted to catch; • licensing — limiting the equipment or the numbers of people allowed to fish; • gear restrictions — banning certain types of equipment or defining appropriate net mesh sizes; • closed seasons — reducing the time open for fishing and stopping fishing while the fish breed; and • closed areas — protecting sensitive areas from fishing activities. <p>However, with each of these methods there are problems related to practical implementation and enforcement. Decisions on controlling overfishing are often politically influenced (economics, employment, national pride) and biological considerations are therefore often diminished.</p>
Albania	14-03-04-02	
BiH	14-03-04-03	
Kosovo	14-03-04-04	

Macedonia	14-03-04-05	
Montenegro	14-03-04-06	
Serbia	14-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 14-03-04

Video	14-03-04-V	
Dilemma	14-03-04-D	
Test	14-03-04-T	
Role play	14-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	14-03-04-B	
Stud. project	14-03-04-S	
Research	14-03-04-R	
Activity	14-03-04-A	
Other	14-03-04-O	

Target 05	14-03-05	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
background	14-03-05-01	<p>Marine protected areas</p> <p>Natural resources in marine and coastal areas are of high economic importance for many countries and sustain the livelihoods of coastal communities. However, the need to conserve and use marine resources sustainably is not sufficiently reflected in national planning processes, due in part to a lack of information regarding their economic value. Many of the existing marine protected areas have been developed opportunistically, lack a clear design and spatial planning process, and are not managed in such a way as to secure the associated biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>Marine protected areas are areas of seas, oceans or large lakes where human activities are restricted for the purposes of conservation, typically in order to protect natural or cultural resources. The largest marine protected areas are in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans in certain exclusive economic zones of Australia and the overseas territories of France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The protection of these areas includes various limitations on development, fishing practices, fishing seasons, catch limits and moorings, and bans on the removal or disruption of marine life.</p> <p>The specific objectives of national/regional regulatory institutions are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider the economic value of marine and coastal ecosystem services in national development planning; • apply ecosystem conservation practices; and • implement the best concepts, instruments and practices for the sustainable management of marine protected areas, including payments for environmental services.
Albania	14-03-05-02	
BiH	14-03-05-03	
Kosovo	14-03-05-04	
Macedonia	14-03-05-05	
Montenegro	14-03-05-06	
Serbia	14-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 14-03-05

Video	14-03-05-V	
Dilemma	14-03-05-D	
Test	14-03-05-T	
Role play	14-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	14-03-05-B	

Stud. project	14-03-05-S	
Research	14-03-05-R	
Activity	14-03-05-A	
Other	14-03-05-O	

Target 06	14-03-06	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
background	14-03-06-01	<p>Fisheries subsidies</p> <p>A fisheries subsidy is an advantage conferred by a government on catchers of fish in order to increase their revenues and lower their costs. Fisheries subsidies include direct transfers of funds; income or price support measures; tax credits, exemptions and rebates; low-interest loans and guarantees; preferential treatment; and the use of regulatory support mechanisms. The global amount of fisheries subsidies is estimated to be around several dozen billion U.S. dollars annually.</p> <p>It has been acknowledged that some forms of fisheries subsidies can threaten the sustainability of fish resources by encouraging overcapacity and excess fishing, thus reducing the long-term viability of the fishing industry. At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Rio, states made a commitment to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, and overcapacity. Also, parties to the World Trade Organization agreed to strengthen the regulation of fisheries subsidies, including through a prohibition on certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing.</p>
Albania	14-03-06-02	
BiH	14-03-06-03	
Kosovo	14-03-06-04	
Macedonia	14-03-06-05	
Montenegro	14-03-06-06	
Serbia	14-03-06-07	

Activities related to Target 14-03-06

Video	14-03-06-V	
Dilemma	14-03-06-D	
Test	14-03-06-T	
Role play	14-03-06-P	
Brainstorming	14-03-06-B	
Stud. project	14-03-06-S	
Research	14-03-06-R	
Activity	14-03-06-A	
Other	14-03-06-O	

Target 07	14-03-07	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
background	14-03-07-01	<p>Coastal areas in risks</p> <p>Coastal areas are important for human habitation, industry and recreation, inevitably resulting in conflicts over the use of water (for bathing, surfing, scuba diving and shell fishing) and land. There are often secondary impacts on the quality of marine environments. The lack of effective coastal zone management can cause the loss of important components of ecosystems and habitats, such as dunes and wetlands. The construction of new ports and tourist facilities typically results in habitat loss.</p>

		A recent global assessment of the risks of coastal degradation from development-related activities shows that 34 percent of the world's coasts are at high risk, and another 17 percent at medium risk. The most threatened regions are Europe, where 86 percent of coastal ecosystems are at risk; and Asia, where the respective proportion is 69 percent.
Albania	14-03-07-02	
BiH	14-03-07-03	
Kosovo	14-03-07-04	
Macedonia	14-03-07-05	
Montenegro	14-03-07-06	
Serbia	14-03-07-07	

Activities related to Target 14-03-07

Video	14-03-07-V	
Dilemma	14-03-07-D	
Test	14-03-07-T	
Role play	14-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	14-03-07-B	
Stud. project	14-03-07-S	
Research	14-03-07-R	
Activity	14-03-07-A	
Other	14-03-07-O	

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

Glossary

Goal (short title)

15		LIFE on LAND
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Goal (full text)

15-01	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
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Basic information

15-02	<p>Life on land</p> <p>The existence of different types of forests, grasslands, deserts and other terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems is determined primarily by differences in average temperature and precipitation caused by global air conditions. Climate and life on land vary with both latitude (distance from the equator) and altitude (elevation above sea level).</p> <p>Preserving diverse forms of life on land requires targeted efforts to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial and other ecosystems. Goal 15 focuses specifically on managing forests sustainably; halting and reversing land and natural habitat degradation; successfully combating desertification; and stopping biodiversity loss. The following facts confirm the need for urgent and effective measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1990 and 2015, the world's forested area decreased from 31.7 percent of the world's total land mass to 30.7 percent. This loss was mainly due to the conversion of forested land to other uses, such as agriculture and infrastructure development. • In every region, the survival of species is increasingly under threat. As of 2015, over 23,000 species of plants, fungi and animals were known to face a high probability of extinction. • Illegal trade in wildlife is a global phenomenon. Since 1999, at least 7,000 species of animals and plants have been reported in illegal trade, affecting 120 countries. Trafficking in wildlife affects all regions of the world, whether as source, transit location or destination. The list of species under international protection continues to grow.
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Targets 01

Target 01	15-03-01	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
background	15-03-01-01	<p>Ecosystems</p> <p>An ecosystem can be defined as a spatially explicit unit of the Earth, including all the organisms and all the components of the abiotic environment within its boundaries.</p> <p>The following ecosystems are recognised in Europe: forests; scrub and grasslands; fresh (inland) waters such as rivers and lakes; wetlands such as bogs, fens and marshes; coastal and marine ecosystems; deserts and tundra; agricultural ecosystems; and urban ecosystems.</p>
	15-03-01-01-01	<p>Freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>Freshwater ecosystems are a subset of the Earth's aquatic ecosystems. They include lakes and ponds, rivers, streams, springs and wetlands. Freshwater habitats can be classified by different factors, including temperature, light penetration and vegetation.</p> <p>The monitoring of freshwater ecosystems was originally prompted by threats to human health (e.g. cholera outbreaks due to the contamination of water with sewage). Originally based on chemical indicators, monitoring has subsequently focused on bacteria, algae, fungi and protozoa. The latest type of monitoring</p>

