SDG progress: Youth perspectives

Session 1 – Progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in NEA and VNR

Dong-ryul KANG
Network Manager
SDSN Korea
Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

WCED 1987 Our Common Future
"Humanity faces a choice, collective action or collective suicide."
- 18th July 2022

"The era of global warming has ended, and we have now entered the era of global boiling."
- 27th July 2023
A time of unprecedented danger: It is 90 seconds to midnight

2023 Doomsday Clock Announcement
January 24, 2023

This year, the Science and Security Board of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists moves the hands of the Doomsday Clock forward, largely (though not exclusively) because of the mounting dangers of the war in Ukraine. The Clock now stands at 90 seconds to midnight—the closest to global catastrophe it has ever been.

READ THE 2023 STATEMENT
CNN OP-ED
INKSTICK OP-ED
PRESS RELEASE & PHOTOS
DEFENSE ONE OP-ED
#TurnBackTheClock Challenge
УКРАЇНСЬКА
RUSSKII
Planetary boundaries

2009

3 boundaries crossed

2015

4 boundaries crossed

2023

6 boundaries crossed
MGoS (Major Groups and other Stakeholders)
# Rankings

The overall performance of all 193 UN Member States

Countries are ranked by their overall score. The overall score measures the total progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs. The score can be interpreted as a percentage of SDG achievement. A score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been achieved.

Click on a country for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Performance by SDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>86.76</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Index Rank</th>
<th>SDG Index Score</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>GDP 2021 (PPP)</th>
<th>GDP per capita 2021 (PPP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/166</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>51,829,025</td>
<td>$2.4 Trillion</td>
<td>$46,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Headline Indicators

SDG 1: 🚀 Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day
SDG 2: 🚀 Prevalence of undernourishment
SDG 3: 🚀 Maternal mortality rate
SDG 4: 🔬 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning
SDG 5: 🔬 Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods
SDG 6: 🔬 Population using at least basic drinking water services
SDG 7: 🚀 Population with access to electricity
SDG 8: 🚀 Adjusted GDP growth
SDG 9: 🚀 Rural population with access to all-season roads
SDG 10: 🚀 Gini coefficient
SDG 11: 🚀 Proportion of urban population living in slums
SDG 12: 🚀 Electronic waste
SDG 13: 🚀 CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production
SDG 14: 🚀 Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity
SDG 15: 🚀 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity
SDG 16: 🚀 Homicides
SDG 17: 🚀 Government spending on health and education

Government Efforts & Commitments for the SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voluntary National Reviews</th>
<th>Total Policy Score</th>
<th>Level of commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When did the government complete a voluntary national review (VNR)?</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transformation Score: 59
Coordination Score: 50
Multilateralism Score: 64
K-SDGs

사회관계장관회의 / 국무회의

국장급 협의체 (환경부 차관 주재)
• (구성) SDGs관계부처
• (운영) 분기별 1회
  * 간사: 교육부, 환경부, 통계청

실무 T/F(과장급, 환경부 국장 주재)
• (구성) SDGs관계부처
• (운영) 분기별 1회
  * 간사: 교육부, 환경부, 통계청

사회적 공론화 ★
• 국가 SDGs 포럼 (원탁회의)
• 일반국민 설문조사

민관학 공동 작업반 🌐
시민단체 전문가, 산업체 전문가, 공무원, 국책연구소 전문가, 교수 등 총 420명 참여

이해관계자 그룹 [K-MGoS] 🌐
장애인, 여성/가족, 청년, 청소년, 노동자, 농민, 이주민, 동물보호, 산업계, 과학기술계, 교육/학계, NGO, 지역공동체, 지방정부
17개 UN 지속가능발전목표와 연계하여

수립된 대한민국 최초 지속가능발전전략입니다.
당진시는 1. 사정 전반에 지속가능발전 가치 반영
   2. 이행계획의 성과시스템 반영 등 구체적인 이행체계 확립
   3. 거버넌스 강화로 추진정책 확보를 원칙으로 시행하고 있습니다.

