



Scotland's International  
Development Alliance



# Working towards the Global Goals

An insight into our members' contributions across the world



# About Scotland's International Development Alliance

Scotland's International Development Alliance (the Alliance) is the membership body in Scotland for everyone committed to creating a fairer world, free from poverty, injustice and environmental threats. Our membership brings together a diverse range of organisations and individuals including over 160 NGOs, businesses, academic institutions and public sector bodies that operate in over 100 countries.

## Our mission is:

- To help our members to build their capacity, improve their impact and strengthen their support base.
- To represent our members and the people and communities they work with, to local, national and international decision-makers.
- To engage people and organisations in Scotland with international development issues and encourage their informed support.

# Acknowledgements

The Alliance would like to thank all the organisations who responded to our survey and provided the case-studies that form the foundation of this report.

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We would also like to thank Lewis Ryder-Jones (project supervisor and editor), Caroline Hurley (copy editor) and Matthew Martin (graphic designer) for their invaluable contributions.

Lastly, the Alliance acknowledges with grateful thanks core funding provided by the Scottish Government that made this report possible.

**Photo** - A farmer planting trees in Nicaragua as part of Plan Vivo's CommuniTree Carbon Program. It uses reforestation to create long-term income opportunities for farmers.  
**Credit** - Plan Vivo



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# Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of research undertaken between January & May 2019 on the Alliance membership's contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

From data collected from 120 organisations (out of a total membership of 155 at the time of data collection), our overall findings demonstrate that:

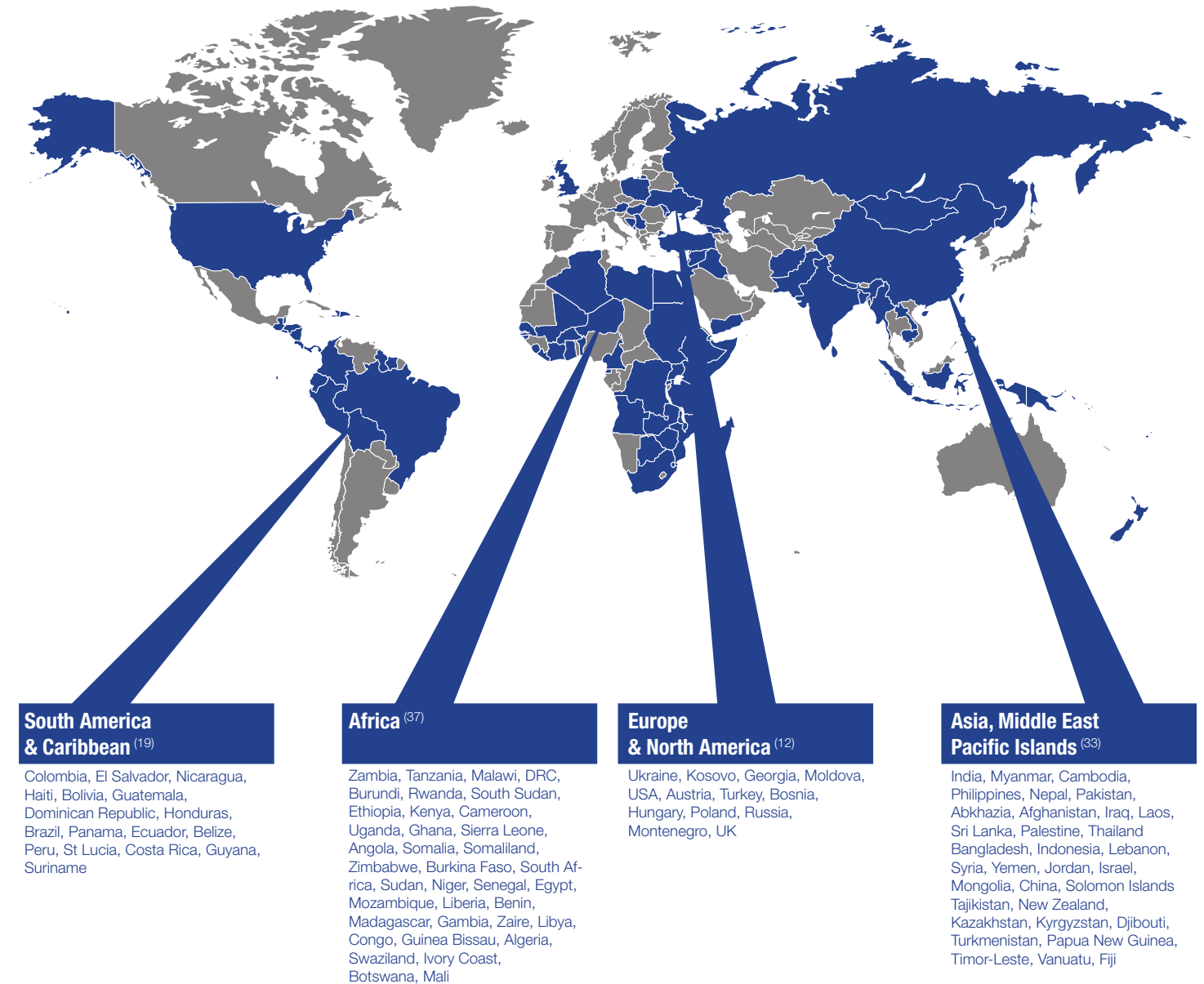
- Our diverse membership works across all 17 SDGs in at least 103 countries.
- Our members assert that they contribute directly or indirectly to all of the 169 targets that constitute the 17 SDGs. We think this is undeniably true, especially if we understand their contributions to the SDGs beyond service delivery and consider the way in which they regulate (as watchdogs) and represent (as a voice for people, especially those 'left behind').
- Most of our members claim to work across multiple SDGs and contribute to multiple targets. This is reflected by the numbers of members working on each SDG presented in the table on page 4. It also emphasises the interconnected and interdependent nature of the Goals themselves.
- More Alliance members work towards targets under Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 4 (Quality Education) and Goal 17 (Partnership) than any other Goal (81, 82 and 83 respectively)
- Goal 5 (Gender Equality) is the Goal that is worked on in the highest number of countries (63)
- The targets under Goal 14 (Life Below Water) have the fewest number of members (10) who are working towards them.
- 56 case studies are presented in this report to demonstrate the breadth and diversity of work undertaken by members. Not all case studies that were received are presented but details of these and the work of any member of the Alliance can be provided upon request.
- Understanding the SDGs not as 17 isolated Goals but rather as a highly interconnected and interdependent whole is key to ensuring their achievement.
- In order to accelerate progress on the SDGs, it is crucial that we continue to promote the SDGs effectively to a wider audience. By doing this we are more likely to build new partnerships and find innovative ways for better public, private and civil society collaboration. The Alliance is committed to this, and we hope we inspire others to do the same.

**Photo** - KANENGUERERE, ANGOLA - HALO de-miner Teresa Wandri Cesar checks her lane for anti-personnel mines in Kanenguerere. The area was mined during the civil war by government forces to protect the nearby railway line, as well as various troop positions.

**Credit** - Scout Tufankjian for The HALO Trust

## What Goals and where?

Our members operate in 103 countries.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Members working towards Goal	81	47	70	82	65	38	26	45	21	68	33	22	35	10	18	39	83
Countries Goal being worked on	61	43	39	50	63	22	10	43	12	54	22	07	14	02	18	55	47

The data does not represent our entire membership, therefore numbers presented below and throughout the rest of the report should be considered minimums, not maximums.

A breakdown of the data presented above is available upon request.





# Introduction

## The purpose of the report

This report was produced in response to requests from the Alliance membership to research the contributions of different organisations towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the central aims of this report is to map out the work of these organisations in different countries against all 17 SDGs, and in doing so we also showcase a diverse range of projects undertaken throughout the world by organisations with a link to Scotland.

Through this, we also hope to raise awareness of the SDGs and the wider 2030 Agenda.<sup>1</sup> The importance of this agenda is clear to many – it is the closest we have come so far to an internationally agreed blueprint for sustainable development. The SDGs act as a guideline for action for all countries, with the ultimate aim of transforming the entire world into a sustainable place where all people can live free from poverty and deprivation. As the only inclusive membership body for all international development organisations in Scotland, it is essential for us, our members and our supporters to have a complete understanding of the SDGs.

Furthermore, paragraph 89 of the 2030 Agenda calls on relevant stakeholders to “report on their contribution to the implementation of the Agenda”, which also refers to non-governmental organisations such as the Alliance. With this report we are thus fulfilling our responsibility as stated in the Agenda. We aim to continue to report on our members’ contributions in subsequent years, and in new ways, as our membership grows and diversifies.

This report was developed to enhance the general picture of how the SDGs are shaping global efforts towards sustainable development and provide a very specific insight into Scotland’s role/Alliance members’ contribution to achieving the Goals and what this work looks like on a practical basis through case studies.

It also has the clear intention of building understanding that the SDGs are more than 17 ambitious, interlinked top-level Goals, containing 169 very specific and measurable Targets within them. We also aim to emphasise the holistic nature of sustainable development and the interdependency of different Goals and Targets.

By contrast, much reporting on the SDGs to date, especially by the private sector, remains solely at Goal level, and often underplays the links between Goals. A recent report by PwC<sup>2</sup> that looked at 729 companies globally found that while 72% of them mention SDGs in their sustainability reporting, only 23% do so by looking at Targets. In this report, the Alliance aims to counter this trend and show a meaningful commitment to the SDGs.

## The SDGs background explained

The 17 SDGs are part of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.<sup>3</sup> This international agreement, adopted by 193 governments at the United Nations in September 2015 came into force in January 2016. The purpose of the 2030 Agenda, as stated in its first sentence is to act as a “plan of action for people, planet and prosperity”.

The SDGs are the successors to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), developed specifically to address the shortcomings of the MDGs. This resulted in SDGs being broader, covering a wide range of issues, as well as being applicable universally to all countries as opposed to only lower-income and least developed countries.

The SDGs unite the world on the focus and direction for action, as well as setting out clear objectives for resolving the greatest challenges facing humanity today. The SDGs have the potential of driving large scale change towards a more sustainable, poverty-free world.

The 2030 Agenda states that the SDGs and associated Targets are “integrated and indivisible”, and while this report is committed to showcasing and emphasising the interconnectedness of all 17 Goals, we are hesitant to agree completely with this statement.

It is imperative to point out that there are fundamental contradictions between some of the SDGs, and while this does not undermine the SDGs’ validity as a framework for action, it is critical that these contradictions are acknowledged. Some research<sup>4</sup>, for example, demonstrates that Goal 8 (economic growth & decent work for all), violates the sustainability objectives of the SDGs. This research shows that SDG Target 8.1 which calls for universal continued economic growth, is not compatible with achieving any reductions in aggregate global resource use, nor reductions in CO2 levels enough to keep global warming below 2°C. The Alliance believes it is crucial to be honest about the shortcomings as well as the advantages of the 2030 Agenda.

## Sustainable development as a concept

The concept of sustainable development is most often defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.” This definition is derived from the Brundtland Report.<sup>5</sup>

Sustainable development is understood as consisting of three pillars – economic growth, social inclusion and environmental stewardship. This concept is based on the understanding that “growth must be both inclusive and environmentally sound”<sup>6</sup> in order to eradicate poverty and enable coming generations to live on this planet.

# Methodology

The aim of the research was to map out our membership’s contribution to the SDGs. The overarching objective is to know the number of members that work towards each of the 17 Goals, and in which countries. We wished to know more about this work, and to be able to link these specific projects to the SDGs and SDG Targets.

The methodological approach for this research was both qualitative and quantitative, using both a survey and case studies to best suit the needs of the research. The primary method of research was an online survey distributed to each of our members. The content of the survey is explained in detail below. The secondary method was a literature review on publicly available data, most often from organisations’ websites.

An online survey was thought to be the most suitable form of data collection because it is easily accessible and quickly distributed to our members. Since the aim was to have as close as possible to 100% of our membership taking part, the primary concern when selecting a method was to ensure best possible accessibility. The online survey titled ‘Your organisation’s contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)’ was created with SurveyMonkey online software, and launched in mid-December 2018. The survey was distributed by email to all our members, as well as promoted on the Alliance’s website, social media platforms and at our events. The content of the survey, was designed to find out the information related to three key questions:

1. **Towards which of the 17 SDGs does your organisation contribute towards, and in which countries?**
2. **Towards which of the 169 Targets associated with the Goals do you work towards?**
3. **Explain about a recent or ongoing project/programme that related to one of the Targets selected in the second question.**

The primary condition for the formulation of the survey questions was to enable the mapping exercise. Secondly, they were formulated and worded in a way to make them as simple and straightforward as possible. A third consideration with regard to the questions was to increase the respondents’ knowledge about the SDGs and familiarise the respondent with the SDG Targets.

The sample size of the report is 120, which constitutes 73% of our membership (155 in total at the time of the research). Out of the 120 members covered in the report, 77 were survey respondents, and Alliance researchers gathered data on the remaining 43.

The reason for the lack of full membership coverage in the research - 35 member organisations not being covered in this report - is due to lack of detail in publicly available information, hampering the ability to link the members’ projects to SDG Targets.

The survey responses were mostly completed in full, however some lacked parts of information on Targets and countries. Therefore, we firmly emphasise that the data presented in the report on the numbers of countries where our members work on each Goal may be much higher.

For the 43 non-survey respondents included in the sample, the survey questions were answered by the Alliance, based on the publicly available information on the member’s website, and on their public profile on the Alliance’s own website. This meant that the Alliance identified which of the 17 Goals the member is contributing towards through its work, as well as collecting information on a project/programme that related to the SDG Targets. Data collected was then shared with the organisation to ensure accuracy.

At points, the Goal and Target a project contributes towards is subject to interpretation, and thus we again emphasise that the actual numbers on members and countries for each Goal may be much higher.

**Consequently, the numbers presented throughout this report should be understood as a minimum rather than maximum.**

The data analysis was done using case studies on projects provided by the survey responses, as well as through a literature review by the Alliance. Each case study has been linked to one of the 169 SDG Targets, helping to showcase contributions towards the achievement of SDG Targets.

The reason for linking case studies with SDG Targets stems from the research’s commitment to explore the SDGs at both Goal and Target-level, rather than only at Goal-level. Taking into account the large number of Targets, it was found most suitable to link each case study with one of the 169 Targets, rather than to multiple Targets.

Bearing this in mind, the Alliance strongly emphasises that the case studies often contribute to multiple SDG Targets rather than strictly towards one.

In each of the 17 chapters some 2-5 case studies are presented. These were chosen to highlight the broadest range of Targets and types of projects that our membership is involved with. While not all case studies are presented in the research, all data collected is available upon request.

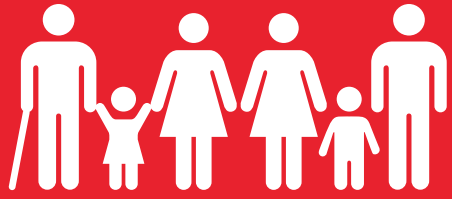
Ultimately, the aim of the report is to not to restrict projects and the impressive work undertaken by our members to one SDG and one SDG Target. On the contrary, the aim is to emphasise the interconnectedness of all Goals and Targets.