		<p>involves different groups of organisms (macroinvertebrates, macrophytes and fish) and the stream conditions associated with them. Current biomonitoring techniques focus mainly on community structure or biochemical oxygen demand. Responses are measured by behavioural changes and altered rates of growth, reproduction or mortality. Macroinvertebrates are most often used in these models due to their well-known taxonomy, ease of collection, sensitivity to a range of stressors, and overall value to the ecosystem. However, most of these measurements are difficult to extrapolate on a large scale.</p> <p>Common chemical stresses on freshwater ecosystem health include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acidification – Atmospheric emissions of acidifying substances such as sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), mainly from the burning of fossil fuels and exhaust gases from vehicles, can persist in the air for up to a few days and can be transported over thousands of kilometres, during which time they undergo chemical conversion into acids (sulphuric and nitric). Once deposited, all of them lead to changes in the chemical composition of the soil and surface water, known as acidification, which interferes with ecosystems. • Eutrophication – This is the depletion of oxygen in a water body, which kills aquatic animals. It is caused by the presence of excess nutrients, mainly phosphates, which induces the explosive growth of plants and algae. When these plants and algae decay, the process consumes oxygen from the water. Eutrophication is almost always induced by the discharge of phosphate-containing detergents, fertilisers or sewage into an aquatic system. • Contamination with metals, chemicals and pesticides – Industrial discharges, urban activities, agriculture, groundwater pumping and waste disposal can all affect the quality of freshwater. These contaminants may be the result of human activities — for example leaking fuel tanks or toxic chemical spills. Pesticides and fertilisers applied to lawns and crops can accumulate and migrate to the water table. Leakages from septic tanks and/or waste-disposal sites can also introduce bacteria into the water; while pesticides and fertilisers that seep into farmed soil can eventually end up in water drawn from a well.
	15-03-01-01-02	<p>Terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p>A terrestrial ecosystem is an ecosystem found only on landforms. Six primary terrestrial ecosystems exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tundra is an ecosystem in which tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons. Tundra vegetation comprises dwarf shrubs, sedges and grasses, mosses and lichens, as well as scattered trees in some tundra regions. • Taiga (also known as boreal forest or snow forest) is characterised by coniferous forests consisting mostly of pines, spruces and larches. This is the world's largest ecosystem after oceans. In Europe, it covers most of Sweden, Finland, much of Norway, some lowland/coastal areas of Iceland, and much of the north of the European part of Russia. • Temperate deciduous forests are dominated by trees that lose their leaves each year. They are found in areas with warm, moist summers and mild winters. Europe is one of the three major areas of this forest type. The diversity of tree species is higher in regions where winters are milder, and in mountainous regions that provide an array of soil types and microclimates. • Tropical rainforests can be found in areas with a tropical climate in which there is no dry season. They rarely extend more than 10 degrees north or south of the equator and are not typical in Europe. • Grasslands are areas where the vegetation is dominated by grasses. These ecosystems are naturally present on all continents except Antarctica. • Deserts are very dry areas of land where few plants and animals can survive. They are formed by weathering processes, as large variations in temperature between day and night put a strain on the rocks, which consequently break into pieces. The process of desertification (a type of land degradation in which dry regions become increasingly arid, losing water bodies as well as plants and animals) affects 40 percent of the Earth's surface and about 1 billion people in more than 100 countries.
Albania	15-03-01-02	
BiH	15-03-01-03	
Kosovo	15-03-01-04	
Macedonia	15-03-01-05	
Montenegro	15-03-01-06	
Serbia	15-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 15-03-01

Video	15-03-01-V	
Dilemma	15-03-01-D	

Test	15-03-01-T	
Role play	15-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	15-03-01-B	
Stud. project	15-03-01-S	
Research	15-03-01-R	
Activity	15-03-01-A	
Other	15-03-01-O	

Target 02

Target 02	15-03-02	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
background	15-03-02-01	<p>Forests</p> <p>Forests serve many functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily, they protect and form natural resources. • Through the process of photosynthesis, forests renew the oxygen supply in the atmosphere by absorbing atmospheric CO₂ and moderating the greenhouse effect. • Forests provide an environment for many species of plants and animals, thus protecting and sustaining the diversity of nature. • Forests clean the environment by muffling noises, buffering strong winds and stopping dust and gases. • Forests help regulate surface water runoff, moderate high and low temperatures and prevent soil erosion. • Through the performance of the above functions, forests stabilise the climate and shape the landscape. • Forests are popular areas for relaxation and recreation. <p>In many cases, the way in which forests are managed and used by human beings results in overall benefits for the environment, helping to preserve, and sometimes even increase, biodiversity and landscape value, in addition to their role in soil quality protection and water regulation.</p> <p>Some practices, however — especially those associated with the intensive use of forests for large-scale pulp production — can have a detrimental environmental impact, as outlined below.</p> <p>Planting for wood production can have the following negative impacts on the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An acid litter layer can accumulate due to acidifying tree species, also leading to soil and groundwater acidification. • Tree farming involves weeding, cleaning and the thinning of local plant species, resulting in landscape uniformity. • Planting for wood production requires the cultivation of water-intensive tree species, which reduces overall groundwater availability. Draining for tree farming reduces water availability by lowering groundwater levels, causing changes in plant communities. • Pesticide and fertiliser application can lead to groundwater pollution through leaching, as well as greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. It also results in plant contamination that often poisons non-target species. • The bare land resulting from clear felling is subject to wind and water erosion. Uniform planting for wood production causes major changes in landscape form, colour and texture, arising from the sharp boundaries of evergreen forest stands. • Planting monoculture tree species, which are often newly introduced into the area, creates uniformity and results in a loss of biodiversity. When wood is removed through the process of clear felling, the plant and animal species that depend on dead or decaying wood are deprived of sustenance, resulting in further biodiversity loss. • The use of heavy machinery causes soil erosion, compaction and sealing, leading to increased runoff and decreased groundwater replenishment. It can also lead to oil leakages and spills that cause soil pollution. The heavy machinery and vehicles used in wood production disturb wildlife. <p>Recreation in forest areas can have the following negative impacts on the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure activities deplete water supplies, and effluent from tourist centres and campsites causes pollution. • The trampling of ground causes erosion and compaction. • Infrastructural developments (access roads, recreation centres etc.) change the landscape and increase groundwater abstraction, affecting tree growth.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitors to forests disturb wildlife. <p>Hunting in forests exacerbates existing problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil is compacted by trampling and contaminated by lead bullets. Access to forests is reduced during the hunting season. Hunting drives some animal species (e.g. the wolf, bear and lynx) from their original range, disrupting the natural balance and leading to biodiversity loss. The selection of game species is detrimental to other species and reduces biodiversity. The overstocking of game for hunting can also upset the natural balance. The excessive density of grazing animals contributes to soil erosion and compaction, and to changes in the landscape. Over-grazing (due to the overpopulation of game) damages young plants, trees and habitats.
Albania	15-03-02-02	
BiH	15-03-02-03	
Kosovo	15-03-02-04	
Macedonia	15-03-02-05	
Montenegro	15-03-02-06	
Serbia	15-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 15-03-02

Video	15-03-02-V	
Dilemma	15-03-02-D	
Test	15-03-02-T	
Role play	15-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	15-03-02-B	
Stud. project	15-03-02-S	
Research	15-03-02-R	
Activity	15-03-02-A	
Other	15-03-02-O	

Targets 03

Target 03	15-03-03	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
background	15-03-03-01	<p>Desertification</p> <p>Desertification is a type of land degradation in which dry regions become increasingly arid, losing water bodies as well as plants and animals. It is caused by human activity and by a variety of natural factors and processes.</p> <p>Desertification is a serious global ecological problem that affects 40 percent of the Earth's surface and about 1 billion people in more than 100 countries. Most deserts are in the savannahs of Africa, the Great Plains and Pampas in the Americas, the steppes of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, sparsely populated areas of Australia, and some parts of the Mediterranean. The largest deserts in the world were formed by natural processes. For a long time, these deserts expanded and shrank without human interference.</p> <p>However, for several thousands of years, human beings have exerted an influence on desertification. This influence is particularly strong in arid areas, where constant cattle grazing has killed the already sparse vegetation. Trees and shrubs have been cut down, and land has been ploughed despite not being suitable for crop farming. Activities such as these have dried out the top layers of the soil, and the desertification process has been exacerbated by wind erosion. Many wells have dried up due to falling groundwater levels. Many rivers have had their flows regulated, and the construction of dams has further disrupted the water balance. Water imbalance gradually breaks down the soil structure, as mineral salts saturate the affected areas. Once the natural balance has been completely destroyed, river basins are transformed into desert landscapes.</p>