2035 당진시 지속가능발전 기본계획과 이행계획

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>목표</th>
<th>전략</th>
<th>지속가능발전 지표</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17개</td>
<td>57개</td>
<td>88개</td>
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이행계획

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>종합과제</th>
<th>단위사업</th>
<th>성과지표</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114개</td>
<td>121개</td>
<td>130개</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2030
한국 청년형 지속가능발전목표 수립 보고서

Y-SDGs Korea

1. 빈곤 외치에 대한 자발적 노력
2. 영양균형 및 식량안보 인지 제고
3. 건강한 삶과 웰빙 문화 조성
4. 양질의 교육 및 학습환경 조성
5. 모든 곳에서의 성평등
6. 수자원 절약 및 수질 오염 방지
7. 에너지 절약 및 전환 촉진
8. 청년의 구직 및 노동환경 개선과 사회적 경제 참여
9. 사회문제 해결을 위한 지원사업 및 기반시설 실효성 강화
10. 모든 유형의 차별 및 불평등 해소
11. 안전하고 포용적인 도시 공동체 조성
12. 책임감 있는 소비와 생산 양식의 생활화
13. 공세적 기후 대응
14. 해양폐기물 발생 예방 및 해양생태계 보전
15. 생명 존엄의 인지 및 육상생태계 보전
16. 정의롭고 평화로운 청년문화 조성 및 제도 구축
17. Y-SDGs Korea 이행과 달성을 위한 협력 활성화
지속가능발전목표 청년 지표

SDG 12 세부목표

12.1 개발국가의 폐기물 및 폐기물을 농장에 공급하면서, 선진국 조세 수익의
12.2 2030년에 전자기기의 수적 증가에 대한 원제료의 사용
12.3 2030년까지 폐기물의 수적 증가에 대한 원제료의 사용

SDG 14 세부목표

14.1 2020년까지 대규모 개발, 특히 해양 포획물 및 상어의 수
14.2 2020년까지 식용 동물의 수적 증가에 대한 원제료의 사용

SDG 청년 지표:

13.1 기후변화에 의한 폭풍, 영향 감소 및 조기 경계에 대한 교육과의 연계 및 적응
13.2 학교 혹은 단위의 기후 변동 계획의 수
13.3 지속 재생 기계의 재생을 위한 공정제의 수

14.1 2020년까지 대규모 개발, 특히 해양 포획물 및 상어의 수
14.2 2020년까지 식용 동물의 수적 증가에 대한 원제료의 사용

SDG 청년 지표:

12.1 2015년의 공급체계, 기술 및 교육의 공급체계, 생산 및 공급체계의
12.2 2015년까지 균형적 성장과 재생 가능자원의
12.3 2015년까지 지역의 수적 증가에 대한 원제료의 사용

13.1 기후변화에 의한 폭풍, 영향 감소 및 조기 경계에 대한 교육과의 연계 및 적응
13.2 학교 혹은 단위의 기후 변동 계획의 수
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14.1 2020년까지 대규모 개발, 특히 해양 포획물 및 상어의 수
14.2 2020년까지 식용 동물의 수적 증가에 대한 원제료의 사용
2016 National Voluntary Review

2020 Voluntary Local Review
Dangjin Sustainable Development Report

Year One of Implementing the SDGs in the Republic of Korea:
From a Model of Development Success to a Vision for Sustainable Development

The Government of the Republic of Korea
VYR
Voluntary Youth Reviews
Voluntary Youth Reviews

The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) advocates for UN member states to submit a Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) every four years. As of 2022, 187 out of 193 UN member countries have submitted a VNR at least once, with 72 countries having submitted twice, 13 countries three times, and two countries four times. South Korea, on the other hand, submitted a VNR for the first and last time in 2016. Meanwhile, neighboring countries Japan (2017, 2021) and China (2016, 2021) have each submitted twice, and even North Korea submitted its first VNR in 2021. Local governments are also voluntarily submitting Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) to the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). Out of 78 VLRs worldwide, a total of three have been submitted from South Korea: Dangjin City in December 2020, Suwon City in June 2021, and Seodaemun-gu in January 2022. Since 2021, SDSN Korea has been publishing the Voluntary Youth Reviews (VYR), aspiring for the swift second and third VNR submissions from South Korea. In the 2022 VYR, 35 groups from 21 universities among 80 member organizations in 42 universities under the SYCS Korea of SDSN Youth Korea participated. The purpose of the VYR is to 1) accord youths the role of implementers, transcending mere stakeholders, 2) preserve a record of activity instances, and 3) enhance and consolidate the SDGs youth ecosystem through quantitative performance management.
AIESEC in Korea

국제리더십
학생단체

14 Branches

President  SHIN, Gaju
AIESEC in Korea Overview:

- **The Catholic University of Korea**: 1,369
- **Korea University**: 494
- **Dongduk Women’s University**: 1,546
- **Pusan National University**: 785
- **Sungkyunkwan University**: 432
- **Yonsei University**: 1,184
- **Inha University**: 320
- **Hankuk University of Foreign Studies**: 2,815
- **Hongik University**: 45

* Sogang University, Seoul National University, Seoul Women’s University, Sookmyung Women’s University, Ewha Women’s University branches have been omitted due to non-submission of data.
AIESEC in Korea

Key Areas of Activity by Branch

- **The Catholic University of Korea Branch**: Participating in overseas volunteering and internships, student mentoring and volunteer work.