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# 1 NO POVERTY



## End all poverty in all its forms everywhere

 **81** members in **61** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Goal 1 aims to 'End poverty in all in all its forms everywhere'. In sustainable development terms, poverty is not only seen as lack of income, but more holistically, as a lack of rights and opportunities to live a wholesome life. This entails, among other things, access to basic services and welfare. Eradicating poverty globally is an act of justice and key to unlocking huge human potential.<sup>7</sup> Goal 1 entails 7 Targets that pertain to different aspects of poverty and Alliance members contribute to each of them, however it is important to point out that the achievement of some Targets requires measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

Extreme poverty is defined in terms of income, as people who live below \$1.90 a day. Significantly, extreme poverty globally has been halved since 1990, indicating a huge lifting of people out of poverty. Today the number of extremely poor people is 736 million, constituting 10% of humanity. We can attribute much of this vast reduction in extreme poverty in the past decades to the rapid economic growth witnessed in China and India. Consequently, progress has not been spread evenly throughout the world. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are lagging behind, accounting for 80% of people living in extreme poverty.<sup>8</sup>

In the fight against poverty, it is crucial to ensure that economic growth is inclusive and provides sustainable jobs along with promoting equality.<sup>9</sup> Ultimately, all three dimensions of sustainable development are needed to take into account when combating poverty: economic, social and environmental.

### How Goal 1 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 1 can only be achieved by addressing its highly interconnected nature with the other Goals. Poverty is a multidimensional condition that takes multiple forms and is not strictly defined as lack of income, but rather as lack of freedoms, capabilities and entitlements.<sup>10</sup> Consequently, the condition of poverty is dependent upon access to food (Goal 2), to health services (Goal 3), to education (Goal 4), to water and sanitation (Goal 6), to safe and clean energy (Goal 7), to shelter (Goal 11) and to social and political inclusion (Goal 10), to name only a few. In other words, poverty eradication cuts across the entire 2030 Agenda.

The work of Sisterland UK (box 1.2) demonstrates these types of interdependencies through linking the provision of food and shelter with skills training (Goal 4) in order to break the cycle of poverty. The multidimensional nature of poverty means that poverty is not eradicated in the long-term solely through cash transfers, but by empowering individuals and enabling them to reach their full potential. Furthermore, given the focus on vulnerable women and girls, this project naturally links with Goal 5 (Gender Equality).

Another example of empowerment is seen in Opportunity International's work in Rwanda (box 1.1) where the provision of microloans enabled the smallholders and small enterprises in Rwanda to improve their businesses' productivity in the long-term (Goal 8), by enabling the purchase of new inputs. The microloans thus had the potential to act as enablers of long-term poverty eradication through increased productivity.

Christian Aid's (box 1.3) work in Nicaragua is an example of the interlinkage between poverty reduction (Target 1.1) and climate change Targets (Goal 13). It is well-known that the impact of climate change is more heavily felt in the developing world and that climate change can exacerbate poverty, particularly for women. Christian Aid's work thus exemplifies how measures to increase resilience to climate change are crucial if the risk of people losing their livelihoods is to be avoided.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

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- <sup>7</sup> No Poverty. Global Goal for Sustainable Development, Available: <https://www.globalGoals.org/1-no-poverty>
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## Case Studies



**Photo** Members of a Village Savings and Loans Association in Western Rwanda discuss access to digital financial services.  
**Credit** John Cairns, Opportunity International

### Opportunity International (box 1.1)

Opportunity International UK together with its partners (Urwego Bank, Hope International, CARE International) is working towards ensuring that all men and women have access to financial services (Target 1.4) in rural Rwanda with the project called 'Supporting Livelihoods in Rural Rwanda'. At the start of the project in 2017, only 20% of rural households in Rwanda were banked, and the project addressed this by providing access to financial services along with financial training. The ongoing Scottish Government funded project will result in 8,500 smallholders receiving microloans, as well as 3,500 micro-enterprises receiving business loans. This enables the farmers to purchase agricultural inputs that are crucial to increasing productivity. In addition, Rwandan Urwego bank will encourage a culture of saving by providing access to secure saving accounts helping 12,000 households. Savings behaviour is promoted by financial literacy training, marketing campaigns and by increasing the proximity of banking services. On a larger scale, the project strengthens the financial sector in Rwanda and promotes economic growth.

### Sisterland UK (Kids Action Limited) (box 1.2)

Sisterland UK (formerly Kids Action Limited) and partner Sisterland Sierra Leone are contributing towards reducing extreme poverty (Target 1.1) of women and girls in Sierra Leone with the project 'Sisterland'. The project targets homeless mothers and their children living on the streets of Freetown. The project aim is to empower these vulnerable women and increase their confidence by helping them develop skills that are crucial towards building a better future. This is done by providing educational opportunities as well as food, shelter and medical care. The support takes place at a residence in Lumley for a period of 6 months and the aim is for the women to smoothly transition to either reunification with families or to external rented accommodation. The project is ongoing.



### Christian Aid (box 1.3)

Christian Aid and its partners Centro Humboldt and Ingemann are building resilience of people living in vulnerable situations to climate change-related events and environmental shocks (Target 1.5) in Nicaragua with the ongoing project 'Adapta Nicaragua'. Nicaragua is the fourth country in the world most affected by climate change with 80% of the population dependent on agriculture. The changing climate puts production and yields at risk which consequently threatens the quality of life of most Nicaraguans. The project addresses this by offering quality scientific information and direct training to producers so that they can make better-informed decisions to meet their needs. The aim is to build the resilience of 1,000 low-income producers in cocoa and honey, and ultimately the partner Centro Humboldt will develop specific recommendations for cocoa and honey crops that will benefit Nicaraguan farmers widely. For the recommendations, Centro Humboldt will be collecting data for the period of four years in order to understand how the changing climate is affecting the production of these crops. The project was funded by Inter-American Development Bank and Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones.

**Photo** Don Abelino and his family have been growing coffee for 27 years, but recently they've lost entire crops due to a plant disease that thrives in rising temperatures.  
**Credit** Christian Aid





# End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition & promote sustainable agriculture

 47 members in 43 countries working towards this goal

## Introduction

Goal 2 addresses the fact that 1 in 9 people in the world today (815 million) are undernourished, the majority of whom live in developing countries where the proportion of people without access to enough decent food is 12.9%. What is more, the most recent trends indicate a rise, rather than decline in the proportion of undernourished people worldwide, with the number expected to be 2 billion by the year 2050. This rise in hunger can be attributed to factors such as climate change, drought, conflict and disasters, which links Goal 2 directly to many other SDGs, for instance Goal 13 on climate change.<sup>11</sup>

The right to food is a human right. All human beings should be free from hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. This right is derived from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Therefore, achieving Goal 2 and ending hunger is not just a Sustainable Development Goal, but an obligation under human rights principles.

Goal 2 consists of 8 Targets that cover a variety of aspects essential for ending hunger. Alliance members contribute to each of them according to the data we collected. Many of the Targets relate to agriculture, due to its key role in ensuring food security. Increasing agricultural productivity and agricultural resilience to climate change are some of the ways in which the Targets aim to improve food security and combat hunger.

## How Goal 2 interacts with other SDGs

The Goal of ending hunger has interlinkages to various other Goals. Access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round is a precondition to human well-being and development. An undernourished person has very limited capabilities and energy to contribute to other sustainable development outcomes in their community.

However, it must be acknowledged that some Targets under Goal 2 can have negative interactions with other Goals. A report by the International Science Council found that Goal 2 had 50 positive and 25 negative Target-level interactions with other Goals<sup>12</sup>. Agriculture is the second largest emitter of greenhouse gases globally after the energy sector. Cattle belching and the addition of natural or synthetic fertilizers and wastes to soils constitute the largest sources of these emissions.<sup>13</sup> Consequently, there is a critical dependency between food production and climate change (Goal 13). As we seek to achieve Goal 2, this tension must be addressed.

Nonetheless, ending hunger is clearly vital. It is interdependent with ending poverty (Goal 1); access to sufficient food (Target 2.1) is a basic right for all people (Target 1.4). Furthermore, poverty cannot be eradicated without the achievement of ending hunger (Goal 2). Achieving better health and well-being (Goal 3) is also inseparable to ending hunger, since nutritious food is essential for a healthy life.

Ensuring quality education (Goal 4) also has a reinforcing interaction which is evident in the projects presented below. Thrive's work (box 2.1) in Malawi recognizes this interaction by providing breakfast to school children (Target 2.1), increasing children's ability to learn at school (Target 4.1). Similarly, Tearfund's work (box 2.2) in Rwanda on training in business skills (Target 4.6), helps participants to be able to start making a living for themselves, and thus buy food for themselves and their family. Furthermore, increased agricultural productivity that has resulted in projects by the Scottish Association of Young Farmers Clubs International Trust (box 2.3) and Traidcraft Exchange (box 2.4) directly contribute to higher economic growth (Target 8.1).

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

In our survey data, a case study was also provided by Mary's Meals.

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## Case Studies



### Thrive Scotland (box 2.1)

Thrive Scotland is contributing towards ending hunger (Target 2.1) in northern Malawi with its pioneering programme 'Living Trees of Livingstonia'. The Scottish Government-funded project is helping 21 schools in Rumphi District to develop income-generating orchards and give their children breakfast at school. The call for action came from the fact that prior to the project, as many as 79% of children were not eating breakfast and would only have food after school. As well as providing breakfast foods, the schools' Parent Teacher Associations grow crops for sale, giving their schools income to improve children's education. 'Living Trees of Livingstonia' benefits 5,500 children, and also links a mixed urban community in Edinburgh to these schools in Malawi. It is an excellent example of a sustainable project: the children will continue benefiting from it once the project comes to an end, and the seeds are sown to help develop global citizens in Edinburgh and Malawi.

**Photo** Breakfast cooking in shelters, made by the Parent Teacher Associations, serving breakfast which the PTAs have grown themselves, in the school grounds.  
**Credit** Thrive



**Photo** One of the VADFs (village agricultural development facilitator) showing his demonstration field  
**Credit** Lorna McDonald, Tearfund Scotland

### Tearfund (box 2.2)

Tearfund is in the second year of the Scottish Government-funded 4-year programme called 'Sustainable Economic and Agricultural Development project' (SEAD). It is contributing towards 30,000 vulnerable people in 207 villages in southern Rwanda having access to food (Target 2.1). The project is training smallholder farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques to help them increase the amount and type of food they harvest for both consumption and sale. In addition, the project is helping the poorest and most vulnerable have access to financial services using a self-help group model. This will help them develop alternative sources of income and enable them to afford more food. Self-help groups consist of 20 people who meet regularly to support each other in various ways, such as lending money to each other to help start and expand their businesses. The groups also receive training on skills such as financial literacy, business skills, value addition and market analysis. The project ultimately helps the most vulnerable people in these communities to grow more food and develop alternative sources of income.

### Scottish Association of Young Farmers Clubs International Trust (box 2.3)

The Scottish Association of Young Farmers' Clubs International Trust's programme is increasing agricultural productivity (Target 2.3) in Rwanda by helping current and potential young farmers with their businesses. This is done by sharing of best practice and experiences of how to establish successful businesses. The programme started in 2018 and while it is currently reviewed on an annual basis, it is expected to be ongoing. Along with higher productivity, one of the main outcomes includes the creation of partnerships between Rwanda and Scotland.

### Traidcraft Exchange (box 2.4)

Traidcraft Exchange is in partnership with Farm Concern International, contributing towards a strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change (Target 2.4) in Kenya. The project worked with 6,000 farmers in northern Kenya and focused on the farming of climate-resilient crops: green grams, cow peas, sorghum, pigeon peas and red beans. Farmers were organised into groups where they were able to focus on better business practice. The groups also undertook training on sustainable agricultural techniques. The outcome of the project was a 34% increase in sales of the key crops, with 44% of participating farmers reporting a 50% increase in their household's income. The project was funded by the Big Lottery Fund and numerous Trusts, Foundations and individual supporters.



# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



## Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

 **70** members in **39** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Goal 3 aims to ensure good health and well-being for everyone. The importance of health cannot be overemphasised. It is both a human right and key indicator of sustainable development.<sup>14</sup> Health is also crucial to overall well-being and happiness.

Significant improvements have been achieved in health outcomes globally in the past decades, for instance, in reducing child and maternal mortality, and in tackling diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. At the same time, many people still suffer or die prematurely from causes that are preventable. Recent data highlights many areas where progress has been slow. Globally, at least 400 million people have no basic health care, and ninety percent of the least developed countries have less than one physician per 1000 people.<sup>15</sup>

Goal 3 has 13 Targets that cover a whole host of different areas pertaining to health, from ending communicable diseases, to achieving universal health coverage, and ensuring universal access to reproductive health. Alliance members claim to contribute towards each of these Targets, however it is important to point out that the achievement of some of them require measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

### How Goal 3 interacts with other SDGs

Improving health and well-being is positively interlinked with virtually all other Goals. To name a few, nutritious food (Goal 2) improves health, access to safe drinking water (Goal 6) is a precondition for health and to the prevention of diseases, and better health contributes to economic growth (Goal 8) through the ability to work. Indeed, health is both an outcome and indicator of progress of the entire SDG agenda.<sup>16</sup> A healthy population is a fundamental element of development.

The work of Soapbox Collaborative and MCAI (box 3.1 & 3.2) directly interlinks with poverty eradication (Goal 1). The ability to give birth in safe, hygienic and appropriate conditions is a basic service (Target 1.4) that every woman should have access to. YES! Tanzania, OYO and Vine Trust's work (box 3.3, 3.4 & 3.5) on ending the epidemic of HIV/AIDS also contributes to poverty eradication (Goal 1). In low resource settings with limited health care provision, diseases are more likely to restrict human potential and result in suffering. In such examples, treatment may simply not be available, or be found too expensive. Furthermore, diseases may imply constrained possibilities to work and earn a living which leads to reduced incomes.<sup>17</sup>

Goal 3 does not have obvious trade-offs with other Goals because improving health outcomes does not come with associated negative effects in any other area of sustainable development.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

In our survey data, information was also provided by:

Comfort International  
Friends of Chitambo  
Children of Rwanda  
Cairdeas International Palliative Care Trust  
The Leprosy Mission Scotland  
Mellow Parenting

-Further information about any of these organisations is available upon request.

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## Case Studies



**Photo Credit** 'Training the Trainers' workshop in action in The Gambia. The Soapbox Collaborative 2019

### Soapbox Collaborative (box 3.1)

Soapbox Collaborative's 'TEACH CLEAN' package contributes to the reduction of the global maternal mortality rate (Target 3.1) by improving hygiene standards and preventing infections in hospitals. They have provided materials and guidelines on cleanliness that strengthen the quality of care, as well as training health facility cleaning staff on best practice methods. 'Teach Clean' was developed by Soapbox Collaborative based in Aberdeen and was piloted in the Gambia in 2016 with in-country partners including the Ministry of Health. Since then the package has been disseminated to middle and low-income countries across the world.