		<p>Most of the world's grain production and cattle grazing still take place in water-deficient areas. Human activities that contribute most to accelerating desertification are over-farming on arable land, over-grazing, deforestation, and the use of outdated modes of irrigation.</p> <p>Desertification leads to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slower recovery from the impacts of climate change; • reduced soil fertility; • damage to the vegetation structure, resulting in the replacement of edible plants with inedible varieties; • the loss of protective plant cover, which can result in frequent severe flooding that fills rivers and lakes with silt and affects water quality; • dust in the air, which causes respiratory problems, eye infections, and viruses and allergies in human populations; • reduced food production; and • forced migration. <p>At least 250 million people are already affected by desertification, and 1 billion people in more than 100 countries around the world may be affected in the very near future. The vast majority of those most affected by desertification are poor.</p> <p>In an effort to address the problem collectively, on June 17, 1994, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Convention to Combat Desertification. Parties to the convention are responsible for creating an enabling environment and are required to provide "effective participation for local, national and regional non-governmental organisations and the local population". Most countries have ratified the convention.</p>
Albania	15-03-03-02	
BiH	15-03-03-03	
Kosovo	15-03-03-04	
Macedonia	15-03-03-05	
Montenegro	15-03-03-06	
Serbia	15-03-03-07	

Activities related to Target 15-03-03

Video	15-03-03-V	
Dilemma	15-03-03-D	
Test	15-03-03-T	
Role play	15-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	15-03-03-B	
Stud. project	15-03-03-S	
Research	15-03-03-R	
Activity	15-03-03-A	
Other	15-03-03-O	

Targets 04

Target 04	15-03-04	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
background	15-03-04-01	<p>Mountains</p> <p>Mountains are landforms made from rock and earth that rise high above the surrounding terrain. A mountain range is a series or chain of mountains that are close together. Generally, mountains are higher than 600 metres. A landform less than 600 metres high is called a hill.</p> <p>Mountains exist all over the world, including the oceans. They cover one-fifth of the Earth's land surface and occur in 75 percent of the world's countries. Mountains are home to approximately one-tenth of the</p>

		<p>world's people. More than half of the world's freshwater originates in mountains, and all the world's major rivers are fed from mountain sources.</p> <p>Mountains are formed through tectonic forces or volcanic activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volcanic mountains form when molten rock from deep inside the Earth erupts through the crust and piles up on itself. When magma pushes the crust up but hardens before erupting onto the surface, it forms so-called dome mountains. Wind and rain pummel the domes, sculpting peaks and valleys. The domes are then shaped by weathering and erosion. Sometimes volcanic eruptions break down mountains rather than building them up. • Other types of mountains form when stresses within and between tectonic plates lead to the cracking and faulting of the Earth's surface, which forces blocks of rock up or down. <p>Mountains erode slowly through the action of rivers, weather conditions and glaciers.</p> <p>Mountains often serve to define the borders of countries. Their height can influence weather patterns, stalling storms that roll off the oceans and squeezing water from the clouds. Rugged landscapes can provide refuge and protection for fleeing or invading armies. High elevations have colder climates than at sea level. These colder climates strongly affect mountain ecosystems, meaning that different elevations have different plants and animals. Because of their less hospitable terrain and climate, mountains tend to be used less for agriculture and more for resource extraction and recreation.</p> <p>The main causes of environmental damage in mountain areas are large numbers of tourists, deforestation and excessive road vehicle use.</p> <p>Skiing activities threaten the balance of delicate ecosystems, and the cumulative environmental impacts of skiing are considerable. The development of ski infrastructure poses particular problems. Attempts to reduce environmental impacts in popular areas (such as restrictions on parking) may succeed, but only at the cost of shifting the problem elsewhere.</p> <p>The impacts of skiing and the development of skiing infrastructure include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forest clearance and the increased incidence of avalanches; • the visual degradation of landscapes (especially when concrete and plastic replace natural wooden barriers); • loss of habitats and the disturbance of endangered species (lifts, off-piste skiing, the use of all-terrain vehicles and the compaction of snow on the slopes disturb many rare animals); • sewage disposal and water pollution (the chemicals used in preparing ski slopes lead to higher nitrogen and phosphorous levels, and therefore to water pollution); • exhaust fumes from cars and buses, which kill trees and wildlife; • the production of artificial snow, which involves the unsustainable use of water; and • erosion and damage to sensitive vegetation due to skiing in sparse snow conditions. <p>Another significant impact of tourism in mountainous regions is erosion caused by trampling, off-road driving and mountain biking. These activities need to be managed by zoning and other land-use planning measures.</p> <p>Mountains are the last remaining areas in Central and Eastern Europe that are relatively untouched by human activity. They support a wealth of biodiversity.</p>
Albania	15-03-04-02	
BiH	15-03-04-03	
Kosovo	15-03-04-04	
Macedonia	15-03-04-05	
Montenegro	15-03-04-06	
Serbia	15-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 15-03-04

Video	15-03-04-V	
Dilemma	15-03-04-D	
Test	15-03-04-T	
Role play	15-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	15-03-04-B	

Stud. project	15-03-04-S	
Research	15-03-04-R	
Activity	15-03-04-A	
Other	15-03-04-O	

Targets 05

Target 05	15-03-05	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
background	15-03-05-01	<p>European biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>(The information below is based entirely on data from the “Global Environmental Outlook GEO-6 Assessment for the Pan-European Region”, presented by UNEP and UNECE at the Eighth Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe”, held in Batumi in 2016.)</p> <p>Europe contains some of the most human-dominated environments in the world, and includes many ecosystems and habitats that have been shaped by human activities for centuries. The transformation of landscapes, in the past mostly by agriculture and forest use and in more recent times by urbanisation and industrialisation, has dramatically altered the natural environment and reduced the size of natural and semi-natural habitats in the region. The connections between humans and the natural world have resulted in strongly developed, highly complex interactions between the cultural and natural diversity of the region.</p> <p>Although Europe is not known for high overall species richness, three globally recognised biodiversity hotspots are nevertheless found there: the Mediterranean Basin, the Caucasian Mountains, and the Carpathians. These hotspots have a high species richness and are home to many endemic species. However, the extent of the remaining primary habitat has decreased significantly. In the Mediterranean Basin, for example, only 5 percent of the natural habitat remains, with many of its endemic species threatened with extinction.</p> <p>With a longstanding tradition of biodiversity inventories, surveys and monitoring, as well as nature conservation, the challenge remains for Europe to continue to lead the way in preserving its unique biota, as well as in providing new and more sustainable solutions to the use and management of biological resources and ecosystem services, both within the region and beyond.</p>
	15-03-05-01-01	<p>Biodiversity loss and ecosystem decline</p> <p>Biodiversity in Europe continues to decline, which directly affects the efficiency, productivity and stability of ecosystems. A considerable share of biodiversity has already been lost, and mean species abundance has decreased significantly. In Western and Central Europe, for example, only 38.4 percent of the original species abundance remains. Ongoing biodiversity decline and loss is particularly high in Eastern and Western Europe. There is a relatively low ongoing loss in Central Europe, with less than half the weighted (negative) annual change compared to other European sub-regions (for mammals, amphibians and birds). In Western Europe, loss rates are highest for amphibians and lowest for mammals, whereas in Eastern Europe birds show the highest annual loss.</p> <p>There are quite significant differences in the percentages of threatened species within groups, and also between different European sub-regions. An overview of IUCN data for the region shows that around 13 percent of species are threatened, with the highest proportion in Central and Western Europe. Freshwater fish are among the vertebrate groups with the highest percentage under threat (40 percent). Around 23 percent of amphibian species face the threat of extinction. Some groups are generally more stable: only 2 percent of medicinal plant species are considered threatened, for example.</p> <p>According to a recent EEA assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 percent of vertebrates, invertebrates and plant species were in a favourable condition during the 2007–2012 period, whereas one-fifth are in an unfavourable/declining condition, particularly many marine and grasslands species; and • an almost 50 percent decline among European grassland butterfly populations has been observed between 1990 and 2011.

