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TOMORROW

# Understanding the Sustainable Development Goals and targets

## How can your work help achieve the SDGs?



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Curating Tomorrow is a consultancy for museums and the heritage sector, helping them draw on their unique resources to enhance their contributions to society and the natural environment, the Sustainable Development Goals, climate action, nature conservation, Disaster Risk Reduction, and human rights and rights-based approaches. Curating Tomorrow also applies the museum-based skill of curating to thinking about and addressing real-world challenges, not necessarily involving museums or museum collections.

Curating Tomorrow draws on high-quality information and research; combines creativity and imagination with focus, selection and attention to the real world; and has a strong focus on supporting positive change. Depending on the context, this could involve curating collections, research, ideas, partnerships, exhibitions, events, consultations, policies and/or strategies together to address key challenges and questions. It will always involve enhancing your social and environmental impact through focused action directed to positive goals.

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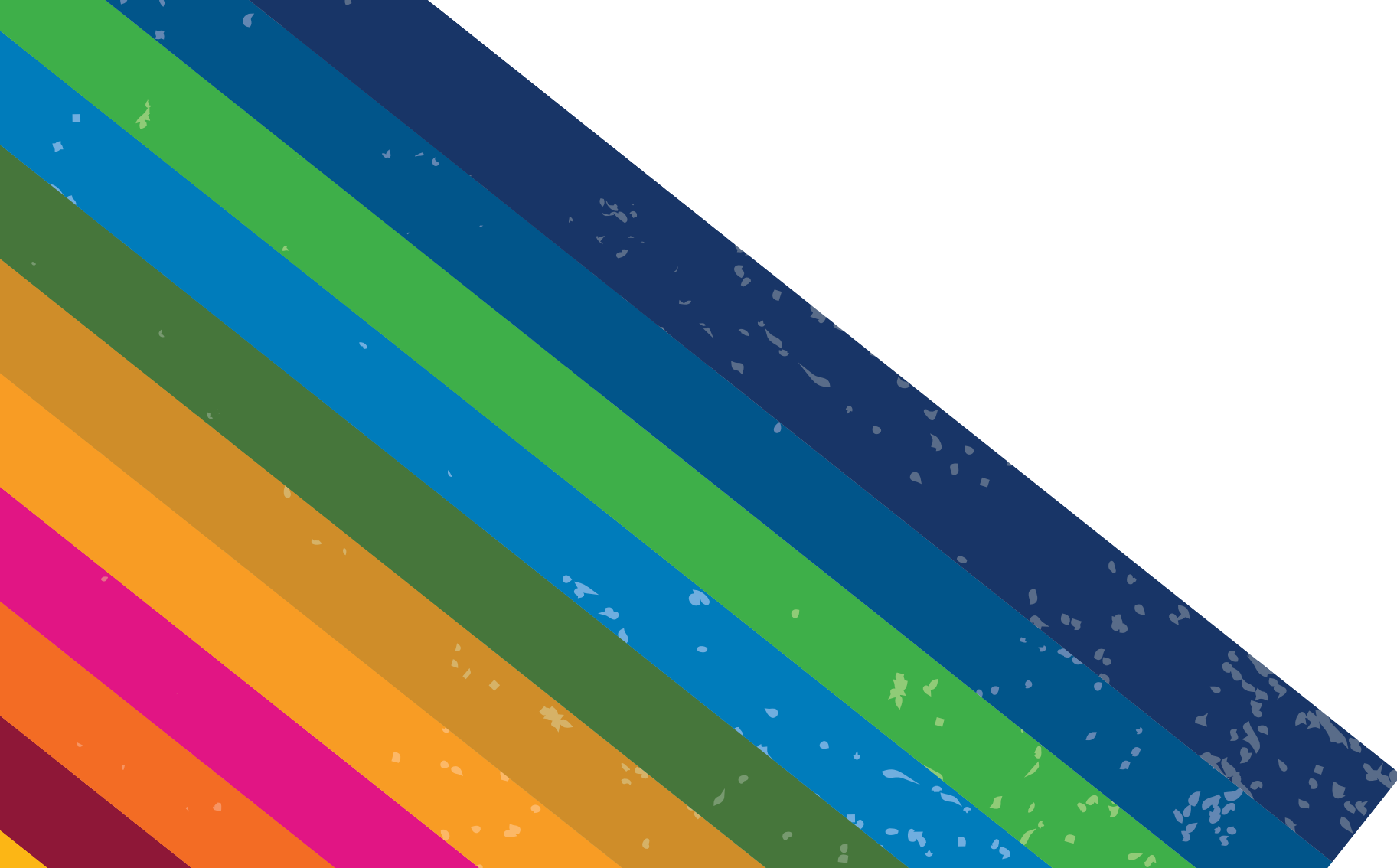
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## Section 1