### MCAI (box 3.2)

MCAI, together with three partners (Liberian Ministry of Health, WHO Liberia and UNFPA Liberia), is working towards reducing preventable new-born deaths (Target 3.2) in Liberia with an innovative task-sharing project in obstetrics and neonatal care. The neonatal programme in advanced neonatal care involves the careful selection of experienced nurses who undergo extensive training to become qualified neonatal clinicians after two years, capable of independently managing very sick new-borns and neonates. Now in its second year, the programme has resulted in three qualified neonatal clinicians, and currently supports one intern in the second year of training, and five trainees in their first year of training.



**Photo Credit** Sport and health education games session. Ken Campbell of YES! Tanzania

### YES! Tanzania (box 3.3)

YES! Tanzania is working towards reducing HIV infections (Target 3.3) among 15 to 24-year-olds in Arusha, Tanzania with the project 'Sport and Sexual Health'. The project involves three local partner organisations (Umoja Tanzania, CASEC and Pallotti Parish) each of which already work with young people. YES! Tanzania helps these three organisations include games as part of their programmes to increase knowledge about HIV/AIDS, reduce risky sexual behaviour, and increase frequency and consistency of condom use.

### Vine Trust (box 2.3)

Vine Trust's 'Jubilee Hope' programme is contributing towards achieving universal health coverage (Target 3.8) in the Islands of Lake Victoria, Tanzania. Vine Trust collaborates with Africa Inland Church Tanzania and provides primary health care services with an emphasis on HIV/AIDS, due to an estimated 20-30% infection rate for some communities on the Islands. In addition, support groups for women living with HIV were started in 2016, with the aim of empowerment through education and access to microloans.

### Ombetja Yehinga Organisaiton (box 3.4)

Ombetja Yehinga Organisation (OYO) works towards reducing the risk of young people becoming infected with HIV/AIDS (Target 3.3) in Namibia by using arts – both visual and performing – to create awareness of the disease. OYO Trust also works to shed light on other social problems such as domestic violence, rape, and abuse of alcohol and drugs amongst youth.



# 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



## Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education & promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

 **82** members in **50** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Education is one of the most powerful and effective vehicles for sustainable development. It is crucial for both economic development and for the improvement of people's lives. The human mind makes all development accomplishments possible.<sup>18</sup>

Goal 4 calls for quality education for everyone everywhere. It aims to ensure free primary and secondary education for all boys and girls by 2030, provide equal access to higher education and to eradicate the inequalities in education. Within Goal 4 there are 10 Targets and Alliance members claim to work towards all of them to some degree.

Currently, at the global level, the participation rate in early childhood and primary education is 70%, a welcome increase from 63% in 2010. However, there are huge inequalities between developing and developed countries. In sub-Saharan Africa the rate was only 41% in 2016, meaning that well over half of children in these countries are denied basic education.<sup>19</sup> Goal 4 furthermore specifically aims to ensure “quality” education for all, implying that effective outcomes are about more than ensuring a certain quantity of enrolments.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

In our survey data, information was also provided by:

ZamScot Ed SCIO  
Bananabox Trust  
Chesney Fund for Education in Malawi  
Books Abroad SCIO  
Challenges Worldwide  
Mishwar Amal  
Project Trust  
Turing Trust  
Global Concerns Trust  
First Aid Africa

-Further information about any of these organisations is available upon request.

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- King, E. Education is Fundamental to Development and Growth. Available: <http://blogs.worldbank.org/education/energy/education-is-fundamental-to-development-and-growth>
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Available: <https://www.ohchr.org/documents/professionalinterest/cescr.pdf>
- World Resource Institute. Everything You Need to Know About Agricultural Emissions. Available: <https://www.wri.org/blog/2014/05/everything-you-need-know-about-agricultural-emissions>

### How Goal 4 interacts with other SDGs

Education has far-reaching effects on other development outcomes and thus Goal 4 is widely interlinked with other SDGs. Access to quality education is yet another basic service and therefore crucial to poverty eradication (Target 1.4). Better education for all boys and girls improves gender equality (Goal 5) in various ways, particularly by creating more opportunities for women to advance in society. Higher attainment levels across society also aids economic growth (Goal 8) by enabling people to take on more complicated, higher value-added jobs. Better education of all children also reduces inequality within societies (Goal 10) by improving equal opportunities for all.

The examples of work on education by our members presented (boxes 4.1 - 4.5) have a reinforcing effect on gender equality (Goal 5), economic growth (Goal 8) and on reducing inequality (Goal 10), as well as an interdependent linkage with poverty eradication (Goal 1) and health and well-being (Goal 3).

IDEAS and Scotdec's (box 4.2) work on Target 4.7 is critical for the achievement of the SDG Agenda as a whole, because it ensures that “learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development”.<sup>20</sup> Learning about sustainable lifestyles directly links to various SDGs, such as responsible consumption and production (Goal 12), climate change (Goal 13), life below water (Goal 14) and life on land (Goal 15). Goal 4 is not associated with negative impacts on the other SDGs.

### IDEAS & Scotdec (box 4.2)

The International Development Education Association Scotland (IDEAS) is the Scottish partner of 'Bridge 47', a project co-created and implemented by fifteen European and global civil society organisations with the aim of making Target 4.7 a reality. Bridge 47 was created to bring people together to share and learn from each other, with the aim of mobilising civil society all around the world to do their part for global justice and eradication of poverty with the help of Global Citizenship Education.

Global Citizenship Education inspires people to do more for each other and our planet. It encourages us to reflect upon our assumptions, make informed decisions and demand policies that create a fairer and more equal world. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, for the first time in the global context, recognises the importance of learners of all ages having the knowledge and skills to act for sustainable development within Target 4.7. Bridge 47 is a coordinated effort to respond to this challenge.

The Bridge 47 network does this in 3 main ways: by advocating for better policies that reflect the role of Global Citizenship Education in making sustainable development possible, by exploring new ways of working in partnership with organisations that have previously not engaged with Global Citizenship Education, and by exploring new and innovative ways of doing Global Citizenship Education.

Scotdec, a member of the IDEAS network, is part of an ongoing project 'Global Issues and Subjects' that provides professional learning opportunities for secondary teachers in Scotland and nine EU countries with a focus on Global Citizenship Education. Activities are focused on developing national, subject specific teaching materials (produced by teachers) and providing training to support Global Citizenship in key curriculum areas. There is an overarching theme around exploring controversial global issues, such as migration, refugees and climate change alongside the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Further activity is focused on work with pupils, supporting them to take action on local / global issues which are important to them.



**Photo** Mercy Sibande, MMF Malawi Manager, meets all beneficiaries one-to-one in as private a place as possible.  
**Credit** Mamie Martin Fund

## Case Studies

**Photo** Children learning in primary school  
**Credit** Link Community Development International 2018

### Link Community Development (box 4.1)

Link Community Development (Link) is contributing to ensuring that all boys and girls complete quality primary and secondary education (Target 4.1) in Malawi with the project 'Integrated School Performance: Improvement, Review and Engagement'. Through a combination of Scottish and Malawian expertise, the project developed a consolidated system for assessing school performance against the National Education Standards which had been developed by the Malawian Government and Link in 2015. The system included the creation of an app and database through which performance can be assessed. The project resulted in better quality of education and thereby improved learning outcomes. Funding was provided by the Scottish Government and the project concluded in 2018.

### Lake Victoria Disability Centre Scotland (box 4.3)

Lake Victoria Disability Centre Scotland is working towards ensuring access to education for people with disabilities (Target 4.5) in Tanzania, Musoma. The Centre's work encourages mainstream schools to accept disabled students who have the capabilities to attend school. Along with this, the Centre refers people for appropriate medical assistance, organises job placements and trains students at home if they are unable to travel to the centre.

### Mamie Martin Fund (box 4.4)

Mamie Martin Fund is contributing towards all girls completing primary and secondary education (Target 4.1) in Northern Malawi by funding girls' education, enabling them to move to further education or into employment. The girls are chosen from four schools and the aim is to select the most disadvantaged girls, those most in need of financial assistance. The funds are first raised in Scotland and then disbursed in Malawi through the partner the Education Department of the CCAP Synod of Livingstonia.



Scotland's International  
Development Alliance





# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

 **65** members in **63** countries working towards this goal

## Introduction

Goal 5 calls for equal rights and opportunity for all women and girls. It aims to ensure that all women can live their lives free from violence and discrimination.<sup>21</sup> Gender equality and women's empowerment is a basic human right, but also has a multiplier effect on other development areas.<sup>22</sup> Ensuring women's rights is an imperative from a human rights perspective alone, while it is also proven to be fundamental for sustainable development.

There have been important achievements in gender equality in the past two decades: gender parity has been reached in primary education in most regions in the world, and there are more women than ever in the labour market.<sup>23</sup> At the same time, gross inequalities continue to persist in both public and private life that deprive women of their rights and hold them back. Physical and sexual violence, forced marriage, FGM, the gender pay gap, and discrimination in everyday life are just a handful of these inequalities. Goal 5 aims to end these injustices and ensure that half of the human population has a chance to live life at its fullest.<sup>24</sup>

Goal 5 includes nine Targets that cover widely different aspects crucial for ensuring gender equality. Alliance members claim to contribute towards each of these Targets. However, it is important to point out that the achievement of some require measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

In our survey data, information was also provided by:

Friends of Eyethu Careers Point  
KWISA  
Signpost International  
Youth for Economic Justice  
Edinburgh Sustainable Projects Abroad  
International Institute for Global Health and Development

-Further information about any of these organisations is available upon request.

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- <sup>21</sup> UN Women. SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Available: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-5-gender-equality>
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- <sup>26</sup> Ibid, 15
- <sup>27</sup> Ibid, 19
- <sup>28</sup> Ibid, 19

## How Goal 5 interacts with other SDGs

Gender equality is both an enabler and accelerator of sustainable development.<sup>25</sup> It is also a cross-cutting issue in the entire Sustainable Development Agenda, and therefore interlinks widely with other SDGs. According to UN Women: "Only by ensuring the rights of women and girls across all the Goals will we get to justice and inclusion, economies that work for all, and sustaining our shared environment now and for future generations."<sup>26</sup>

Gender equality's close interaction with health (Goal 3) and education (Goal 4) is seen in the work of Scottish Love in Action and Lilypads (box 5.1 & 5.3). Raising education and awareness on menstruation and sexual health contributes to better health outcomes for women and girls. At Target level, ensuring women's access to reproductive health (Target 5.6) directly links to reductions in maternal mortality (Target 3.1), as well as to ending communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS (Target 3.3).<sup>27</sup> The crucial interaction between education (Goal 4) and gender equality is evident in our members' work presented below; girls' education leads to their empowerment.

Gaia Education, the HALO Trust and Beyond Borders Scotland's work (box 5.3-5.6) furthermore demonstrates the synergy between gender equality and economic growth (Goal 8). Empowered women are more likely to take on jobs which in turn increases economic growth.<sup>28</sup>

Gender equality does not have negative impacts on other sustainable development areas because women's empowerment makes the whole of society better off.

## Case Studies



### Scottish Love in Action (box 5.1)

The Scottish Love in Action supported project 'Voice 4 Girls' is contributing towards ending all forms of violence against women (Target 5.1) in Hyderabad, India. The project conducts activity-based camps for vulnerable girls from impoverished backgrounds who are at high risk of dropping out of school due to pressure to get married or to become child labourers. In the camps, the 'campers' get to learn about reproductive health, sexual relations, domestic violence and career options. They also have a chance to improve their spoken English which is important for future employment opportunities. To date, Voice 4 Girls has worked with 68,000 campers and through its Sakhi leadership programme, has reached out to many more.

**Photo** Scottish Love in Action work with VOICE 4 Girls in India.  
**Credit** Voice 4 Girls

### Lilypads (box 5.2)

Lilypads is working towards ensuring access to sexual health (Target 5.2) in Kenya with the selling of reusable sanitary pads and educating girls on menstrual health. At the moment, many girls cannot afford disposable pads and are having to resort to unhygienic alternatives. Lilypads's reusable pads are one sixth of the cost of disposables and therefore much more accessible to girls.

### Gaia Education (box 5.3)

Gaia Education's project 'Herbal Youth Chocolate' is working towards ensuring women's full participation in public and economic life (Target 5.5) by creating opportunities for young women to specialise in organic herbal chocolate making. The project, run in partnership with two other implementing partners, is for young migrant women arriving in Europe and aims to build their capacity and support them in the building of a new life as they arrive in a new continent. The project is led by Gaia Education, Passwork migrant welcome centre and L'Arcolaio social cooperative.



**Photo** ANENGUERERE, ANGOLA - HALO de-miner Júlia Tchimbria checks her lane for anti-personnel mines. These de-miners are working under extremely difficult circumstances in Kanengerere. Not only is it extremely hot - with snakes and scorpions common - but much of the mined area is on the side of an extremely steep hill, making every step dangerous. The area was mined during the civil war by government forces to protect the nearby railway line that can be seen in the background, as well as various troop positions. It is currently used by roughly 170 people including village residents and nomadic herders - many of whom are young children - who pass through un-cleared land every day.

**Credit** Scout Tufankjian for The HALO Trust

### The HALO Trust (box 5.4)

The HALO Trust's project '100 Women in demining' is working towards ensuring women's full participation in public life (Target 5.5) in Angola, by employing women in the traditionally male-oriented sector of mine clearance. The project will provide the local women with additional skills, knowledge, and career development opportunities as well as enable them to be agents of change by playing a central role in the stabilization and development of their communities. Angola remains one of the most densely mined countries in the world, with an estimated 500,000 mines still waiting to be cleared. The vast majority of these killing devices are found in rural areas where development is stagnant. The HALO Trust's project is a unique opportunity to remove the explosive remnants of war while at the same time providing money and resources to mine-impacted communities and empowering the women who live there.

### Beyond Borders Scotland (box 5.5)

Beyond Borders Scotland's 'Women in Conflict 1325 Fellowship Programme' is contributing towards ensuring women's full participation in political and public life (Target 5.5) in conflict-affected regions. The Fellowship, which is funded by the Scottish Government, is held three times a year in Edinburgh and brings together women with diverse experience and knowledge from a wide range of countries for a week of workshops and discussion sessions. The aim is to provide expert guidance and capacity building training in aspects of conflict resolution, mediation, dialogue, and peace building while building a network of Fellows across different countries and regions. The Fellowship recognises that women are currently widely underrepresented in peace negotiations and therefore includes a core focus on the meaningful participation of women in peace processes and at all levels of peace building work.





# Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

 **38** members in **22** countries working towards this goal

## Introduction

Clean water is a fundamental human need. Each person requires at least 20-50 litres of clean water a day for drinking and everyday purposes, including cooking and personal hygiene. Access for all to sanitation services is critical because a lack of them not only breeds disease, but can rob people of their basic dignity. Therefore access to clean water and sanitation is essential for improving living standards worldwide.<sup>29</sup>

There has been a significant accomplishment in water access over the last three decades, as since 1990, 2.1 billion people have experienced improved water sanitation. Yet today water scarcity affects more than 40% of people globally, with the figure expected to increase as a consequence of rising temperatures. Indeed, diminishing supplies of safe drinking water is a huge problem that impacts every continent. It is projected that by 2050, 1 in 4 people will suffer recurring water shortages. This is a huge global challenge. In order to ensure access for all to water and sanitation, there needs to be investment in adequate infrastructure and protection of water-related ecosystems.<sup>30</sup> Within Goal 6 there are 8 Targets and Alliance members contribute towards each of them. However, it is important to point out that the achievement of some requires measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

## How Goal 6 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 6 has a dynamic, two-way interdependence between all the other SDGs.<sup>31</sup>

Access to clean water is a basic right for all people and thus constitutes a precondition to poverty eradication (Goal 1). Safe drinking water is also a prerequisite for sufficient nutrition (Goal 2), as well as to health (Goal 3) through the prevention of diseases (Target 3.9). These reinforcing interactions are present in each of our members' projects presented below (box 6.1, 6.2, 6.3). ASHI's (box 6.2) work furthermore demonstrates the connection to gender equality (Goal 5), as in this region, women and girls are in charge of collecting and looking for water. Efficiency is key to resolving water related challenges and the research delivered by Water Witness International's project (box 6.3) on water management also contributes to responsible consumption and production (Goal 12).

There are also several interlinkages to Goals and Targets that relate to the environment, for instance, to the environmentally sound management of chemicals (Target 12.4), and to the conservation of inland freshwaters (Target 15.1).

Potential trade-offs include the doubling of agricultural productivity (Target 2.1) and an increase in economic growth (Target 8.1), as these may have negative impacts on water-related ecosystems.<sup>32</sup>

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

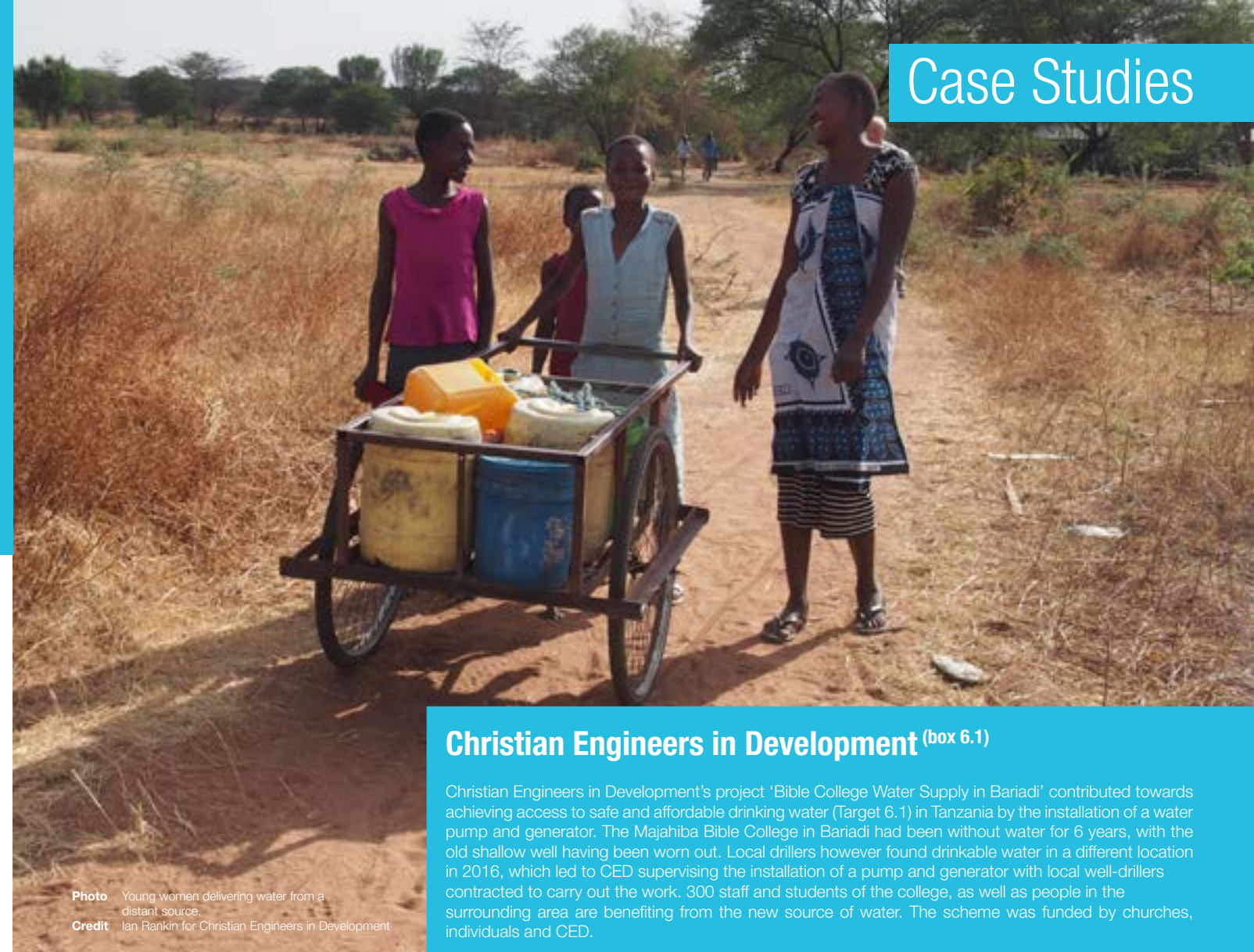
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<sup>30</sup> SDGF. Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation. Available: <https://www.sdgfund.org/Goal-6-clean-water-and-sanitation>

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid, 25



**Photo** Young women delivering water from a distant source.  
**Credit** Ian Rankin for Christian Engineers in Development

## Christian Engineers in Development (box 6.1)

Christian Engineers in Development's project 'Bible College Water Supply in Bariadi' contributed towards achieving access to safe and affordable drinking water (Target 6.1) in Tanzania by the installation of a water pump and generator. The Majahiba Bible College in Bariadi had been without water for 6 years, with the old shallow well having been worn out. Local drillers however found drinkable water in a different location in 2016, which led to CED supervising the installation of a pump and generator with local well-drillers contracted to carry out the work. 300 staff and students of the college, as well as people in the surrounding area are benefiting from the new source of water. The scheme was funded by churches, individuals and CED.

## Association for Serving Humanity International (box 6.2)

Association for Serving Humanity International's current 'Bala Water project' is contributing towards achieving access to safe drinking water (Target 6.1) in Northern Uganda. Currently, many people in the Bala region do not have access to safe drinking water, with 60% of people drinking water from unsafe sources at the start of the project. This consumption of contaminated water leads to diseases but also to girls and women wasting a great deal of time walking to collect dirty water. ASHI's project aims to redress this situation by building five wells in the Bala region. The first two have already been implemented, the second one having been completed in February 2018. The aim is to install three more borehole pumps in the remaining areas.

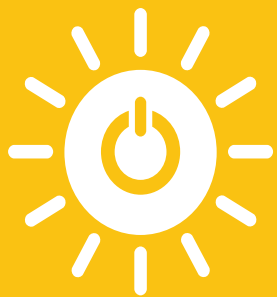


## Water Witness International (box 6.3)

Water Witness International's programme 'Fair Water Futures' is delivering targeted action research, social accountability and advocacy for better management of water resources (Target 6.5) in Tanzania. This ongoing programme started in 2012 and has built a strong track record in securing tangible water security for vulnerable communities, as well as improving water sector performance. The outcomes of the programme include improved water security for one million vulnerable people in Tanzania and changes in policy, practice and financing for water resource management. WWI's work has been labelled a 'welcome wake-up call' by the Ministry of Water in Tanzania. The implementing partner is Shahidi wa Maji – a Tanzanian civil society organisation – but the programme involves many other partners such as the Tanzanian Ministry of Water and the Tanzanian Water and Sanitation Network. WWI also convenes an action learning programme including 2 Alliance member organisations, WaterAid and Oxfam, to improve knowledge and practice around accountability in the water sector.

**Photo** Community Water Witnesses confront the manager of a wastewater treatment works where untreated human and industrial waste flow into a major river.  
**Credit** Water Witness 2016.





# Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

 **26** members in **10** countries working towards this goal

## Introduction

Goal 7 aims to ensure affordable and clean energy for all. Energy makes possible services that are crucial for development such as mobility, manufacturing, agriculture, heating and lighting. These services constitute an integral part of life in the industrialised world, yet globally 1 in 7 people still lacks access to energy, the vast majority living in rural areas in developing countries. Moreover, especially in developing countries, access to energy does not mean that this energy is clean. More than 40% of world's population – 3 billion people – rely on polluting and unhealthy fuels for cooking, which has a negative impact on the health of people and the planet. It is necessary to expand infrastructure and upgrade technology to provide clean and efficient energy across the world.<sup>33</sup>

Energy and sustaining life on earth are dependent on each other as energy is the main contributor to climate change. According to the authoritative report by the IPCC, we must reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050 to have a reasonable chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees.<sup>34</sup> Target 7.1 aims “by 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix”<sup>35</sup> and the achievement of this Target impacts the survival of the human species. Alliance members contribute towards all of the 5 Targets associated with Goal 7.

## How Goal 7 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 7 interacts widely with other Goals due to the basic services that access to energy enables. A report by the International Science Council found 46 positive and 2 negative interactions, between Goal 7 and the rest of the Goals' Targets.<sup>36</sup> Each of the three projects presented below (box 7.1 - 7.3) showcases how access to energy constitutes a form of poverty eradication (Goal 1) by enabling the use of basic services crucial to human development. In Mercy Corps Europe's project (box 7.1), energy resources enabled better lighting, while in the work of Human Appeal (box 7.3), energy enabled the use of new irrigation technologies. This solar-powered irrigation system also contributes to the fight against hunger (Goal 2), by increasing the productivity of agriculture. The Service Centre by Nepal Trust (box 7.2) creates new jobs (Goal 8), as well as upgrading the technological capabilities (Target 9.5) of the renewable energy sector in the Humla district of Nepal.

One important potential trade-off is between energy access and climate change (Goal 13). If universal access to energy is ensured (Target 7.1) through energy sources with greenhouse gas emissions, this contradicts with the fight against climate change (Goal 13). On a global scale, there is then a crucial dependency between these two Goals due to the necessity of transition into renewable forms of energy production if the rise of global temperature is to be kept under 2 °C.<sup>37</sup>

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

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## Case Studies



**Photo** Woman holding solar-powered lamps in Timor-Leste.  
**Credit** Mercy Corps

### Mercy Corps Europe (box 7.1)

Mercy Corps' 'Energy for All' (E4A) programme in rural Timor-Leste used a market-based solution to address energy poverty. Funded by the European Commission, the three-year programme provided solar-powered lamps as an alternative source of lighting. With only 10% of the country's population connected to the grid, the vast majority relied on inefficient, unhealthy and potentially hazardous kerosene lanterns. Prior to the commencement of E4A, there was no viable market for renewable energy products; almost two thirds of people in Timor-Leste were unaware of solar energy, so the private sector saw no opportunity to invest. Through successful market intervention, the programme was able to reach more than 36,000 households with clean, affordable solar power (Target 7.2).

### Nepal Trust (box 7.2)

Humla district in northern Nepal is one of the poorest and most underdeveloped areas in the world. Due to the expanse, remoteness, and rugged terrain of this region, it will most likely never be connected to the national power grid. To date, Nepal Trust with the support of Rotary International has implemented six hydro plants and four solar projects, ensuring access to modern energy services (Target 7.1) for the people living in the district. Overall, there are over 20 hydro plants and a dozen solar installations in the region with more than double this planned for the next decade. According to a recent survey however, many of these installations are in a poor state of repair or even non-functional due to the need for repairs and servicing. The Nepal Trust is addressing this problem with the building of a Service Centre that will facilitate the local maintenance of the existing and future installations, as well as offering much needed mechanical services, spares and repairs. The plan is that for the first 10 years the Service Centre will be managed by the Nepal Trust, after which it will be handed over to local stakeholders. The building has now been completed and the Trust is about to commence recruiting staff and purchasing necessary equipment. The Nepal Trust has received international recognition for its work in renewable energy.



### Human Appeal (box 7.3)

Human Appeal's project 'Helping people feed themselves' is contributing towards increasing the share of renewable energy (Target 7.2) in Pakistan, through the instalment of solar-powered water pumps for irrigation purposes. The project is located in Tharparker, a desert in the south of Pakistan which has become the victim of extreme drought. Consequently, the area is suffering from a loss of livestock which in turn has led to food insecurity and severe malnutrition for the inhabitants. This issue was addressed with the solar-powered water irrigation pumps, and the project also included agricultural inputs as well as training on climate-smart agro-ecological best practices. Knowledge was also shared on diet diversity and nutrition, as well as livestock and agricultural management for food availability. These interventions strengthened the capacity of communities to proactively reduce, mitigate and manage risks, as well as to adapt and recover. The project has so far helped over 6,800 individuals, of which around half are children.

**Photo** Farmers tending their crops next to solar powered water pump in Pakistan.  
**Credit** Human Appeal





## Promote sustained, inclusive, sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

 **45** members in **43** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Goal 8 aims to promote inclusive and sustained economic growth and decent work for all. This Goal follows the assumption that sustained economic growth is key for development and for lifting people out of poverty. Furthermore, employed and productive populations are believed to fuel investment and sustainable economic growth that result in inclusive progress.<sup>38</sup> This is crucial, as according to the UN: “Roughly half the world’s population still lives on the equivalent of about \$2 a day. And in too many places, having a job doesn’t guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty.”<sup>39</sup>

The aim of Goal 8 is to provide productive employment for all, ensuring that this work is of a decent quality.<sup>40</sup> This arises from the fact that the simple term ‘employment’ does not guarantee that the work is decent, nor does it necessarily lead to an escape from poverty. In 2018, global unemployment stood at 5% which means that around 172 million people were without work. This is set within conditions in which growth is slowing and inequalities are widening globally, while the growing workforce is not met with enough available jobs. Goal 8 aims to resolve this by promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation.<sup>41</sup> Within Goal 8 there are twelve Targets covering areas such as achieving sustained GDP growth, ending forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking.<sup>42</sup> Alliance members contribute towards each of these Targets, however it is important to point out that the achievement of some of them requires measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

### How Goal 8 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 8 has various links to other Goals due to its huge potential in raising living standards. There is an obvious reinforcing interlinkage with poverty eradication (Goal 1) as economic growth has played a key role in reducing extreme poverty globally.<sup>43</sup> In Feed the Minds’ project (box 8.1) it is shown how job creation led to higher incomes (Target 1.1). In terms of economic growth measured in GDP, one needs bear in mind that GDP does not say anything about the distribution of income. Nonetheless, the positive linkage between economic growth in developing countries and poverty eradication is clear and well documented.<sup>44</sup>

Feed the Minds’ work (box 8.1) furthermore exemplifies the interdependent relation to education (Goal 4), in that skills training leads to creation of new jobs (Target 8.5). The work of SCIAF and Bala Sport (box 8.2 & 8.3) showcases the linkage to health (Goal 3), as ending human trafficking and the securing of decent working conditions are both basic rights and also crucial to health and human well-being.