		<p>The main pressures and drivers of biodiversity loss identified at the global level, which are also highly relevant in Europe, are the direct and/or indirect consequences of lifestyles, consumption and production patterns, and economic development, leading to increased land use and land-use change, all of which are constantly reducing natural and semi-natural habitats. The non-sustainable use of natural resources due to agriculture, forestry or fisheries, and the reduction of natural habitats by conversion into agricultural areas, are among the main causes of biodiversity loss. Anthropogenic pressures on biodiversity and natural ecosystems are exacerbated by the effects of climate and environmental changes.</p> <p>The greatest pressures on European biodiversity are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degradation and loss of natural habitats are driven primarily by agricultural intensification and urbanisation, including land conversion and land-use change due to industrial, infrastructural and other forms of economic development. Transforming agricultural or forested lands into highly intensified croplands or plantations poses a particular threat to fauna and flora, since a large number of highly valuable wildlife species and semi-natural habitat types in Europe are dependent on extensively managed agricultural land, of which considerable losses have been documented. Besides agricultural intensification, land abandonment in the context of agricultural land-use change can constitute a threat to local biodiversity, as has been shown in the case of butterflies and bees. Natural habitat conversion is increasingly driven by urbanisation. Despite the absence of mega-cities, Western and Central Europe are among the most urbanised regions on Earth, resulting in big demands on land, even without further human population growth in the region. • Overharvesting and the overexploitation of biological resources have traditionally been among the main drivers of biodiversity loss in Europe. • Overfishing continues to threaten stocks and habitats, in the case of both freshwater and marine biota. In the EU, 58 percent of assessed commercial fish stocks do not have a good environmental status, although 40 percent of catches remain unassessed. • Emissions of chemicals into the air and water, and contamination by pollutants, present a constant threat to many species and most ecosystems in the region. Although some improvement in air and water quality in the EU has recently been achieved, emissions remain a problem for biodiversity. • Invasive alien species are considered the second greatest threat to biodiversity globally, causing the extinction of many native species. The most profound effects are felt on islands. Invasive species also severely affect critical ecosystem services. In EU member states alone, overall losses have been estimated at more than EUR 12 billion per year. • Climate change is also one of the key pressures on biodiversity. Research suggests that it will be increasingly relevant by the end of the 21st century and will have an impact on species behaviour and ecology. <p>Significant negative trends in the coverage and quality of habitats and ecosystem types have been observed in recent years, with the largest losses in wetlands, heathland and natural grasslands. Wetland areas decreased considerably during the 20th century, and the further loss of wetlands is expected. In recent years, marshes and bogs in the EU accounted for 4.8 percent of territory loss. In addition, wetlands are under threat from eutrophication, contamination with heavy metals and other pollutants, and climate change.</p> <p>Around 32 percent of wetland bird populations show a decreasing trend.</p> <p>On a positive note, according the UNECE and FAO, in the last two decades the growing stock in all European forest regions increased by 0.39 percent per year on average.</p>
	15-03-05-01-02	<p>Policy responses</p> <p>Biodiversity affects many aspects of society and many different sectors, and is highly relevant in spiritual, religious and cultural contexts. In response to the complex challenges, a huge number of biodiversity-related international and regional conventions and policy instruments exist, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on Biological Diversity https://www.cbd.int/

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) <https://www.cites.org/>
- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) <https://www.ippc.int/en/>
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) <http://www.cms.int/>
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands <http://www.ramsar.org/>

However, many of these conventions struggle for sufficient support and effective implementation in certain countries in the region.

A biodiversity strategy for 2020

(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/strategy/index_en.htm) has been developed in the EU, adding to the large number of environmental and conservation policies that have long been in place for the protection of biodiversity, including:

- Habitats Directive (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm)
- Birds Directive (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm)
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (<http://www.msfd.eu/>)
- Directive on Genetically Modified Organisms (https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/gmo/legislation_en)
- Regulation on Invasive Alien Species (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm)

The following regional conventions have also had a significant positive impact:

- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (<http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/104>)
- European Landscape Convention (<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape>)
- Alpine Convention (<http://www.alpconv.org/pages/default.aspx>)
- Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (<http://www.carpathianconvention.org/>)
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) (<http://www.ospar.org/convention>)

The Natura 2000 network (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm) can be seen as an overall success in improving the European approach towards protected areas. The network now comprises over 27,000 sites and covers 18 percent of the terrestrial area of EU member states and 4 percent of EU marine waters. Besides biodiversity conservation, the benefits of Natura 2000 include a wide range of ecosystem services, such as water quality, flood control, cultural services and increased values for tourism and recreation.

Across the pan-European region there has been a relatively steep increase in the area protected by international and national agreements and legislation.

At pan-European level, there is a high percentage of Important Bird Areas (with a high proportion of sites in protected areas in Western and Central Europe and a relatively low number in Eastern Europe), and a high percentage of sites protected by the Alliance for Zero Extinction (with a high percentage of protected sites in Eastern Europe, a medium number in Western Europe, and none in Central Europe).

The Bern Convention initiated the establishment of the Emerald Network, which was launched by the Council of Europe in 1999 and is made up of areas of special conservation interest.

The Pan-European Ecological Network was launched in the framework of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy with the aim of conserving ecosystems, habitats, species and landscapes of pan-European importance.

Other achievements include the implementation of national ecological network programmes in more than 20 countries, as well as regional transboundary initiatives such as the European Green

		Belt http://www.europeangreenbelt.org and the Ecoregion Conservation Plan for the Caucasus http://wwf.panda.org/?205437/ecoregion-conservation-plan-for-the-caucasus-revised . In 2016, the Eighth Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe” stressed the need to strengthen synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at the global and regional level.
Albania	15-03-05-02	
BiH	15-03-05-03	
Kosovo	15-03-05-04	
Macedonia	15-03-05-05	
Montenegro	15-03-05-06	
Serbia	15-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 15-03-05

Video	15-03-05-V	
Dilemma	15-03-05-D	
Test	15-03-05-T	
Role play	15-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	15-03-05-B	
Stud. project	15-03-05-S	
Research	15-03-05-R	
Activity	15-03-05-A	
Other	15-03-05-O	

Targets 06

Target 06	15-03-06	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
background	15-03-06-01	<p>Genetic resources</p> <p>Animals, plants, micro-organisms and invertebrates, which are used for food, agriculture and forestry, are called genetic resources. These include both wild species and domesticated forms. Reflecting the main areas of use (crop production, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries), they can be grouped as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant genetic resources – Around 10,000 plant species have been used for human food since the beginnings of agriculture. Today, only about 150 plant species make up the diets of most of the world's population. Of these, just 12 species provide over 70 percent of food, while four — rice, maize, wheat and potatoes — make up over 50 percent of the food supply and only 30 crops provide 90 percent of the world's calorie intake. • Animal genetic resources – The diversity of animal genetic resources includes diversity of species and breed. Some 8,800 different breeds within 38 species of birds and mammals are currently known to be used for food and agriculture. The main animal species used in food and agricultural production are cattle, sheep, goats, chickens and pigs, which are often referred to as "the big five". Some less-utilised species include the dromedary, donkey, Bactrian camel, buffalo, guinea pig, horse, rabbit, yak, goose, duck, ostrich, partridge, pheasant, pigeon and turkey. • Forest genetic resources – These are the heritable materials maintained within and among tree and other woody plant species that are of actual or potential economic, environmental, scientific or societal value. They are crucial to the adaptation and protection of our ecosystems, landscapes and production systems. Genetic diversity is needed in order to ensure that forest trees can survive, adapt and evolve under changing environmental conditions. • Aquatic genetic resources – These include all genetic resources living in water: fish, cyclostomes, mussels, decapods, marine mammals, aquatic plants and all other water-dwelling organisms that populate marine, coastal or inland waters, or that are kept in aquaculture. The conservation and sustainable use of aquatic genetic resources have a crucial role in allowing aquaculture to meet the world's increased food demands. • Genetic resources of micro-organisms and invertebrates – The micro-organisms and invertebrates in the value chain of agricultural production (crops, livestock production, processing, trade) can have benefits and cause serious damage.