- **Korea University Branch**: Educating teenage students on human rights, language and other topics.

- **Dongduk Women's University Branch**: Operating fair trade booths and interacting with foreign branches.

- **Pusan National University Branch**: Exchanging global citizenship awareness with foreigners and operating plogging campaigns.

- **Sungkyunkwan University Branch**: Teaching English and participating in competition regarding waste data.

- **Yonsei University Branch**: Volunteering to educate foreign university students.

- **Inha University Branch**: Cultural education for youth.

- **Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Branch**: Uploading blog posts related to SDGs, Education on global citizenship and English.

- **Hongik University Branch**: Education volunteer service for Koreans and foreigners.

* Sogang University, Seoul National University, Seoul Women's University, Sookmyung Women's University, Ewha Women's University branches have been omitted due to non-submission of data.
AIESEC

Korea Central Committee

AIESEC is the world’s largest student-run organization with a vision of ‘Peace and the Fulfillment of Human Potential’. Operating in a total of 109 countries and collaborating with over 5,000 partners, AIESEC opens more than 30,000 international volunteer/internship programs every year, enabling youths from around the world to develop leadership skills through cross-cultural exchange programs. AIESEC in Korea is the Korean branch of AIESEC, and it currently operates with over 400 members in a total of 14 university chapters. It functions systematically through various departments such as Talent Management, Financial Management, Overseas Volunteer/Internship Placement, Domestic Volunteer Program Management, B2B and B2C, and Organizational Development Management.
Blue Buddy

Location
Haeundae Beach

Date
September 17, 2022

Scale
10 participants

Description
In alignment with the United Nations’ World Coastal Cleanup Day, university students in Busan initiated a plogging campaign across various Busan beaches. The campaign aimed to heighten awareness around marine ecosystems and water pollution. Various groups, including AIESEC Pusan National University branch, Korea Youth Maritime Law Society, Korea Maritime University’s ‘Geurimmoa’, Koshin University’s ‘Geurinhuyeyum’, Pukyong National University’s ‘Geurindeurim’, Donga University’s ‘Geurinnarae’, and Korea Maritime University’s Yacht Club, each conducted activities at Haeundae Beach, Songjeong Beach, Dadaepo Beach, Gwangalli Beach, Songdo Beach, and the beach near Korea Maritime University.
The Impact Score is ascertained using the following computation, and then apportioned amongst the number of contributed SDGs:

- Passive Projects (e.g., campaigns): Each participant contributes 1 point.
- Active Programs (e.g., volunteering, education, forums): Each participant contributes 1 point per hour of engagement.
- Card News and Blog-Type Content: Each cumulative view generates 1 point.
- Video-Type Content: Each cumulative view per hour generates 1 point.

The color codification within the SDG Dashboard has been allocated as follows:

Total Impact generated divided by the total number of organizations (A) or more = Challenges solved
Less than A but more than A divided into five areas (Pillars) (B) = Challenges remain
Less than B but more than A divided into 17 Goals (C) = Significant challenges
More than 0 but less than C = Major challenges

The SDG Performance Web denotes actual numerical values, not percentiles. Any values that surpass 100 are treated as 100 for computational purposes.
QS World University Rankings: Sustainability 2023

Welcome to the QS Sustainability Rankings 2023 – our first rankings focused on social and environmental sustainability performance in higher education institutions.

Featuring 700 universities, this first edition of the rankings uses a methodology comprised of indicators designed to measure an institution’s ability to tackle the world’s greatest environmental, soc...
Impact Rankings 2023

The [Times Higher Education](https://www.timeshighereducation.com) Impact Rankings are the only global performance tables that assess universities against the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We use carefully calibrated indicators to provide comprehensive and balanced comparison across four broad areas: research, stewardship, outreach and teaching.

The 2023 Impact Rankings is the fifth edition, and the overall ranking includes 1,705 universities from 115 countries and regions.

Read more...

EXPLORE IMPACT RANKINGS FOR INDIVIDUAL SDGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zero Hunger</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Good Health and Well-Being</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Quality Education</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Gender Equality</td>
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<td>Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
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<td>Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Partnerships for the Goals</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Show me universities in **any country / region** offering **any subject**.