Goal 8 is one, if not the most, controversial Goal because economic growth often clashes with environmental sustainability (Goals 12, 13, 14 and 15). This is addressed in Target 8.4 which “endeavours to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation”<sup>45</sup>. To what extent this is even feasible is up for discussion.<sup>46</sup> Furthermore, the continued dominance of GDP as the globally accepted measure of economic advancement will limit progress towards achieving this important Target.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

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## Case Studies



**Photo** A catering student selling mandazi at Oditel market, in the Amuria District, Uganda.  
**Credit** Feed the Minds

### Feed the Minds (box 8.1)

Feed the Minds is contributing towards achieving decent work for all men and women (Target 8.5) in the Amuria District in Uganda with its local partner Voluntary Action for Development. The recently completed project ‘Secure Futures’ worked with 1,200 women and young people by providing various types of training to help them set up small businesses and gain employment. The project taught vocational skills including sewing and carpentry work. Additionally, 51 Self-Help Enterprise Groups were formed which gained access to microfinance and important business skills. Ultimately, this resulted in a culture of saving being established in the community. The project’s outcome was a 65% increase in average household income, and 903 households reporting increased expenditure on food and health services. More generally, the project enabled men, women and young people to become agents of change in their communities. The project was funded by the National Lottery Community Fund.

### SCIAF (box 8.2)

SCIAF is working towards ending human trafficking (Target 8.7) in Northern India Uttar Pradesh and the Nepal border with the ‘Caritas India Anti Human Trafficking Programme’. The programme targets vulnerable women and girls, out of school youths and school children by aiming to prevent trafficking, protect victims of trafficking, and facilitate rehabilitation. The various activities of the programme include: carrying out campaigns raising awareness of trafficking, supporting schools and teachers in identifying risks to young people of trafficking, promotion of safe migration, and offering support in the establishment of women’s self-help groups. The programme also collaborates with existing efforts to reduce human trafficking and supports anti-trafficking initiatives. The programme started in 2016 and is ongoing.



### Bala Sport (box 8.3)

Bala Sport is protecting labour rights (Target 8.8) in Pakistan by expanding the availability and use of ethically produced Fairtrade sports balls in the UK and beyond. A Fairtrade certified ball gives its buyer a guarantee that the workers who stitched the products received a fair wage and are provided with secure working conditions. The workers also benefit from healthcare and educational projects. For example, throughout 2018 eye tests were offered to factory workers and their families and those in need received subsidised glasses.

**Photo** A Fairtrade sports ball worker undergoing a free eye test funded by the Fairtrade Premium.  
**Credit** Bala Sport

### Carey Tourism (box 8.4)

Carey Tourism is promoting sustainable tourism (Target 8.9) in Laos with an ongoing strategy on nature-based tourism. The project partners include World Bank and the British Council as well as various international agencies and NGOs. It is contributing towards sustainable development and environmental safeguards.





## Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive, sustainable industrialization & foster innovation

 **21** members in **12** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Goal 9 addresses the three following aspects of development: industry, innovation and infrastructure. These three elements are engines that build modern society, as well as being key drivers of economic growth and development. Infrastructure, which covers everything from transportation, water supply, electricity and communications, provides the physical facilities critical to business and society.<sup>47</sup> Industrialization is an accelerator, if not an essential factor, for rapid economic development. The historical record shows that developed countries broke the cycle of poverty by industrializing, rather than focusing on agriculture or production of natural resources.<sup>48</sup> Innovation, on the other hand, expands technological capabilities and is crucial to finding solutions to economic and environmental challenges, and increasing efficiency.<sup>49</sup>

Goal 9 has eight Targets that include increasing sustainable infrastructure, increasing industry's share in economies, and enhancing scientific research. According to the data we collected, Alliance members contribute to each of these Targets. However, we did not receive many case studies that substantiate this. It is therefore important to point out that the achievement of this Goal is dependent upon measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels by both Governments and the private sector.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

#### References

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### How Goal 9 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 9 is widely linked to various other SDGs and these interactions can be both positive and negative.

Starting with the positive, many other SDGs have industry-related Targets due to the reinforcing effect on sustainable livelihoods (Goal 11), food security (Goal 2) and reducing inequalities (Goal 10).<sup>50</sup> Industrialization has furthermore a crucial linkage to economic growth and job creation (Goal 8), therefore industry can act as a major poverty eradicator (Target 1.1). Infrastructure, in turn, is a key enabler of development outcomes. Particularly in rural areas in developing countries, poor or no access to infrastructure such as transportation and energy, constitute huge impediments to development, diversification, and value addition.<sup>51</sup> The work of the Turing Trust (box 9.1) in Sub-Saharan Africa demonstrates the linkage to quality education (Goal 4). Enabling school children to use computers in classrooms contributes to their learning, skills development and future employability. Progress in this area is crucial, as currently four billion people globally lack access to the internet, 90% of them in the developing world.<sup>52</sup>

The negative linkages on the other hand relate to the environmental impact of Goal 9. Industry uses vast amounts of energy and when this energy comes from burning fossil fuels, the produced Greenhouse Gas emissions (GHG) contribute to the rise in global temperatures and climate change (Goal 13). However, it is critical to point out that emission production is anything but evenly distributed globally. The US, China and the EU alone make up more than half of total global emissions, while the bottom 100 countries only account for 3.5% of them.<sup>54</sup> Innovation in green energy has the potential to facilitate the transition to zero-carbon economies.

## Case Studies



**Photo Credit** School children in Malawi accessing the internet using PCs provided by the Turing Trust  
Holyroad Photography

### Turing Trust (box 9.1)

Turing Trust supports education in Sub-Saharan Africa by increasing access to information and communications technology (Target 9.c) for students and teachers. This is done by providing used computers and improving teacher training in ICT. Turing Trust's vision is a world with technology-enabled education for all. Until now, the organisation has provided more than 4,200 computers in classrooms in the countries of Malawi, Ghana and Liberia which has impacted more than 41,000 students. Along with providing IT equipment, the Turing Trust delivers training, with over 450 teachers having received training in basic computer maintenance, and in the use of computers to support teaching. In addition to the educational advantages, the reusing of computers results in important environmental benefits. Unnecessary production is reduced and thus also the associated carbon emissions.

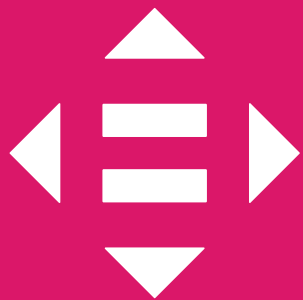
### Challenges Group (box 9.2)

The Challenges Group is an international development consultancy that specialises in working on collaborative programmes that benefit small and medium-sized social enterprises (Target 9.3). From offices in Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Scotland, Challenges staff engage in both advisory and implementation work, offering knowledge amassed from twenty years' experience supporting entrepreneurial ecosystems in 54 countries.



**Photo Credit** Trainers from Rwanda delivering their training to newly recruited trainers in Malawi.  
Challenges Worldwide





## Reduce inequality within and between countries

 **68** members in **54** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Goal 10 calls for reduction of inequalities within and among countries. Inequality is a wide concept that can be looked at from different perspectives, and that can take several different forms. In Goal 10 inequalities are based on income, but also on sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity and opportunity. There are 10 Targets within Goal 10 and Alliance members contribute towards each of them, however it is important to point out that the achievement of some requires measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

It is well known that global inequality of income and wealth are on the rise. The figures speak for themselves: the richest 10% earn up to 40 % of total global income<sup>54</sup>, and the 26 richest people own as much as the poorest 50% of the world's population.<sup>55</sup> In terms of inequalities within countries, since 1980, in nearly every country, there have been large transfers of public to private wealth that have fuelled inequality.<sup>56</sup> Global problems require global solutions, and for Goal 10 the answers lie at least partially in these key areas: regulation of financial markets, encouragement of official development assistance, and foreign direct investment. At national level the solutions entail ensuring that equal opportunities are realised for everyone in society. To achieve this, Goal 10 aims to implement appropriate policies that promote social, political and economic inclusion, and calls for eradicating discriminatory laws that hold back certain segments of society.<sup>57</sup>

### How Goal 10 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 10 interacts with various other SDGs and a concept note by the UN found as many as 60 Target-level interlinkages between Goal 10 and the rest of the Goals' Targets.<sup>58</sup> The importance of Goal 10 derives from the fact that "development is not sustainable if people are excluded from opportunities, services, and the chance for a better life".<sup>59</sup> Indeed, the universal access to basic services frequently appears in many other Goals. For example, as universal access to food and water (Goals 2, 6), as universal access to healthcare services (Goal 3), in access to quality education for all boys and girls (Goal 4), as well as universal access to energy services (Goal 7).

All of our members' work presented (box 10.1 - 10.3) relates to Target 10.2 which aims to "empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all".<sup>60</sup> Particularly the most vulnerable people in society are targeted, and the projects aim to contribute to better health and well-being for these people (Goal 3), as well as to increased opportunities for their employment (Target 4.4).

From an environmental perspective Goal 10 is crucially linked to Goals 13 (climate change), 14 (life below water) and 15 (life on land) due to the recognized fact that the poorest parts of the world are the most heavily affected by climate change, natural disaster and climate disaster.<sup>61</sup> Target 10.1 aims to increase the income of the bottom 40% of the population and links directly to economic growth (Goal 8). This leads us to the potential negative impact of this Goal which is that lifting people globally out of poverty through economic growth may have huge strains on the environment.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

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## Case Studies



**Photo** Angelina Banda, a tailoring graduate in Malawi.  
**Credit** Emma Duncan, Global Concerns Trust

### Global Concerns Trust (box 10.1)

The Global Concerns Trust is socially and economically empowering people with disabilities (Target 10.2) in Malawi, with the project 'Tools and Training for Livelihood in Malawi'. Their local partners MACOHA and KODO provide comprehensive vocational training to adults with disabilities living in rural areas. Trainees receive six to twelve months of training in tailoring, carpentry or cane furniture making, business training, reproductive health, gender awareness and HIV/Aids prevention. When trainees graduate, they are provided with start-up tools or sewing machines, some materials, a solar panel and continued support to help them in the early stages of setting up their businesses. The project thus enables the participants, who are often completely reliant on other people, to earn their own living and become self-sufficient. All of the sewing machines and start up tools are donated in Scotland and Northern Ireland and refurbished by groups of volunteers, many of whom have learning disabilities. The project started last year and will be running until the year 2023. Our member organisation 500 Miles was also involved with the project by giving treatment and prosthetic aid to some of the trainees. It's great to see our members working together!

### LUV+ (box 10.2)

LUV+'s recently completed project on income generation for people with leprosy is empowering vulnerable people (Target 10.2) in Zambia and Tanzania. The project targeted 250 people across eight communities in these two countries and initiated various income-generating schemes. The schemes included building and stocking a shop, building and managing small poultry farms, and supplying treadle pumps to aid agriculture. The outcome of the project was an improvement in the lives of the participants: physically through better nutrition and clothing, and psychologically through increased self-confidence. Reduction in stigmatisation of people with leprosy was also a key aim. The project builds on similar work done in the past by LUV+ in leprosy communities in Malawi, started in 2016 and concluded in March this year. The local partners included ZATULET in Zambia, and Tanzania Leprosy Association in Tanzania, and the project was funded by the Scottish Government.

### Sense Scotland (box 10.3)

The programme 'One Giant Leap' by Sense Scotland is empowering young people with disabilities (Target 10.2) in Scotland, by helping them in the transition from school to adult life. The programme entails weekly group meetings held across four cities in Scotland for young people with communication support needs. The objective of the programme is for the young people to learn valuable life and employability skills through activities such as art, music and sport. The programme is funded by the Big Lottery Fund.

The charity's 'Promoting Equal Access to Education in Malawi Northern Region' programme, also promotes inclusion (Target 10.2) through various means, including: teacher training to build teachers' capacity to work with integrated classes' including children with a range of disabilities such as sensory impairment, physical and learning disabilities; establishing support groups for families with disabled children; and promoting an increased understanding of children's rights and developing skills to advocate for disabled children in education.



**Photo** Fr Francis Kachere, of LUV+ Malawi, addressing a meeting at Morogoro leprosy community, near Songea, Tanzania.  
**Credit** Nigel Harper, LUV+





## Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient & sustainable

 **33** members in **22** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Goal 11 aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Today half of the human population – 3.5 billion people – live in cities, with the number constantly on the rise. As a consequence of rapid urbanisation in many parts of the world, coupled with population growth, the number of people living in cities is projected to reach 5 billion by the year 2030, and 6.5 billion by 2050. Therefore cities are at the centre of work in achieving the sustainable development agenda.<sup>62</sup>

In the coming decades, 95% of urban expansion will take place in developing countries and this leads to immense challenges for cities. Lack of affordable housing is one such challenge, and Goal 11 calls for significant improvements in the way urban spaces are built and managed in order to accommodate a growing number of people. Pollution and air quality are another problem that demands immediate action. In 2016 90% of urban dwellers were breathing unsafe air, resulting in 4.2 million deaths. Cities will have to take the lead in implementing environmental changes, as even though they occupy just 3% of land, they are responsible for 75% of carbon emissions. Ultimately, the focus on cities in all sustainable development work is inevitable.<sup>63</sup> Within Goal 11 there are 10 Targets and Alliance members work on each of them. However, it is important to point out that the achievement of some of them requires measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

### How Goal 11 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 11 interacts widely with the other SDGs. According to the UN Synthesis Report, it is directly linked with at least eleven other Goals' Targets. Increasing numbers of people are moving to cities around the world and if this urbanisation is not managed appropriately it creates a huge threat to the achievement of the SDGs.<sup>64</sup>

Waste Aid UK's project (box 11.3) demonstrates the reinforcing effect on health (Goal 3), with waste management (Target 11.6) leading to fewer diseases being transmitted in the community. Waste management also results in reduction in the pollution of air, land and water and this aids the fight against climate change (Goal 13), and the health of marine (Goal 14) as well as terrestrial (Goal 15) ecosystems. The findings of the research project by SHLC (box 11.2) will contribute to the development of healthier and more inclusive cities and this links positively to education (Goal 4) and to the provision of water and sanitation (Goal 6).