		<p>The European Strategy for the Conservation of Genetic Resources includes both on-farm measures and ex situ methods to preserve the diversity of genetic resources for food and agriculture. Since the 1970s, efforts have been made in Europe to mitigate the loss of variability of plant genetic resources by establishing ex situ collections (so-called gene banks) that currently contain approximately one-third of the world's ex situ collections of crop genetic resources (germplasm).</p> <p>The European Cooperative Programme for Plant Genetic Resources http://www.ecpgr.cgiar.org/ is a collaborative programme among most European countries aimed at ensuring the long-term conservation, and facilitating the increased utilisation, of plant genetic resources in Europe.</p> <p>Country data from the First Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, prepared for the International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources held in Leipzig, Germany, on June 17–23, 1996, can be found on the FAO website. http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/seeds-pgr/sow/sow2/reports_sow1/en/</p> <p>Country reports on the state of animal genetic resources (2007) can also be found on the FAO website. ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/a1250e/annexes/CountryReports/CountryReports.pdf</p>
Albania	15-03-06-02	
BiH	15-03-06-03	
Kosovo	15-03-06-04	
Macedonia	15-03-06-05	
Montenegro	15-03-06-06	
Serbia	15-03-06-07	

Activities related to Target 15-03-06

Video	15-03-06-V	
Dilemma	15-03-06-D	
Test	15-03-06-T	
Role play	15-03-06-P	
Brainstorming	15-03-06-B	
Stud. project	15-03-06-S	
Research	15-03-06-R	
Activity	15-03-06-A	
Other	15-03-06-O	

Targets 07

Target 07	15-03-07	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
background	15-03-07-01	<p>Poaching</p> <p>Poaching has traditionally been defined as the illegal capturing of wild animals. Since the 1980s, the term has also referred to the illegal harvesting of wild plant species.</p> <p>People's motives for poaching include commercial gain, home consumption, the collection of trophies, the pleasure or thrill of killing wildlife, or disagreement with certain hunting regulations (in the form of claiming a traditional right to hunt, or expressing a negative attitude to the legal authority). In rural areas in many countries, the key motive for poaching is poverty. In rural areas in Africa, for example, the key motives for poaching are lack of employment opportunities and limited potential for agricultural and livestock production. Poor people rely on natural resources for their survival and generate cash income through the sale of bushmeat, which attracts high prices in urban centres. Body parts of wild animals are also in demand for traditional medicine and ceremonies. Another major motive for poaching is the high cultural demand for products such as ivory, which are regarded as symbols of status and wealth in China, for example.</p> <p>The detrimental effects of poaching include:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reduction of animal populations in the wild, and possible extinction. • The defaunation of forests – As predators, herbivores and fruit-eating vertebrates are not replaced as quickly as they are removed from the forest, their populations decline and the pattern of seed dispersal is altered. Tree species with large seeds progressively dominate a forest, while small-seeded plant species become locally extinct; • Negative publicity for wildlife tourism destinations – Destinations with a permit for wildlife-based land uses, and tour and lodging operators lose income, and employment opportunities are reduced. • A reduction in the effective size of protected areas, since poachers use the edges of these areas as open-access resources. • The emergence of zoonotic diseases, caused by the transmission of highly variable retrovirus chains (e.g. Ebola, SARS, HIV-1 and T-lymphotropic virus). <p>Illegal products</p> <p>The body parts of many animals are believed to have positive effects on human beings, such as increasing virility and curing cancer. Such body parts are sold on the black market:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In traditional Chinese medicine, minerals are used along with plant parts (leaves, stem, flowers, roots) and ingredients derived from animals, many of them endangered species. Popular "medicinal" parts of poached tigers include genitals, which are believed to improve virility, and eyes. • Rhino populations face extinction because of demand in Asia (for traditional medicine and as a luxury item) and in the Middle East (where horns are used for decoration). Recent prices for a kilo of crushed rhino horn are as high as USD 60,000, which is more expensive than a kilo of gold. • Ivory from several animals forms a significant proportion of trade in illegal animal products and poaching. It is used to create decorative objects and jewellery. China accounts for a significant proportion of ivory sales. • Fur is another natural material sought by poachers. A tuft of hair from the chamois beard was traditionally used to decorate hats in the Alpine regions of Austria and Bavaria, and was once regarded as a hunting (and poaching) trophy.
	15-03-07-01-01	<p>Trafficking of protected species</p> <p>Each year, hundreds of millions of plants and animals are caught or harvested in the wild and then sold as food, pets, ornaments, leather, tourist curios and medicine. While much of this trade is legal and does not harm wild populations, a worryingly large proportion is illegal and threatens the survival of many endangered species. As overexploitation is the second biggest direct threat to many species after habitat loss, Goal 15 addresses illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade as a priority issue.</p> <p>Illegal trade in wildlife is usually driven by a demand for rare, protected species that need to be smuggled, and/or by the desire to avoid paying duties. Some illegally traded species are highly endangered; transportation conditions for illegally traded live animals are likely to be worse; and the animals or plants are more likely to have been obtained in an environmentally damaging way. The existence of illegal trade also undermines countries' efforts to protect their natural resources.</p> <p>Wildlife trade can also cause indirect harm by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introducing invasive species that subsequently prey on, or compete with, native species; and • causing the incidental killing of non-target species, such as dolphins and seabirds that are caught in fishing gear, for example. It is estimated that over a quarter of the catch of global marine fisheries is incidental, unwanted and discarded. Animals may also be killed incidentally on land when the setting of crude traps causes damage and death to a variety of animals besides those targeted. <p>Today, trafficking in endangered species is big business. It is estimated to generate over EUR 4.4 billion in profits globally per year (Europol, 2011). Wildlife and animal parts are trafficked by organised international networks in much the same way as illegal drugs and arms.</p> <p>Some examples of illegal wildlife trade are well known, such as the poaching of elephants for ivory and tigers for their skins and bones. However, countless other species are similarly overexploited, from marine turtles to timber trees.</p>
Albania	15-03-07-02	
BiH	15-03-07-03	
Kosovo	15-03-07-04	
Macedonia	15-03-07-05	

Montenegro	15-03-07-06	
Serbia	15-03-07-07	

Activities related to Target 15-03-07

Video	15-03-07-V	
Dilemma	15-03-07-D	
Test	15-03-07-T	
Role play	15-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	15-03-07-B	
Stud. project	15-03-07-S	
Research	15-03-07-R	
Activity	15-03-07-A	
Other	15-03-07-O	