Or, find specific universities **by name**.
KEY PROPOSALS ACROSS THE 12 COMMITMENTS
From the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations

All proposed actions are in line with and designed to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

1. Leave no one behind
   - Renewed social contract anchored in human rights
   - New era for universal social protection, including health care and food security, reaching the 4 billion unproached
   - Inclusive and safe education, housing, and lifelong learning and decent work
   - Digital inclusion
   - Millennial Development Goals
   - Identify complementary measures to GDP

2. Protect our planet
   - Leaders meeting ahead of the global climate action pledge
   - Commit to the 15-degree Celsius goal and net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner
   - Declarations of climate emergency and right to a healthy environment
   - Package of support to developing countries
   - Measures for adaptation and resilience
   - No new coal after 2021 and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies
   - Account for the environment in economic models, carbon pricing mechanisms and credible human rights by financial actors
   - Post-2020 biodiversity framework
   - Transforming food systems for sustainable nutrition and fairness
   - Action by the General Assembly on territorial threats of climate change and to prevent, protect and restore situations of environmental displacement

3. Promote peace and prevent conflicts
   - New agenda for peace for
     - Reduce strategic risks (nuclear weapons, cyberwarfare, autonomous weapons)
     - Strengthens international oversight
     - Reframe responses to all forms of violence
     - Increase in prevention and peacebuilding, including Peacebuilding Fund and Peacebuilding Commission
     - Support regional cooperation
     - Put women and girls at the center of security policy
     - Peaceful, secure and sustainable use of outer space, including through a multi-stakeholder dialogue on outer space

4. Abide by international law and ensure justice
   - Human rights as a problem-solving measure, including by coherence in anti-discrimination laws and promoting participation
   - Application of human rights online and to border issues and new technologies
   - Universal access to the Internet as a human right
   - Human rights mechanisms on a more sustainable financial footing
   - Legal identity for all, and to stand against protection of internally displaced persons, refugees and migrants
   - New vision for the rule of law
   - Global road map for the development and effective implementation of international law

5. Place women and girls at the center
   - New agenda for poverty
     - Ending gender-based discrimination laws
     - Promote gender parity, including through quotas and special measures
     - Facilitate women’s economic inclusion, including investment in the care economy and support for women entrepreneurs
     - Include voices of younger women
     - Evaluation of violence against women and girls, including through an emergency response plan

6. Build trust
   - Global code of conduct that promotes integrity in public information
   - Improve people’s experiences with public institutions and basic services
   - Inclusive national and “envisioning the future” exercises
   - Action to tackle corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
   - Reformed international tax system
   - Joint structure on financial integrity and tackling illicit financial flows

7. Improve digital cooperation
   - Global Digital Compact to
     - Connect all people to the internet, including young and older people, and people living with disabilities
     - Avoid Internet fragmentation
     - Protect data
     - Support human rights online
     - Introduce accountability criteria for discrimination and misusing content
     - Promote the role of artificial intelligence
     - Digital commons as a global public good

8. Upgrade the United Nations
   - High-level Advisory Board led by former Heads of State and Government on improved governance of global public goods
   - System-wide policy that puts people at the center, taking into account age, gender and diversity
   - More listening, participation and consultation (including digital), building on the seventy-fifth anniversary declaration and Our Common Agenda
   - Gender parity within the United Nations system by 2028
   - Re-established the Secretary-General’s Scientific Advisory Board
   - “Quintet of change” for United Nations 2.0, including innovations, data, strategic foresight, results orientation and behavioral science

9. Ensure sustainable financing
   - High-level Summit between the Group of 20, the Economy and Social Council, the Secretary-General, and the heads of international financial institutions for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient global economy including to:
     - Support a Sustainable Development Goal investment boost, including through a last-mile alliance to reach those left behind
     - Provide more flexible research and development commitments
     - Resolve weaknesses in the debt architecture
     - Faire and more resilient multilateral trading system, including a revamped WTO
     - New business models
     - Improve the United Nations budget process

10. Boost partnerships
     - Annual meetings between the United Nations and all needs of regional organizations
     - Stronger engagement between the United Nations system, international financial institutions and regional development banks
     - More systematic engagement with parliaments, subnational authorities and the private sector
     - Civil society focal points in all United Nations agencies
     - United Nations Office for Partnerships to consolidate access and inclusion, including accessibility online