Orkidstudio's work (box 11.1) on the construction of hospitals aids positive health outcomes (Goal 3), resilient infrastructure (Target 9.1), and contributes to access to basic services (Target 1.1). Orkidstudio specifically focuses on the training and employment of women and thus there is also a link to gender equality (Goal 5). In terms of trade-offs, cities account for 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions as well as use of natural resources<sup>65</sup>, thus if climate change is to be combatted (Goal 13), and marine (Goal 14) and terrestrial (Goal 15) ecosystems are to be conserved, the development of cities must be sustainable.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

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<sup>64</sup> SDG Synthesis Report - High Level Political Forum 2018. Tracking progress towards Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable cities and human settlements. Available at: <https://unhabitat.org/sdg-11-synthesis-report/>

<sup>65</sup> Ibid, 58

## Case Studies

**Photo** Sachibondu Hospital project.  
**Credit** Orkidstudio

### Orkidstudio (box 11.1)

Orkidstudio is working towards ensuring access for all to housing and basic services (Target 11.1) in Zambia, with the project focusing on Sachibondu hospital. Located in the NW Province on the Zambia border, the hospital is the only healthcare provision for tens of thousands of people with many patients having to walk days to reach it. Before the outset of the project the facilities were of poor quality, including inadequate ventilation and poor lighting. Orkidstudio's project addressed this by upgrading existing structures and building new facilities in the hospital. The underlying belief is that comfortable and well-working facilities, that are based on an understanding of local health care practices, can help improve the lives of the patients and the staff. The project is funded by Drum Property Group and WEIR.

### WasteAid UK (box 11.3)

WasteAid UK is engaging with waste management (Target 11.6) in Kenya with its local partner Kwa-Muhia Environmental Group by setting up a waste and recycling centre in the village of Kwa-Muhia. The community is home to 6,500 people and currently has no formal waste management provision. Along with preparing a site for the new recycling facility, WasteAid UK and its local partner are running an awareness campaign on waste management. The underlying idea behind the recycling centre is to turn 'waste into wealth', meaning that the centre will generate an income and support livelihoods through making and selling products from waste. The various other benefits of the site include Kwa-Muhia becoming a healthier place to live due to several factors: fewer diseases being transmitted by dirty conditions, reduced pollution of air, land and water, fewer livestock deaths from ingesting plastic, along with changing attitudes to waste management. Further advantages of the project are summarised by Duncan Oloo, the Kwa Muhia Environmental Group project manager: "This UK Aid-funded project will also stop waste from Kwa-Muhia polluting Lake Naivasha which is an internationally important wetland site. Overall the project is good for people, good for the environment and makes good economic sense too."

**Photo** No formal waste management system existed in the village of Kwa-Muhia in Kenya, but that's changing.  
**Credit** WasteAid

### Centre for Sustainable, Healthy and Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods (SHLC) (box 11.2)

The Centre for Sustainable, Healthy and Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods (SHLC), based at the University of Glasgow and part of the Glasgow Centre for International Development, is enhancing inclusive and sustainable urbanisation (addressing SDGs 3, 4 and 11). SHLC is a £7.1m, four-year long programme and involves local partners from South Africa, India, Bangladesh, Philippines, China, Tanzania and Rwanda. The objective of the project is to study urban neighbourhoods and address the widespread challenges caused by large-scale migration and inequality (Target 11.3). The project examines fourteen fast-growing cities across Africa and Asia and adopts a new approach to studying developing country cities by looking at them "from the inside out". Rather than discussing the city as a whole, SHLC researchers are investigating in detail all different types of neighbourhoods across the city, from poor slums to rich urban areas and everything in between. The project outcome will be a strengthened understanding of urban challenges, thereby increasing the ability to support rapidly urbanising cities in Asia and Africa. The project is funded by UK Research and Innovation as part of the UK Government's Global Challenges Research Fund.



# 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

 **22** members in **07** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Goal 12 calls for sustainable consumption and production patterns. If current lifestyles are to be sustained, the equivalent of almost three planets would be needed by the year 2050 when the human population reaches 9.6 billion. Therefore, it is imperative that our ecological footprint is reduced, and the current consumption and production patterns are made sustainable. However, it is important to note that a large share of the global population lives a life where it consumes far too little to even meet their basic needs.<sup>66</sup>

The heart of the problem is that currently resources are used as if there were no limits: humanity uses and pollutes water much faster than nature can recycle and purify, one third of the food produced globally goes to waste, and forests ‘the lungs of the planet’ that are so crucial for the tackling of climate change are converted into farmland.<sup>67</sup> The solution is the decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation, “doing more and with less” which essentially means transition into a greener economy. This requires sustainable consumption and production patterns that respect the biophysical boundaries of the planet.<sup>68</sup> Goal 12 includes 11 Targets and Alliance members contribute towards each of them. However, it is important to point out that the achievement of some of them requires measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

### How Goal 12 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 12 has an essential and cross-cutting role in sustainable development and therefore interlinks widely with the other Goals. According to the UN Chronicle, Targets in 12 other SDGs are directly aimed at achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns.<sup>69</sup>

Consumption and production activities are the basis and core of the global economy but when these activities are not done in a sustainable manner, we are faced with depletion of natural resources and with the degradation of the ecosystem. More specifically, unsustainable practices lead to high carbon emissions which reinforce the pace of climate change (Goal 13), to deforestation and loss of biodiversity (Goal 15) as well as to water scarcity (Goal 6).<sup>70</sup> For this reason, the attainment of numerous SDGs depends crucially on the adoption of responsible consumption and production patterns.

Each of the projects presented (box 12.1 - 12.3) work towards raising awareness of sustainable consumption patterns and this directly contributes to the fight against climate change (Goal 13) by promoting behaviour that is in harmony with nature. They also link with education (Goal 4) by contributing to “ensuring that all learners have the knowledge to promote sustainable development” (Target 4.7). Knowledge on sustainability and the necessity of transition into sustainable lifestyles is key to the attainment of the SDGs agenda as a whole. Goal 12 has potential negative impacts on economic growth (Goal 8), because sustainable production may not be the most economically profitable alternative.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

## Case Studies



**Photo** NorthLink Ferries is an example of a Scottish business that works in partnership with local Fair Trade groups to use and promote Fairtrade products including Fairtrade cotton polo shirts. Pictured are NorthLink staff members meeting Pamela L'Intelligent from Craft Aid – the organisation that manufactured their Fairtrade polo shirts – and Andy Ashcroft from the UK supplier Koolskools.

**Credit** Koolskools

### Scottish Fair Trade Forum (box 12.1)

Target 12.6 aims to encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability into their reporting cycle. Scottish Fair Trade Forum's work contributes to this Target by promoting Fair Trade to Scottish businesses, as well as encouraging them to get involved in Fair Trade. There are various ways in which businesses can do this, ranging from stocking and selling their own Fair Trade products to using Fair Trade products in the workplace. In addition, specifically for local businesses in Scotland, the Forum created a 'Local Business Engagement Volunteer Pack' which is intended to get local businesses to engage with the values of Fair Trade. The pack encourages businesses to display their support for Fair Trade, for instance by hosting a Fair Trade themed day or by becoming a fully certified Fair Trade business.



### Fair Trade Scotland (box 12.2)

Fair Trade Scotland, a World Fair Trade Organisation (WFTO) Guaranteed Importer Member, is raising awareness for sustainable development (Target 12.8) in Scotland by the importing, advertising and selling of Mzuzu Golden Coffee from a Fairtrade International (FI) Certified cooperative in Malawi. These are the only two independently audited Fair Trade supply chains in the market and this enables the social value that coffee sales have on the producer to be measured. The production of Mzuzu coffee avoids the conventional supply chain in which small-scale farmers in Malawi sell the coffee beans to middlemen, from which the beans move along the supply chain until they are roasted and packaged in the developed country. Instead, Mzuzu coffee is grown, roasted and packaged locally in Malawi by the Mzuzu Coffee Planters Cooperative Union, and the final product is then exported to developed country markets. This shortened supply chain is hugely beneficial for the farmers as it results in a 200% increase in their incomes. From an environmental perspective, the Mzuzu coffee farmers plant trees, practise soil and water conservation and use organic manure. Also, exporting the finished roasted coffee reduces cargo weight by 20% as the green bean is heavier than the roasted bean and therefore it is much more climate friendly to not divert roasting income away from communities.

**Photo** Bernard Kaunda, CEO of Mzuzu Coffee Planters Union and Christopher Gondwe. They are both wearing WFTO Fair Trade Tartan scarves from Cambodia.

**Credit** Fair Trade Scotland

### Aberdeen for a Fairer World (box 12.3)

Aberdeen for a Fairer World (AFW) works throughout the North East of Scotland to promote sustainable development (Target 12.8). Its education section, the Montgomery Development Education Centre (MDEC), uses the SDGs to provide support and professional learning for schools and teachers to deliver the Learning for Sustainability entitlement of the Curriculum for Excellence and AFW also promotes fair trade and other global justice issues to the wider community in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire.

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<sup>68</sup> UN Environment. GOAL 12: Sustainable consumption and production. Available: <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/sustainable-development-Goals/why-do-sustainable-development-Goals-matter/Goal-12>

<sup>69</sup> Hoballah, Arab and Sandra Averous. Goal 12 – Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns: An Essential Requirement for Sustainable Development. Available: <https://unchronicle.un.org/article/Goal-12-ensuring-sustainable-consumption-and-production-patterns-essential-requirement>

<sup>70</sup> UNESCAP. Visualisation of map of the interlinkages between SDG12 and other SDGs. Available: [https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Visualisation%20of%20interlinkages%20for%20SDG%2012\\_new.pdf](https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Visualisation%20of%20interlinkages%20for%20SDG%2012_new.pdf)





# Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

 **35** members in **14** countries working towards this goal

## Introduction

Goal 13 calls for taking urgent action on climate change and its impacts. If climate change is not tackled, the sustaining of human life on Earth is at risk. The achievement of other development outcomes is dependent upon a planet that is habitable for humans.<sup>71</sup>

Every country in the world is already experiencing the effects of climate change. The impacts are wide and vary from weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding.<sup>72</sup> There has already been a 1°C rise in global temperatures above pre-industrial levels<sup>73</sup> – caused by industrialisation, deforestation and agriculture.<sup>74</sup> In order to fight climate change, in 2016 the international community decided to keep the temperature increase well below 2°C, in the non-binding Paris agreement.<sup>75</sup> However, the increase of 1.5°C would already have “brutal consequences”<sup>76</sup>, according to the IPCC. If the Target of 1.5°C is to be met, immediate reduction in the release of greenhouse gas emissions is required, requiring a global drop by 45% in net CO2 emissions by 2030, and net zero by 2050.<sup>77</sup> The Target in Goal 13 relating to this calls for “integrating climate change measures into national policies” (Target 13.2), but unfortunately does not elaborate on the required emissions reductions.

It is also crucial to point out the recognised fact that the effects of climate change are most heavily felt by the developing countries that contribute the least emissions<sup>78</sup>, so the lead on this issue therefore must be taken by the industrialised world. Goal 13 includes five Targets and Alliance members contribute towards each of them. However, it is important to point out that the achievement of some of them requires measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

## How Goal 13 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 13 interlinks both positively and negatively with various SDGs. Every Goal and Target that relates to environmental protection has a reinforcing interaction with Goal 13, most evidently the conservation of marine (Goal 14) and terrestrial (Goal 15) ecosystems. The adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns (Goal 12) constitutes a crucial aspect of the fight against climate change. Each of the projects presented (box 13.1-13.3) works towards raising awareness of climate change and thereby explicitly or implicitly reinforces the aforementioned SDGs. Friends of the Earth Scotland (box 13.1) aims to influence national policy-making in Scotland, while Third Generation Project and Isaro Social Integration Network work in classrooms and in the broader West Dunbartonshire area.

In terms of trade-offs, there is a potential negative interaction with economic growth (Goal 8) and industrialisation (Goal 9). This is due to the potential rise in emissions caused by increased economic activity and industry that precipitates an increase in global temperatures. Indeed, Target 8.4 addresses this challenge by endeavouring to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. Progress towards this Target requires fundamental changes in human behaviour that mitigate the release of emissions, such as the transition to renewable forms of energy production (Goal 7).

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

## References

- <sup>71</sup> UNDP. Goal 13: Climate action. Available: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-Goals/Goal-13-climate-action.html>
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- <sup>74</sup> NASA. The Causes of Climate Change. Available: <https://climate.nasa.gov/causes/>
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- <sup>76</sup> Ibid, 67
- <sup>77</sup> Ibid, 67
- <sup>78</sup> Ibid, 58

## Case Studies

### Friends of the Earth Scotland (box 13.1)

Friends of the Earth Scotland is working towards integrating climate change measures (Target 13.2) into national Scottish policies by campaigning to ensure that Scotland delivers the necessary greenhouse gas cuts to fight climate change. The Scottish Climate Act that was passed by Parliament in Autumn 2019 however fell short of making these commitments, and instead, the burden was yet again placed on the future generations. Friends of the Earth's campaign had since 2017 been pressuring the Scottish Government to include stronger emissions targets and implement the policies to deliver these changes. The campaign included working with allies and politicians, holding events and demonstrations, and encouraging people to contact their local MSPs and ask them to support stronger targets. Just 5 days before the final vote on the Climate Change Bill, Scottish Youth Climate Strikers organised Scotland's biggest ever climate protest. Over 25,000 people were on the streets in Edinburgh alone, marching past the Scottish Parliament and demanding urgent action on the climate emergency. The Climate Act ultimately ended up with a legally binding target for Scotland to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045. Just hours before the final vote this public pressure helped force the Government to back higher – yet still insufficient – targets for 2030.

The Scottish Government is now required to publish a 'Climate Change Plan' – setting out exactly what it will do to cut emissions in the next decade to reach that new 2030 target.

**Photo Credit** A group of campaigners outside the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh. Friends of the Earth Scotland

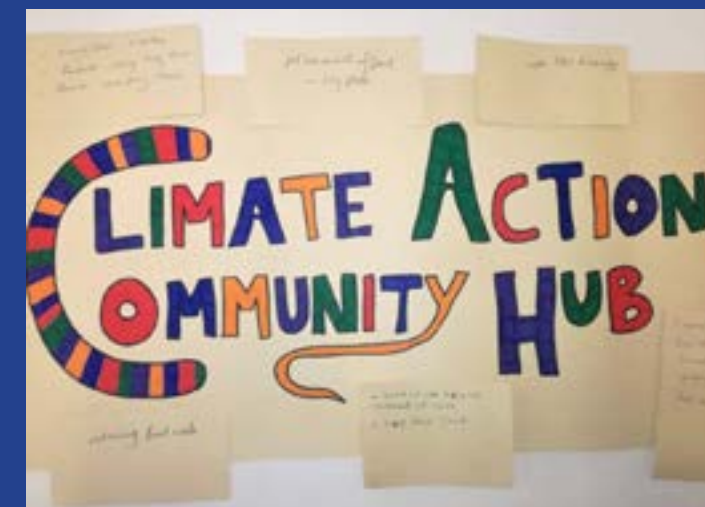
### The Third Generation Project (box 13.2)

The Third Generation Project is contributing towards improving education and raising awareness of climate change adaptation (Target 13.3) in Scotland, with the ongoing project 'Breaking the 4th Wall of Climate Migration: Bringing collaborative Story production into Scottish classrooms'. The overall objective of the project is to humanise climate migration and to make the developed world more familiar with the concept of climate migration. More specifically, it aims to raise awareness around refugee and internally displaced crises exacerbated by climate change, and fight xenophobia in secondary schools in the UK. The secondary school students participating in the project will learn about two cases of climate migration from the horn of Africa, as well engaging with a multimedia exercise that visualises climate migration stories. In collaboration with refugee activists, the project also includes the creation of public educational resources that humanise the climate migrant experience. These resources can then be used widely around secondary schools across the UK. The members of the project include local civil society and business organisations in Somaliland and Kenya, youth in the town of Kakuma, refugee settlements in Kenya, and the University of St Andrews. The project started in August 2018 and will come to an end in 2019.