Targets 08

Target 08	15-03-08	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
background	15-03-08-01	<p>Invasive alien species</p> <p>Invasive alien species are plants, animals, pathogens and other organisms that are not native to an ecosystem, and which may cause economic or environmental harm or adversely affect human health. They have an adverse impact on biodiversity, including the decline or elimination of native species through competition, predation or the transmission of pathogens, and the disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions.</p> <p>Common characteristics of invasive alien species include rapid reproduction and growth, high dispersal ability, and ability to survive on various food types and in a wide range of environmental conditions.</p> <p>Ecosystems that have been invaded by alien species may not have the natural predators and competitors present in the alien species' native environment that would normally control their populations. Native ecosystems that have undergone human-induced disturbance are often more prone to alien invasions because there is less competition from native species.</p> <p>Invasive alien species, introduced and/or spread outside their natural habitats, have affected native biodiversity in almost every ecosystem type on Earth and are one of the greatest threats to biodiversity. Since the 17th century, invasive alien species have contributed to nearly 40 percent of all animal extinctions for which the cause is known.</p> <p>The problem continues to grow, with great socioeconomic, health and ecological costs around the world. Invasive alien species exacerbate poverty and threaten development through their impact on agriculture, forestry, fisheries and natural systems, which are an important basis of peoples' livelihoods in developing countries. This damage is aggravated by climate change, pollution, habitat loss and human-induced disturbance.</p> <p>A list of invasive alien species of EU concern can be found here: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1468477158043&uri=CELEX:32016R1141</p>
Albania	15-03-08-02	
BiH	15-03-08-03	
Kosovo	15-03-08-04	
Macedonia	15-03-08-05	
Montenegro	15-03-08-06	
Serbia	15-03-08-07	

Activities related to Target 15-03-08

Video	15-03-08-V	
Dilemma	15-03-08-D	
Test	15-03-08-T	
Role play	15-03-08-P	
Brainstorming	15-03-08-B	
Stud. project	15-03-08-S	
Research	15-03-08-R	
Activity	15-03-08-A	
Other	15-03-08-O	

Targets 09

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15a/ Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15b/ Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15c/ Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Glossary

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

EEA: European Environment Agency

UNECE: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Europol: The European Union law enforcement agency

Goal (short title)

16		Inclusive societies
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Goal (full text)

16-01	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
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Basic information

16-02-01	The essence of SDG 16 Goal 16 involves restructuring the social order at all levels — from local communities to the emerging global society. Its targets are related to a wide spectrum of challenges, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reducing all forms of violence;• ending abuse, exploitation and violence against children;• promoting the rule of law at all levels and equal access to justice for all;• reducing illicit financial and arms flows;• substantially reducing corruption and bribery;• developing effective institutions;• ensuring responsive, participative and representative decision making;• providing legal identity for all;• building capacity for preventing terrorism and crime; and• ensuring the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
16-02-02	Living in the world today Sustainable development cannot be achieved without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. Agenda 2030 recognises the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development); on the effective rule of law and good governance at all levels; and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors that give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed. It is essential to redouble efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including through ensuring that women have a role in peace building and state building. Agenda 2030 was adopted in a complex and challenging global development context: new and protracted violent conflicts have remained a major development challenge, leading to over 60 million people being forcibly displaced worldwide at the end of 2014, the highest number since 1945. The displacement of refugees and migrants poses particular challenges for institutions in delivering essential services. Violence and violent deaths are not limited to conflict-affected regions: in fact, about 90 percent of violent deaths in the world occur in non-conflict situations. Violent extremism is increasingly an issue of global, regional and national concern. Varied forms of violence, a complex multi-dimensional set of drivers and an increasing number of non-state actors using new technologies and social media and with transnational connections, are changing the nature of violent conflicts. In many countries, whether autocracies, countries in transition or democracies, civic space is being constrained, and defenders of human rights and advocates for women's rights are being targeted both by state and non-state actors. In many countries, rule of law institutions appear too weak to fully ensure justice and public security, and there is growing disillusionment with the functioning of institutions. The largest generation of young people in history, totaling 1.8 billion people worldwide, is at risk of being marginalised and alienated if they are not given greater opportunities to participate meaningfully in social, political and economic activities and decision making. Inequality between women and men remains highly visible in positions of power and decision making. In most societies around the world, women hold only a minority of decision-making positions in public and private institutions.

	<p>Institutions have become more accessible through devolution to local governments, although higher expectations have been placed on them, including for service delivery and for defusing community tensions before they escalate into violence.</p> <p>As recent events have shown, fragility can affect any country or city, not just those traditionally considered fragile or conflict affected. Locally confined tensions can easily become regionalised, complex and costly. On the one hand, there are many more democratic countries in the world today — 123 out of 193 — compared to just 49 of the 158 states that existed in 1978. On the other hand, national governments, even in functional democracies, are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the expectations of their societies. Governments are also finding it difficult to deliver on their often unrealistic and politically opportunistic promises and to maintain people's trust in state institutions.</p> <p>Where social contracts are weak and exclusive, prolonged tensions may therefore arise, resulting in further polarisation and potential radicalisation that can lead to violent conflict. Resilient states and societies, on the other hand, are capable of respecting and promoting the rights of minorities, marginalised and under-represented groups, especially women and young people, indigenous peoples and ethnic groups.</p>
16-02-03	<p>What is an effective society?</p> <p>Democratic governance — as a set of values and principles that prioritise respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and promote the rule of law, accountability and transparency — is a critical instrument for promoting social cohesion, preventing conflict and ensuring inclusive, safe and peaceful societies.</p> <p>Institutions — both formal and informal — determine how decisions are made, how resources are allocated, how well markets function, how natural resources are governed, how conflicts are managed and how violence and crime are prevented and addressed. Effective, accountable and inclusive institutions that provide access to justice are based on the effective rule of law, respond to the needs of people, and provide timely, appropriate and equitable access to services. They foster equality and trust among communities, businesses and people by securing their participation and engagement and tackling corruption. The legitimacy of institutions, systems and processes is determined by a range of factors, including respect for human rights and fair and non-discriminatory processes and equal opportunities, where no one is excluded or discriminated against on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.</p> <p>Honest and responsive governments, and protection against crime and violence, rank consistently among the top priorities across all groups in all regions of the world. For children everywhere, whether or not they live in countries affected by conflict, protection from violence was ranked as the second highest development priority, immediately after education.</p> <p>Inclusive political processes that actively engage citizens and other stakeholders build trust in government and help create more responsive and equitable policies and public services that are better suited to diverse needs.</p> <p>Government organisations that uphold the principles of integrity and transparency, and that are subject to thorough oversight, are more accountable to the public and less susceptible to corruption and the mismanagement of funds. Worldwide, the cost of corruption is estimated at up to 5 percent of global GDP, or USD 2.6 trillion every year.</p> <p>Capable and adequately resourced public organisations are key to the delivery of public services and form an essential part of the enabling environment for attracting investments and supporting private sector development. Strong tax administrations and sound public financial management help to maximise the domestic resources that are necessary for governments to function, to sustain social safety nets, to maintain long-term fiscal sustainability, and to pursue socioeconomic objectives. The United Nations considers that 20 percent of GDP mobilised as tax was the minimum level necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. However, in 2012, low-income African countries mobilised only around 16.8 percent of their GDP in tax revenues on average.</p> <p>A dynamic, pluralistic and free media helps keep citizens informed and empowers them to scrutinise and hold governments to account for decisions and results.</p> <p>Effective institutions are inclusive, representative and responsive. Inclusive institutions provide all citizens with opportunities to participate in and shape public policy. However, in practice politics and policy making can empower some while marginalising others. For example, lobbying allows privileged access to decision-making processes for those with greater organisational and financial resources. When state institutions are unduly influenced by private interests using non-transparent means, the result is known as "state capture" — a form of political corruption. The inequitable distribution of resources and property is more likely to occur when state capture is allowed, political power is allocated disproportionately, and accountability and transparency are limited.</p> <p>One of the most effective means of supporting citizen engagement is to provide formal channels for people to express their views on draft laws and policies. Government institutions should actively consult non-governmental stakeholders (the private sector, civil society and citizens) in the formulation of laws and policies in order to ensure that they best serve the public interest and are tailored to the needs of those affected by them.</p>