11. Listen to and work with youth
   - Exchange of youth
     - Transforming Education Summit in 2022
     - Recovery barometer to track career paths and labor market outcomes for youth
     - High-ambition coalition to promote green and digital economy job creation
     - Seminar of the Future in 2023
     - Ensure long-term thinking, including through a People’s Assembly
     - Represent succeeding generations, including through a Youth Partnership Council, a Declaration on Future Generations, and a United Nations Special Envoy for Future Generations

12. Be prepared
     - Emergency Platform to be convened in response to complex global crises
     - Strategic foresight and Global Risk Report by the United Nations every five years
     - On global public health
       - Global vaccination plan
       - Empowered WHO
       - Global health security and preparedness
       - Accelerate product development and access to health technologies in low- and middle-income countries
       - Universal health coverage and addressing determinants of health

OUR COMMON AGENDA — REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
The 0.7% ODA/GNI target - a history

The best known target in international aid proposals to raise official development assistance (ODA) to 0.7% of donors’ national income.

Looking back...

In 1958, discussions of official aid targets were based on total flow of both official and private resources going to developing countries. A target of 1% was first suggested by the World Council of Churches and during the 1960s all DAC members subscribed to it. But it had a major flaw: governments cannot control or predict private capital flows, nor can they adjust official flows to compensate for fluctuations in private flows.

Efforts to correct the concentration on elaborating a sub-target for official flows.

A target of official flows of 0.75% of gross national product was proposed to be reached by 1972, based on work by Nobel-Prize winning Jan Tinbergen, who estimated the inflows required for developing economies to achieve desirable growth rates.

In 1969, the Pearson Commission – in its report Partners in Development – proposed a target of 0.7% of donor GNP to be reached by 1975 and in no case later than 1980. This suggestion was taken up in a UN resolution on 24 October 1970. The target built on the DAC’s 1969 definition of ODA.

DAC members generally accepted the 0.7% target for ODA, at least as a long-term objective, with some notable exceptions: Switzerland – not a member of the United Nations until 2002 – did not adopt the target, and the United States stated that it did not subscribe to specific targets or timetables, although it supported the more general aims of the Resolution.

With the revised System of National Accounts in 1993, gross national product was replaced by gross national income (GNI), an equivalent concept. DAC members’ performance against the 0.7% target is therefore now shown in terms of ODA/GNI ratios.
204.0 USD billion = 0.36% ODA/GNI
World military expenditure passes $2 trillion for first time

25 April 2022

WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURE, BY REGION, 1988–2021

World military expenditure, by region, 1988–2021

- Arms and military expenditure
- Military expenditure
- Armament and disarmament
SDSN Korea in Numbers

SDGs Academy Participants 509/890 educated
SDGs Youth Leader Capacity Enhancement Training 63/211 completed
SDGs Card News 19/130 uploaded

Key: 2022/Cumulative
Intergenerational SDGs Networking 329/981 participated
SDGs Youth Innovators 593/751 nurtured
Local Community SDGs Solutions 43/68 driven
Glocal citizenship Training(GT): Activist Course

This program is run by SDSN Korea to cultivate prospective experts in sustainable development. It is officially certified as an Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) project by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and is administered on an on-demand basis. Each session can be selected and requested in durations of 60 minutes (summary), 90 minutes (introductory), and 120 minutes (basic).

1) Introduction to International Development Cooperation (Birth of the UN, ODA, IDC)
2) History of Development Agenda (OECD DAC 0.7% ODA/GNI Target-MDGs-SDGs)
3) Development Effectiveness and TOSSD
4) Development Agenda and Monitoring (SDG Dashboard and VNR)
5) Human Rights Agenda and Monitoring (OHCHR UPR)
6) Environmental Agenda and Monitoring (IPCC AR and NDC)
7) ESG and Development Agenda (WBCSD-UNGC-PRI-SDG Compass)
8) Glocal Citizenship and Glocal Leadership
Ecosystem

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Active Universities
2022 SDG Youth Living Lab

17 Teams / 19 Universities
Total of 69 Participants

Dangjin City Government
Dangjin City Council on Sustainable Development
OJEong Resilience Institute at Korea University
SDSN Korea
SDSN Youth Korea
Korean Association for Sustainable Development
Korea Business Council for Sustainable Development
2020 SDG Youth Hackathon

Finals
9 Teams
Total of 62 Participants

Preliminaries
17 Teams / 22 Universities
Total of 127 Participants

Seoul Metropolitan Government
OJEong Resilience Institute at Korea University
SDSN Korea
SDSN Youth Korea
KOICA INNOPORT
Thank you very much!
For More Information

- sdsnkorea.org/
- blog.naver.com/sdsnyouthkorea
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