### Isaro Social Integration Network (box 13.3)

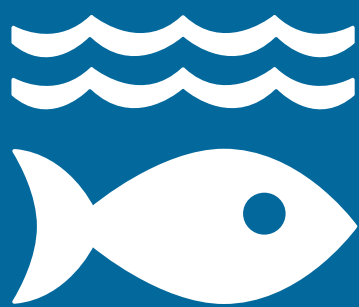
Isaro Social Integration Network's project 'Climate Change Initiative' is raising awareness of climate change mitigation (Target 13.3) in West Dunbartonshire and the Glasgow area by engaging communities with their carbon footprint. This is accomplished through organising workshops and various community events that provide information, advice and guidance on climate change and climate action in relation to energy efficiency, low carbon travel options and waste reduction. Sessions involve climate conversations, upcycling workshops, growing your own food, cycling lessons and 'fuel good' driving practical advice. The project also runs a Climate Action Community Hub which hosts climate change awareness resources and provides a collection point for unwanted items (Swap Shop). The project also trains young people to become Green Champions who confidently raise awareness of climate change and encourage their peers and families to adopt pro-environmental behaviours.

**Photo Credit** A poster for the Climate Action Community Hub with info on how to reduce your carbon footprint. Isaro Social Integration Network





# 14 LIFE BELOW WATER



## Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

 **10** members in **2** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Goal 14 aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources. Oceans are central to planetary resilience. Their temperature, circulation, chemistry, currents and ecosystems are crucial to making our planet habitable. Up to three billion people rely upon the biodiversity of oceans for their livelihoods, while oceans absorb about 30% of CO2 produced by humans, counterbalancing climate change.<sup>79</sup>

Over the past century human activity has been causing adverse impacts that have worsened the status of oceans, threatening their biodiversity and viability. As much as 40% of the ocean is heavily affected by pollution. Depleted fisheries and the loss of coastal habitats also demonstrate the effects of human activities.<sup>80</sup> Annually, some 8-12 tonnes of plastic end up in oceans where it harms marine creatures. Moreover, the toxins in the plastic pass up the food chain which means that they ultimately reach humans.<sup>81</sup> Goal 14 calls for transforming human behaviour to sustainable practices when interacting with oceans. Marine and coastal ecosystems need to become sustainably managed, as well as protected from pollution. Goal 14 has 10 Targets and Alliance members contribute to half of them.

### How Goal 14 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 14 has interlinkages with all the other 16 SDGs. This is not surprising considering oceans cover more than 70% of the planet's surface and constitute a vital part of planetary resilience as well as of provision of resources.<sup>82</sup>

IIED's project (box 14.1) on the conservation of hilsa fish in Myanmar showcases some of the interlinkages. The intervention in the fishing for endangered hilsa directly contributes to poverty eradication (Goal 1) in the long term, because the continuation of overfishing would have led to a loss of livelihood for 1.6 million Myanmar people. The hilsa fishers' employment would have been in jeopardy (Target 8.5) were the stock to decrease without counter-actions. What is more, hilsa not only provide fishers with a source of income, but they also constitute an important source of protein for the people around Ayeyarwady Delta, thus contributing to a nutritious diet (Goal 2).

The project also exemplifies partnerships between stakeholders in the work towards the SDGs (Goal 17). Namely, one of the hoped-for future outcomes of the project is a common management plan of the hilsa stock between Myanmar and neighbouring Bangladesh. These collaborative efforts between countries are important for the achievement of the SDG agenda as a whole and become most evident in Goals such as Goal 14 as of course oceans do not respect national boundaries.

In terms of potential negative impacts, the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems may require restrictions on economic activities (Goal 8) and industry (Goal 9) as these can produce pollution that is harmful for the oceans.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

#### References

- <sup>79</sup> UNDP. Goal 14: Life Below Water. Available: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-Goals/Goal-14-life-below-water.html>  
<sup>80</sup> Ibid, 74  
<sup>81</sup> Plastic Oceans. The Facts Plastic now pollutes every corner of the earth. Available: <https://plasticoceans.uk/the-facts/>.  
<sup>82</sup> Schmidt, Stefanie. SDG14 CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. Available: <https://council.science/cms/2017/03/SDGs-interactions-14-life-below-water.pdf>

## Case Studies



**Photo Credit** A fish market in Myanmar. Fishing is essential to the local economy employing 1.6 million people in the most impoverished part of the country. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

### International Institute for Environment and Development (box 14.1)

IIED is working towards the sustainable management of fisheries (Target 14.7) in Myanmar's Ayeyarwady Delta, with its project on the conservation of the endangered hilsa fish. The hilsa fish is a vital source of income to Myanmar's small-scale fishing communities, employing 1.6 million people in one of the most impoverished areas of the country. However, due to over-fishing and habitat destruction, the species is now being increasingly threatened. Together with four partners (WorldFish Centre, Yangon University, Network Activities Group and the Department of Fisheries of the Government of Myanmar) IIED is working to remedy the situation by introducing an incentive-based fisheries management that will protect the fish stocks. This will safeguard diversity, while at the same time help protect the livelihoods of the local fishing communities. Ultimately, it will ensure the long-term sustainability of Myanmar's hilsa fish.

The various further outcomes of the project will include, among others, better understanding of the biology and ecology of hilsa fishery, as well as the making of a business case for investment in hilsa management. Interestingly, IIED conducted a similar project on hilsa fish in Bangladesh in 2015, and one of the intended future outcomes is a common management plan shared by both Myanmar and Bangladesh. The project will conclude in 2021 and is funded by the UK Government's Darwin Initiative.

### University of Edinburgh's ATLAS project (box 14.2)

The ATLAS project (A Trans-Atlantic Assessment and Deep-Water Ecosystem-Based Spatial Management Plan for Europe) is a four-year H2020 research study taking place in the North Atlantic from 2016-2020. ATLAS provides the first basin-scale assessment of deep-water ecosystems from the continental shelf to the High Seas, and their potential for sustainably developing the Blue Economy. ATLAS' ambitious research expedition campaign has mapped extensive new areas of the seafloor and biodiversity. This is leading to identification of Ecologically and Biologically Significant marine Areas (EBSAs) recognised by the UN, as actions towards ensuring impacts in these regions may become scoped into industry environmental assessments. Mapping has also led to new maps that predict the occurrences of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), maps which are used by multiple stakeholders for more precautionary ecosystem management. Early identification of EBSAs and VMEs helps to meet SDG14's Target for sustainable management and avoids significant adverse impacts (Target 14.2). By implementing the Galway Statement, ATLAS has also been enhancing cooperation between academic researchers, governments and policy-makers between Europe, Canada and the United States. An example of this cooperation was adding critical new infrastructure to the OSNAP array (Overturning of the Subpolar North Atlantic Program) to measure ecosystem relevant parameters such as carbonate chemistry at the basin-scale in order to monitor rising levels of ocean acidification (Target 14.3).

**Photo** An expedition to Logachev Mounds several hundred kilometres off the west coast of Scotland, approximately 600-900 m deep underwater, that discovered very high biological diversity of "Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems", as recognised by the United Nations.

**Credit** JC073 Changing Oceans Research Expedition (ATLAS)







# Protect, restore & promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt & reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

 18 members in 18 countries working towards this goal

## Introduction

Goal 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Human life depends on terrestrial ecosystems for its sustenance and livelihood. Forests – which take up 31% of Earth's surface have a critical role in providing clean air and absorbing CO2 emissions which contribute to the mitigation of climate change. Moreover, some 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihoods while 80% of all animals, plants and insects live in forests. Even though the pace of forest loss has slowed, the shrinking continues, from 4.1 billion hectares in 2000 to 4.0 billion in 2015.<sup>83</sup> This is largely caused by the expansion of commercial agriculture. We are witnessing land degradation on a massive scale with a loss of arable land up to 35 times the historical rate.<sup>84</sup> Drought and desertification are also on the rise which calls for urgent action. What is more, according to the recent IPBS report, one million species are currently threatened with extinction; our planet's biodiversity is being eroded at an unprecedented rate.<sup>85</sup>

Acting on Goal 15 and its 12 Targets requires practices that conserve and restore life on land. Alliance members contribute to all these Targets. However, it is important to point out that the achievement of some requires measures, coordination and support at national and supra-national levels.

## How Goal 15 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 15 is widely interlinked with the other SDGs because environmental protection is imperative for sustaining life on the planet. Ecosystems provide humans with clean air which is a precondition for health (Goal 3), clean water (Goal 6) and food (Goal 2), each basic human rights. Conserving life on land is essential for the provision of these services.<sup>86</sup> The interactions also include potential trade-offs, for instance between eradicating hunger (Goal 2), in whether to conserve biodiversity of a specific area or use it for agriculture to provide food. Heroica International (box 15.1) aims to reconcile this by producing coffee in a way that is organic and sustainable.

Furthermore, Goal 15 has a crucial dependency with climate change (Goal 13). The IPBES report claims that there is a strong interrelationship between climate change, the loss of biodiversity and human well-being<sup>87</sup> (Goal 3). The Plan Vivo Standard (box 15.2) increases reforestation which mitigates climate change, whereas deforestation accelerates it.

Ecologia Youth Trust's work furthermore demonstrates how the improvement in the damaged Inle lake contributed to well-being (Goal 3) of people living in the area.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

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<sup>83</sup> Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform. Sustainable Development Goal 15. Available: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg15>

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<sup>85</sup> Watson, Robert. Loss of biodiversity is just as catastrophic as climate change. Available: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/may/06/biodiversity-climate-change-mass-extinctionsLoss of biodiversity is just as catastrophic as climate change>

<sup>86</sup> Eurostat. Sustainable development in the European Union MONITORING REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGS IN AN EU CONTEXT. Available: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9237449/KS-01-18-656-EN-N.pdf/2b2a096b-3bd6-4939-8ef3-11cfc14b9329>

<sup>87</sup> Ibid, 80

## Case Studies

### Heroica Coffee International (box 15.1)

Heroica is contributing towards reducing the degradation of natural habitats (Target 15.5) in Philippines by growing and producing Arabica Coffee within the highland regions in a manner that is both organic and sustainable. The Heroica company was established as a complement to the NGO House of Heroes (HOTH), which is a home for orphaned and abandoned children in the Philippines. The coffee production business was created to support the full mission of this NGO, with the surplus/profits generated from coffee sales used to support such vulnerable children within the Philippines.

Current plans for Heroica include support and funding of the new HOTH buildings currently being built on the edge of Manila which will double the NGO's capacity; future plans include the creation of an orphan village with a school and clinic. Throughout its operation the Heroica project and operations will provide opportunity, income, health, welfare, education and optimism for the children. Due to the long-term objectives and ambitions, the Heroica project will be long-running and is projected to support the NGO for the next 10-20 years.

**Photo Credit** A farmer planting an Arabica coffee plant, in the Philippines. Heroica International

### Plan Vivo (box 15.2)

Plan Vivo is an internationally recognized certification body whose Plan Vivo Standard framework strives to make a difference in land use. Among other activities, the framework restores degraded land and soil (Target 15.3) by tree planting. The body certifies projects that demonstrate sustainability over the long-term, as well as overseeing projects to ensure that they truly benefit people's livelihoods and sustain ecosystems. Plan Vivo projects work with communities who face challenging environmental issues and hardship, who would otherwise lack the financial, technical and organisational ability to implement long-term land-use activities.

### Ecologia Youth Trust (box 15.3)

Ecologia Youth Trust's project 'Youth empowerment, Sustainable Livelihoods and Care for Nature' is conserving the inland freshwater ecosystem (Target 15.2) at Lake Inle in Myanmar. The Lake's watershed is a heritage and major tourist site with a unique ecosystem, but this was damaged due to overuse of chemical farming and pressures from tourism. The project addressed this damage by youth training and by raising awareness within local communities on how to sustainably manage the watershed. The intervention aimed at both protecting the environment of the area as well as improving the livelihoods of the disadvantaged youth. The three-year project was completed in January 2018, but many of its activities continue to grow. The project was implemented together with local partner NGO Kalyana Mitta Foundation and was funded by the Big Lottery Fund.

### Bats without Borders (box 15.4)

Bats without Borders (BwB) is a Scottish NGO protecting and preventing the extinction of bat populations (Target 15.5) in southern Africa by engaging with different stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society. Biodiversity has strong links to human well-being and provides important ecosystem services, for example bats eat insect pests that damage some crops and spread disease. Bats have been declining at alarming rates in the past 25 years and BwB is working hard to safeguard bats and other biodiversity. A recent capacity building project took place at Kasanka National Park in Zambia to provided ecology and conservation training for guides, rangers and community members. The project both protects biodiversity and provides opportunities for sustainable livelihoods through ecotourism. It was funded by the Rufford Foundation and delivered by three other organisations along with BwB.

**Photo Credit** The 'Bat moth game' as part of a training programme for guides at Kasanka National Park in Zambia. Bats without Borders





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

 **39** members in **55** countries working towards this goal

### Introduction

Goal 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Goal 16 is both a Goal, and a means of achieving sustainable development. This means that no lasting progress can be made in a context that is marked by violence, conflict and threat of violence.<sup>88</sup> Violence at all levels is one of the greatest impediments to development. At the individual level, the right to live free from violence is a human right. People everywhere need to be free of all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives.<sup>89</sup>

Individual experiences of violence, or threat of violence, can lead to suffering that may endure across a lifetime. At the national level, conflict has detrimental effects on economic growth, as well as creating grievances between communities that can last for generations. This in turn weakens the social cohesion and trust in society which forms the basis of development. In other words, peaceful societies are a precondition for achieving sustainable development.<sup>90</sup> Goal 16 has 12 Targets which cover widely different areas critical for building and maintaining of peaceful societies. According to the data collected, our members contribute towards all of them. Violence and conflict are addressed by calling for inclusive and peaceful societies with responsible and transparent institutions. Moreover, promoting the rule of law at national and international levels, and establishing effective regulations are key drivers for development. In conclusion, achievement of Goal 16 is a precondition for the sustainable development agenda.

### How Goal 16 interacts with other SDGs

Goal 16 is often conceived as a transformational Goal and as a key enabler of the entire SDG agenda together with Goal 17 (means of implementation).<sup>91</sup> Agenda 2030 stresses the salience of Goal 16 by stating that “there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development”<sup>92</sup>. Thus, Goal 16 affects the likelihood of accomplishing all the other SDG Targets.