	<p>Integrity is a key attribute of well-functioning public institutions. There is a strong correlation between people's perception of government corruption and their trust in political institutions. Strengthening the integrity, openness and credibility of both government institutions and the policy-making process should therefore be a priority for governments around the world. This requires institutionalised mechanisms for disclosure, monitoring and enforcement, as well as for resolving complaints.</p> <p>Ensuring that the integrity of government decisions is not compromised by conflicts of interest is critical to maintaining public trust in government. Measures such as the disclosure of private interests — along with ensuring transparency over party financing and lobbying — reduce influence over nominations of public officials, prevent conflicts of interest and enable a more equal distribution of political power across society. When countries allow freedom of speech and a free and independent media, governments perform better and waste and corruption can be reduced. The media can draw attention to and scrutinise activities and may act as "whistle blowers" when corruption occurs. This watchdog role can also be played by civil society organisations, although the media is especially powerful as political leaders interested in re-election cannot afford to be portrayed by the media as ineffective or corrupt.</p>
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Targets 01

Target 01	16-03-01	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
background	16-03-01-01	<p>Reduce violence</p> <p>The number of victims of intentional homicide worldwide remained relatively stable between 2008 and 2014 (an estimated 4.6 to 6.8 per 100,000 people in 2014). However, during the same period, the homicide rate in developing countries was twice that in developed countries, and increased in the least developed countries. Despite a lack of harmonised data, fatalities and injuries related to armed conflict appear to be increasing in some countries, causing unprecedented population displacements and enormous humanitarian needs.</p>
Albania	16-03-01-02	
BiH	16-03-01-03	
Kosovo	16-03-01-04	
Macedonia	16-03-01-05	
Montenegro	16-03-01-06	
Serbia	16-03-01-07	

Activities related to Target 16-03-01

Video	16-03-01-V	
Dilemma	16-03-01-D	
Test	16-03-01-T	
Role play	16-03-01-P	
Brainstorming	16-03-01-B	
Stud. project	16-03-01-S	
Research	16-03-01-R	
Activity	16-03-01-A	
Other	16-03-01-O	

Targets 02

Target 02	16-03-02	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
background	16-03-02-01	<p>End violence against children</p> <p>Violence, in all its forms, affects children's health, development and well-being, and their ability to thrive. It weakens social cohesion and goes hand in hand with deprivation, poor school performance and risk-taking behaviour. The vision and goals of Agenda 2030 cannot be achieved unless children are protected and live free from want and fear, with institutions in place to prevent and respond to all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, trafficking and torture.</p> <p>In all but seven of 73 countries and areas for which survey data are available from 2005 to 2015, more than half of children between the ages of one and 14 were subjected to some form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment at home. In Northern Africa, the proportion was more than 90 percent. Globally, the share of girls and boys among victims of human trafficking</p>

		<p>was 21 percent and 13 percent respectively in 2011. By 2014, the figures had dropped to 18 percent and 7 percent, but were still almost twice the levels recorded for 2004.</p> <p>Sexual violence is one of the most unsettling of children's rights violations. However, underreporting and a lack of comparable data make it hard to understand the full extent of the problem. Survey data from 31 low- and middle-income countries suggest that the proportion of women aged between 18 and 29 who experienced sexual violence for the first time before the age of 18 varies widely, ranging from zero to 16 percent. Comparable data on the experiences of men are only available for five countries, but values are lower than those reported among women in the same countries.</p>
Albania	16-03-02-02	
BiH	16-03-02-03	
Kosovo	16-03-02-04	
Macedonia	16-03-02-05	
Montenegro	16-03-02-06	
Serbia	16-03-02-07	

Activities related to Target 16-03-02

Video	16-03-02-V	
Dilemma	16-03-02-D	
Test	16-03-02-T	
Role play	16-03-02-P	
Brainstorming	16-03-02-B	
Stud. project	16-03-02-S	
Research	16-03-02-R	
Activity	16-03-02-A	
Other	16-03-02-O	

Targets 03

Target 03	16-03-03	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
background	16-03-03-01	<p>Access to justice</p> <p>Governments have to develop the capacities of institutions concerned with justice, security and human rights, and enhance protection, especially of vulnerable groups, in order to nurture public trust and confidence. Rule of law work includes assisting with security sector reform, policing, reducing armed violence and providing security for citizens. It also involves strengthening the justice chain, including legal reform, planning and oversight, legal aid systems, and women's access to justice; addressing the legacy of mass human rights abuses; and strengthening human rights protection systems.</p> <p>Developing a culture of respect for the rule of law means, for example, creating civilian oversight mechanisms, improving the quality of police services and community outreach, curbing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and working with communities to develop their own measures to make their members feel safer.</p> <p>Progress in terms of respect for the rule of law and access to justice is mixed. Globally, the proportion of people held in detention without sentencing has decreased slightly, from 32 percent of total detainees in 2003–2005 to 30 percent in 2012–2014. However, the percentage in developing regions has consistently been more than twice that in developed regions. In Southern Asia, for instance, more than two out of three prisoners had not been sentenced in 2012–2014, despite some improvement compared to the data available for the period 2003–2005. Among victims of robbery, between a quarter and a half reported the crime to the police in 27 countries with available data. These data suggest a significant gap in citizens' access to and trust in authorities. Although official data on the prevalence of bribery are limited, figures from 19 countries indicate that the rate of prevalence of bribery may reach as high as 50 percent among citizens who had contact with public officials, undermining trust in state institutions.</p>
Albania	16-03-03-02	
BiH	16-03-03-03	
Kosovo	16-03-03-04	
Macedonia	16-03-03-05	
Montenegro	16-03-03-06	

Serbia	16-03-03-07	
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Activities related to Target 16-03-03

Video	16-03-03-V	
Dilemma	16-03-03-D	
Test	16-03-03-T	
Role play	16-03-03-P	
Brainstorming	16-03-03-B	
Stud. project	16-03-03-S	
Research	16-03-03-R	
Activity	16-03-03-A	
Other	16-03-03-O	

Target 04

Target 04	16-03-04	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
background	16-03-04-01	<p>Combat different forms of crime</p> <p>Illicit financial flows generated from crime, corruption, embezzlement and tax evasion represent a major drain on the resources of developing countries, reducing tax revenues and the scope for progressive taxation, hindering development and the rule of law, exacerbating poverty and inequality, and undermining the enjoyment of human rights. Tax evasion and abuse are considered to be responsible for the majority of all illicit financial outflows, followed by illicit financial flows related to criminal activities, such as drug and human trafficking, the illicit arms trade, terrorism and corruption-based illicit financial flows.</p> <p>Stolen assets are the proceeds of corruption and may be money, property or other assets amassed through corrupt acts. These include bribery, embezzlement, the misappropriation of property or funds, trading in influence, and the abuse of functions in the public sector.</p> <p>Asset recovery is the process by which the proceeds of corruption are recovered and returned to the country of origin.</p> <p>Organised crime is a category of transnational, national or local groupings of highly centralised enterprises run by criminals who intend to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for money and profit.</p> <p>Some criminal organisations, such as terrorist groups, are politically motivated. Sometimes criminal organisations force people to do business with them — for example when a gang extorts money from shopkeepers for so-called protection. Gangs may become sufficiently disciplined to be considered organised. A criminal organisation or gang may also be referred to as a mafia, mob or crime syndicate; while the network, subculture and community of criminals may be referred to as the underworld.</p> <p>Other organisations — including states, militaries, police forces and corporations — may sometimes use the methods of organised crime to conduct their activities, although their powers derive from their status as formal social institutions. A distinction is typically made between organised crime and other forms of crime, such as white-collar crime, financial crime, political crime, war crime, state crime and treason.</p>
Albania	16-03-04-02	
BiH	16-03-04-03	
Kosovo	16-03-04-04	
Macedonia	16-03-04-05	
Montenegro	16-03-04-06	
Serbia	16-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 16-03-03

Video	16-03-04-V	
Dilemma	16-03-04-D	
Test	16-03-04-T	
Role play	16-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	16-03-04-B	

Stud. project	16-03-04-S	
Research	16-03-04-R	
Activity	16-03-04-A	
Other	16-03-04-O	

Targets 05

Target 05	16-03-05	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
background	16-03-05-01	<p>Reduce corruption</p> <p>Corruption corrodes confidence in institutions. Countries capable of controlling corruption are able to use their human, financial and natural resources more efficiently and equitably, with fewer losses and distortions. They are able to attract greater foreign and domestic investments and, on average, grow more rapidly.</p> <p>Economic institutions must focus on increasing participation in the economy among women, young people and disadvantaged groups, such as older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants and persons in situations of conflict and displacement, through capacity building and active non-discrimination. This means strengthening domestic financial institutions to expand access to affordable financial services for all, and protecting the labour rights of all workers, including migrants.</p>
Albania	16-03-04-02	
BiH	16-03-04-03	
Kosovo	16-03-04-04	
Macedonia	16-03-04-05	
Montenegro	16-03-04-06	
Serbia	16-03-04-07	

Activities related to Target 16-03-04

Video	16-03-04-V	
Dilemma	16-03-04-D	
Test	16-03-04-T	
Role play	16-03-04-P	
Brainstorming	16-03-04-B	
Stud. project	16-03-04-S	
Research	16-03-04-R	
Activity	16-03-04-A	
Other	16-03-04-O	

Targets 06

Target 06	16-03-06	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
background	16-03-06-01	<p>Effective institutions</p> <p>A growing body of research also suggests that institutions and the quality of governance are critical factors in driving development and promoting equality, and that weak institutions can undermine a country's prospects for growth. The importance of effective institutions is perhaps clearest in countries that are rich in natural resources but have not been able to significantly reduce their poverty rate.</p> <p>The building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms; • ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels; and • ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements. <p>Inclusive governments and an active civil society put forward more responsive, equitable policies; access to information and proactive transparency help build citizens' trust in government; high integrity standards curb corruption and ensure the fair and efficient use of resources; and a free, dynamic and diverse media keeps citizens informed and empowers them to hold government to account for decisions and results.</p>

		An honest and responsive government is one of the most widely cited priorities among people around the world.
Albania	16-03-05-02	
BiH	16-03-05-03	
Kosovo	16-03-05-04	
Macedonia	16-03-05-05	
Montenegro	16-03-05-06	
Serbia	16-03-05-07	

Activities related to Target 16-03-05

Video	16-03-05-V	
Dilemma	16-03-05-D	
Test	16-03-05-T	
Role play	16-03-05-P	
Brainstorming	16-03-05-B	
Stud. project	16-03-05-S	
Research	16-03-05-R	
Activity	16-03-05-A	
Other	16-03-05-O	

Targets 08

Target 08	16-03-08	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
background	16-03-08-01	<p>Broaden access to global governance</p> <p>Efforts are under way to make national and international institutions more effective, inclusive and transparent. Over the past 10 years, nearly two-thirds of 144 countries with available data were able to plan their national budgets effectively (i.e. final expenses remained within 10 percent of the original budget). Voting rights assigned to various groups of countries in international institutions is one indication of inclusivity at the international level. For example, while developing countries account for 63 percent of voting rights in the African Development Bank, this figure is only 35 percent in the International Monetary Fund and 38 percent in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the World Bank Group.</p> <p>Better development assistance will play a key role. Instead of transferring and imposing pre-packaged solutions from one country to another, the focus is now on engaging with citizens and organisations to experiment and together to identify solutions to specific challenges. Experiences from other countries or regions should not be taken as a recipe for success, but as a source of inspiration for designing solutions adapted to the country's reality. This iterative and flexible approach to problem solving has a much greater chance of success — and is more respectful — than the simple "one size fits all" approaches of the past .</p> <p>Sources of finance for critical institutions should also be sought, which requires the better targeting of official development assistance (ODA). For example, less than 1 percent of ODA (excluding the International Monetary Fund) currently goes to support the development of tax administrations in developing countries, despite their critical role in mobilising domestic resources for growth and poverty reduction.</p>
Albania	16-03-08-02	
BiH	16-03-08-03	
Kosovo	16-03-08-04	
Macedonia	16-03-08-05	
Montenegro	16-03-08-06	
Serbia	16-03-08-07	

Activities related to Target 16-03-08

Video	16-03-08-V	
Dilemma	16-03-08-D	

Test	16-03-08-T	
Role play	16-03-08-P	
Brainstorming	16-03-08-B	
Stud. project	16-03-08-S	
Research	16-03-08-R	
Activity	16-03-08-A	
Other	16-03-08-O	

Targets 09

Target 09	16-03-09	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
background	16-03-09-01	<p>Legal identity for all</p> <p>Legal identity is critical in ensuring equal access to services and full participation in society. With a birth certificate, children and adults have better access to justice, social services, secure ownership and inheritance, and to the protection to which they are entitled. To date, nearly 635 million people worldwide have not been registered at birth, including 230 million children under the age of five, while a further 1.8 billion adults do not have identity credentials. At least 10 million people are stateless, and the question of their legal identity needs to be resolved.</p> <p>Registering children at birth is a first step in securing recognition before the law and safeguarding individual rights and access to justice. Despite recent progress, the births of more than one in four children under the age of five worldwide have not been recorded. In sub-Saharan Africa, over half (54 percent) of children have not been registered by their fifth birthday. Globally, children living in urban areas are around one and a half times more likely to be registered than their rural counterparts. In most regions, birth registration rates tend to be highest among the richest 20 percent of the population.</p>
Albania	16-03-07-02	
BiH	16-03-07-03	
Kosovo	16-03-07-04	
Macedonia	16-03-07-05	
Montenegro	16-03-07-06	
Serbia	16-03-07-07	

Activities related to Target 16-03-07

Video	16-03-07-V	
Dilemma	16-03-07-D	
Test	16-03-07-T	
Role play	16-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	16-03-07-B	
Stud. project	16-03-07-S	
Research	16-03-07-R	
Activity	16-03-07-A	
Other	16-03-07-O	

Targets 10

Target 10	16-03-10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
background	16-03-10-01	<p>Access to information</p> <p>Access to public sector information allows citizens to be more involved in the policy-making cycle, promotes accountability for results and builds citizens' trust in government institutions. Freedom of information laws — also referred to as access to information laws — are a fundamental pillar of transparency. They enshrine in law citizens' right to know, thus enhancing government accountability and promoting informed participation in policy making. Having the legislation in place is not enough, however. There must also be procedures for facilitating information requests and ensuring a timely response. Proactive disclosure (e.g. the release of information without requiring a formal information request) is also</p>

		<p>essential for building trust. In particular, fiscal transparency, information on procurement spending, as well as the disclosure of private interests, are important, with the Open Government Partnership (http://www.opengovpartnership.org) citing such information in their eligibility criteria.</p> <p>Budget transparency also contributes to trust in government. Publicly available comprehensive budget documentation can make it easier for the public to understand fiscal policies and government priorities. Budget disclosures can contribute to fiscal discipline, the effective allocation of resources, and operational efficiency. They also make it possible to hold governments accountable for producing realistic and sustainable budgets, and for the social and economic impact of planned policy measures.</p> <p>Although the disclosure of government fiscal and budgetary information is essential and becoming more common, the information can often be complex, thus ultimately reducing transparency and accountability. Some countries therefore publish citizens' budgets, which are easy-to-understand summary documents of the main features of the annual budget as presented to the legislature, including explanations and definitions of technical terms.</p>
Albania	16-03-07-02	
BiH	16-03-07-03	
Kosovo	16-03-07-04	
Macedonia	16-03-07-05	
Montenegro	16-03-07-06	
Serbia	16-03-07-07	

Activities related to Target 16-03-07

Video	16-03-07-V	
Dilemma	16-03-07-D	
Test	16-03-07-T	
Role play	16-03-07-P	
Brainstorming	16-03-07-B	
Stud. project	16-03-07-S	
Research	16-03-07-R	
Activity	16-03-07-A	
Other	16-03-07-O	

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

Glossary