The cross-cutting nature of Goal 16 means that it has widespread interlinkages with other Goals. Several Targets that are not within Goal 16 also contribute directly to peace, for instance, the promotion of a culture of non-violence (Target 4.7), ending discrimination against women and girls (Target 5.1), eradication of human trafficking and modern slavery (Target 8.7) and economic and political inclusion (Target 10.2).<sup>93</sup>

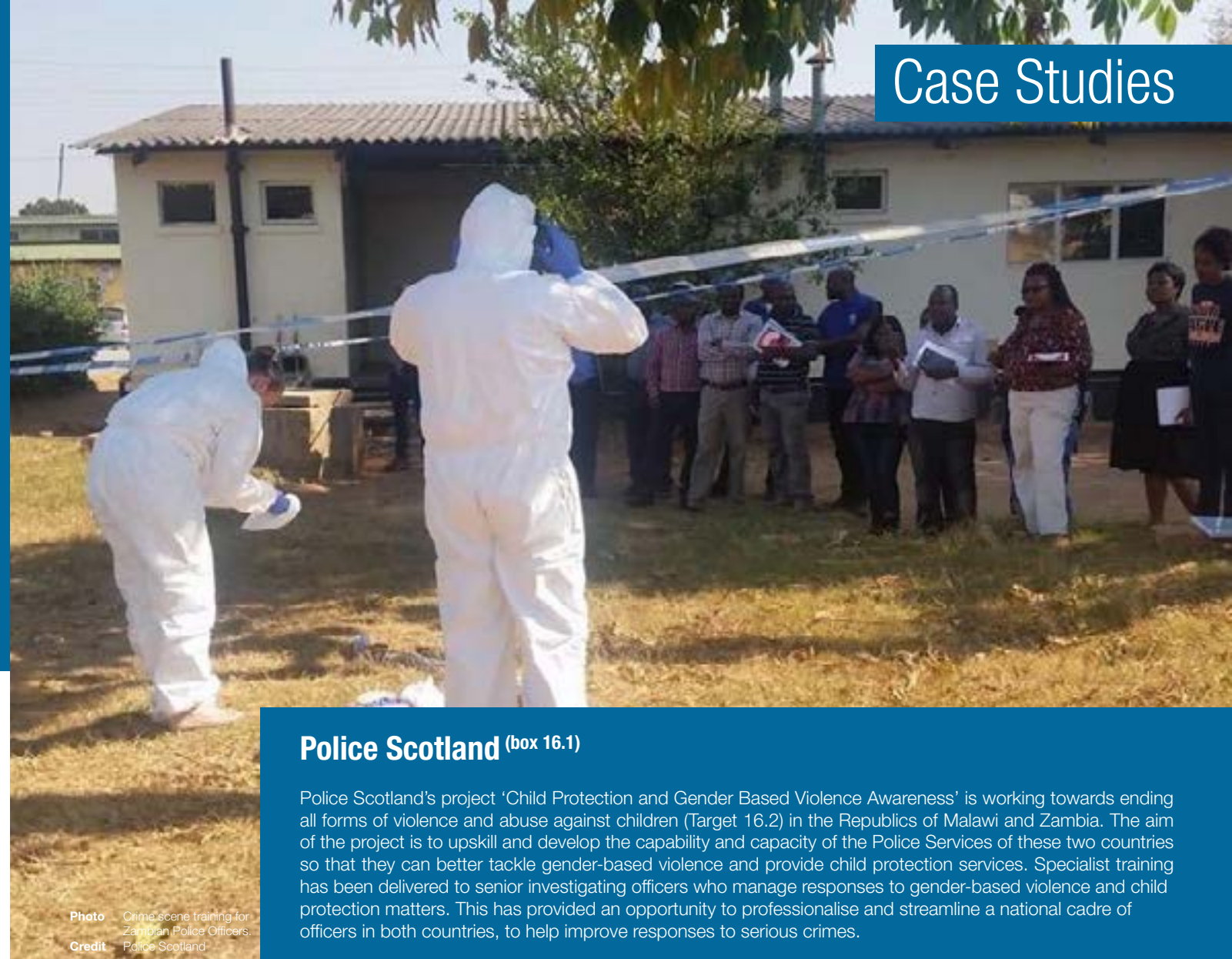
The work of Police Scotland and International Justice Mission (box 16.1 & 16.2) directly contribute towards gender equality (Goal 5) in the target countries by reducing violence against women and children. The project by International Voluntary Service (box 16.3) interlinks with reduced inequalities (Goal 10) within society by empowering young people to participate in political life.

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

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- <sup>88</sup> Government Offices Of Sweden. Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions. Available: <https://www.government.se/government-policy/the-global-goals-and-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development/Goal-16-peace-justice-and-strong-institutions/>
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## Case Studies



### Police Scotland (box 16.1)

Police Scotland's project 'Child Protection and Gender Based Violence Awareness' is working towards ending all forms of violence and abuse against children (Target 16.2) in the Republics of Malawi and Zambia. The aim of the project is to upskill and develop the capability and capacity of the Police Services of these two countries so that they can better tackle gender-based violence and provide child protection services. Specialist training has been delivered to senior investigating officers who manage responses to gender-based violence and child protection matters. This has provided an opportunity to professionalise and streamline a national cadre of officers in both countries, to help improve responses to serious crimes.

**Photo** Crime scene training for  
**Credit** Zambian Police Officers,  
Police Scotland



### International Justice Mission (box 16.2)

International Justice Mission's 2016 report 'Child Sex Trafficking in Metro Manila' contributes towards ending sex trafficking of children (Target 16.2) in the Philippines. The purpose of the report was to increase understanding on the current nature and scale of child sex trafficking in Metro Manila to enable an effective response to the problem. Past estimates on the issue varied significantly and therefore the study attempted to provide rigorous and updated data. The report's findings were based on a study conducted by IJM in 2016 which measured the availability of child sex trafficking victims in Metro Manila, however the report emphasises that assessment of child sex trafficking in the Philippines is difficult due to the clandestine nature of the crime. Results of the findings were that one out of every fifty commercial sex workers observed was a minor – a 75.4% reduction since previous studies conducted in 2009. The data presented in the report is crucial for assisting IJM, other anti-trafficking NGOs and the Philippine Government in evaluating past anti-trafficking efforts, guiding future initiatives to eradicate child sex trafficking.

**Photo** A rescue operation of 8 victims of sex trafficking, 3 of whom were minors, in Manila in 2015.  
**Credit** International Justice Mission (IJM)

### International Voluntary Service (box 16.3)

Campaign “Young Trustee” by the International Voluntary Service is ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (Target 16.7) in the UK, by asking organisations to pledge to recruit a young person onto their board. At the same time young people are being reached out to and encouraged to get involved with the governing of a charity. The project comes as a response to the lack of young people on boards across the country. At present, less than 2.1% of trustees are under 30 years of age, and the average trustee is a 61-year-old white man. There seems to be great potential for change as 85% of people under 35 say that they are interested in becoming a trustee. Further aims of the project include making organisations realise the huge benefits of having young people on their boards. For example, young people can bring digital and technological skills that are vital for any organisation. Lisa Clark, a young trustee at Zero Tolerance summarises well the advantages that young people bring: “A board that does not reflect the diversity of people it hopes to represent or support, will struggle to find effective solutions. Young trustees offer more than enthusiasm – they bring with them a lifetime of skills, experience and understanding that is likely to be lacking around the decision-table.”





## Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

 **83** members in **47** countries working towards this goal

#### Introduction

Goal 17 aims to ensure that cooperation and partnership are at the heart of our approach to sustainable development. It articulates a shared responsibility for achieving all other SDGs and acknowledges the need for wealthier parts of the world to do their fair share to help sustainable development elsewhere (through Official Development Assistance (ODA)). Crucially, Goal 17 reinforces the importance of partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society and emphasises that these must be inclusive and are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.

At a geo-political level, it also includes targets that aim to better coordinate government policies that help developing countries manage their debt, as well as promoting investment for the least developed. North-South and South-South cooperation that supports national plans to achieve the SDGs is also at the core of what partnership must mean. Goal 17 also promotes international trade that is equitable, fair, open, and benefits all. It rightly asserts that this is only possible through multilateral agreements.

It is clear that significant challenges exist for achieving the 19 Targets under Goal 17: ODA is declining, private investment flows are not well aligned with sustainable development, there continues to be a significant digital divide and there are ongoing trade tensions.<sup>94</sup> It is therefore urgent that international cooperation improves to ensure that sufficient means of implementation exist to provide countries the opportunity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Most Alliance members contribute implicitly to various Targets under this Goal given that a proportion of UK ODA supports much of their work.

#### How Goal 17 interacts with other SDGs

Unsurprisingly, Goal 17 is critical to the achievement of the entire 2030 Agenda, and as previously mentioned, is conceived by many as a transformational Goal – the UN rightly claims that “the SDGs can only be realized with strong global partnerships and cooperation.”<sup>95</sup> It is thus a means to an end for all other SDG Targets. Furthermore, the financing gap to achieve the SDGs in developing countries alone is estimated to be \$2.5tn<sup>96</sup>, so we must be honest about the fact that there is a particular need to meet the financing Targets (17.1-17.5) under Goal 17. If we don’t mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of private resources, none of the SDGs will be universally achieved.

In a world that is more interconnected than ever before, working together, sharing ideas and fostering innovation at all levels of society is also fundamental to achieving all other SDGs. Key to this is creating the space for partnership and cooperation, both physical and virtual (Targets 17.16 and 17.17). Examples include partnerships between schools in different countries or well-established networks that bring together different sectors like this one and the Scotland Malawi Partnership (box 17.1).

Lastly, improving policy coherence for sustainable development (Target 17.14) is vital to ensure progress towards one Goal or set of Targets is not at the expense of others elsewhere or into the future. Given the complex interconnections between economic, social and environmental challenges that the SDGs aim to address – as well as their multiple global-domestic linkages – improving policy coherence is no easy task<sup>97</sup>. Efforts to improve policy coherence must therefore be supported by those inside and outside government, which is why our own recent work on this issue is so important (box 17.2).

The selection of case studies presented provides a snapshot of work being done. Many other members work on this Goal and more information on any of these is available upon request.

#### References

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<sup>95</sup> <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-Goals/Goal-17-partnerships-for-the-Goals.html>  
<sup>96</sup> [https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2014\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2014_en.pdf)  
<sup>97</sup> In 2017, most of the 65 VNRs presented at the HLPF admitted that enhancing policy coherence is one of the most difficult challenges to implementing the SDGs. See: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17109Synthesis\\_Report\\_VNRs\\_2017.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17109Synthesis_Report_VNRs_2017.pdf)



**Photo** Ross Jennings – known professionally as ‘The First Piper’ – celebrating fellow Scottish explorer David Livingstone’s 205th birthday in Blantyre, Malawi. Ross is aiming for a world record to play the bagpipes in every country. Malawi was number 77 on his list!  
**Credit** Chris Parkes, Scotland Malawi Partnership

#### Scotland Malawi Partnership (box 17.1)

The Scotland Malawi Partnership (SMP) is the national civil society network coordinating, representing and supporting the many people-to-people links between our two nations. It represents a multi-stakeholder community of 109,000 people with active links to Malawi, as part of a shared 160-year history of friendship, solidarity and cooperation.

Specifically, the SMP supports over 1,200 Scottish organisations and key individuals with links to Malawi, including half Scotland’s local authorities, every Scottish university and most of its colleges, 250 primary and secondary schools, dozens of different churches and faith-based groups, hospitals and health boards, businesses, charities, community groups and NGOs. The Partnership works with these organisations to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources (Target 17.16 & 17.17). The SMP advocates an approach to development driven by mass civic participation and meaningful, dignified human partnerships, as part of the new global partnership envisaged in the SDGs

**Photo** Our 2019 Annual Conference focused on the theme of Gender. Like many cross-cutting themes, achieving gender equality requires us to think holistically about all the SDGs and work in partnership with one another.  
**Credit** Rodd Penn, Scotland’s International Development Alliance



#### Scotland’s International Development Alliance (box 17.2)

Scotland’s International Development Alliance has been leading a small group of interested INGOs on taking forward the issue of enhancing Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) (Target 17.14) over the past few years, mainly working with the Scottish Government International Development Team on thematic areas where coherence can be improved. However, policy coherence is about more than international development – it is about making sure that actions taken by one part of government, or sector within society, do not undermine the positive actions taken by others; and preferably, that they support and reinforce one another.

To this end, the Alliance created a Wiki on PCSD that is open and editable so that we can collaboratively develop understanding on policy coherence issues, suggest solutions, track progress and stimulate debate. Every part of the Wiki should be considered a ‘work in progress’ and can be added to and edited by anyone who visits the site. Over time, this Wiki will become a comprehensive resource that helps all sectors of society and all parts of government become more coherent with one another to enhance the delivery of the all SDGs at home and abroad.





# Conclusions - what now ?

The adoption of the SDG Agenda in 2015 was an inspiring manifestation of the world's willingness and commitment to come together and agree on a plan of action for all countries for the following years until 2030. What especially ignited hope was the very ambitious nature of these Goals.

More than four years have passed since the SDGs came into force and the critical question is, are we on track to achieving them by 2030?

According to the two official UN 2019 reports that reviewed global progress on SDGs, the answer is no. Both reports show that despite progress in a number of areas over the past four years, overall progress has been slow or even reversed. The most vulnerable people and countries continue to suffer the most and the global response has not been ambitious enough.<sup>98</sup> Furthermore, the most frightening inadequacy in action is on climate and the natural environment, where we are witnessing alarming trends such as rising sea levels, accelerating ocean acidifications and one million plant and animal species being at risk of extinction.<sup>99</sup>

This report should therefore inspire us to do more.

The Alliance is deeply proud of its members' contributions to the SDGs and is pleased to have showcased elements of this work throughout this report. The diverse and far reaching nature of this work is incredible, and it is important to recognise and celebrate that fact.

This report has also demonstrated that the SDGs are exceptional as a tool for all countries across the world to frame and prioritise action on sustainable development. Understanding the SDGs not as 17 isolated Goals but rather as a highly interconnected and interdependent whole is key to ensuring their achievement.

Realising that synergies exist between the Goals can result in opportunities to contribute to several Goals at once. Equally, it is vital to acknowledge potential trade-offs that result when we focus solely on one Goal or Target in isolation.

As we plan our future work, this holistic approach can help us achieve so much more in the work we do. Many of the case studies presented here do just that, and should provide us with inspiration to go further. In order to accelerate progress even more, it is also crucial that we continue to promote the SDGs effectively to a wider audience. By doing this we are more likely to build new partnerships and find innovative ways for better public, private and civil society collaboration. The Alliance is committed to this, and we hope we inspire others to do the same.

## References

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### Cover photo

Healthy Soils, wholesome communities

This project aimed to improve sustainable food security and livelihoods of 42 vulnerable communities in Southern Bangladesh. Over four years, women participated in courses on design for sustainable settlements, permaculture, and climate change intervention courses, acquiring practical skills in composting, vermiculture, mulching, herbal pesticides, and raised-bed cultivation.

**Credit** May East

**Organisation** Gaia Education/UNITA

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