# INTRODUCTION, AND USING THE SDGS

## What is this?

This guide has been written to help demystify what the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030 are, and what they try to achieve. It explains the 17 SDGs and their targets in detail, sets out key concepts and definitions, and relates them to the human rights and international agreements that they aim to support. It also provides suggested activities (based on the Seven Key Activities from ‘Museums and the Sustainable Development Goals’) for museums and other cultural institutions, such as galleries, libraries and archives to maximize their contributions towards the Agenda and SDGs, and to help reduce and eliminate any negative impacts they make.

It accompanies two closely related guides:

- [‘Museums and the Sustainable Development Goals: a how-to guide for museums, galleries, cultural institutions and their partners’ \(2019\)](#) is an introductory guide to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, how museums and similar institutions are relevant to the SDGs and how they can benefit from working to achieve them. The guide sets out a framework of Seven Key Activities, that represent museums’ and cultural institutions’ main opportunities to contribute to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.
- [‘Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals in Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums: a results framework’ \(2021\)](#) expands on the Seven Key Activities, to show how they can be used to set high-level commitments to sustainable development, and to use the most relevant SDG targets to set goals, make plans, manage, evaluate and communicate activity for sustainable development.



These three guides are complementary: you can use ‘Museums and the Sustainable Development Goals’ as an introduction to the SDGs, and use the six-step plan and Seven Key Activities to decide what you want to do. You can use ‘Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals’ to make concrete plans and commitments, and monitor activity towards them. You can use this guide to understand the SDGs and targets thoroughly, in the context of Agenda 2030 and the human rights and international agreements they aim to promote and achieve.

Other Curating Tomorrow guides on ‘Museums and Human Rights’, ‘Museums and Disaster Risk Reduction’, on ‘Action for Climate Empowerment’, and ‘Museum Collections and Biodiversity Conservation’, all deal with particular sustainable development topics and challenges.

Why should you try to achieve the SDGs? Because the SDGs are the best available framework to secure a future that works for everyone: where more people enjoy their human rights, where the needs and aspirations of international agreements are met, and where people and nature flourish together. They are also the best framework to put museums and cultural institutions to work to contribute to this future, building their relevance, effectiveness, contribution and accountability - all of which help secure these institutions’ own future.

# Who is this guide for?

It doesn't matter if you are a student or a volunteer starting out on your career, a director of a huge museum or gallery, a curator or a building manager, or you don't work in or with museums and cultural institutions but are interested in their potential. Agenda 2030 and the SDGs are an invitation to everyone to play their part. In fact, everyone is needed, to help share the work, spread the message, and foster a culture based on collaboration and partnership, within sectors and between sectors, and supporting all of society to build a future that works for everyone.

# Sustainability and sustainable development

Before we get into the SDGs, there are some things to understand so that they make sense, as there is a lot of confusion about sustainability and sustainable development, let alone about the SDGs themselves. Sustainability, in its broad sense, means the ability to last or continue, but has come to mean a balanced state considering social, environmental and economic aspects - people, planet and prosperity. However, the term is often used in a vague and unconvincing way. Sustainable development, which this guide is based around, is fundamentally different. It is not concerned with getting lost in how to define sustainability (as often happens), but in supporting action for a better future for all, and creating a better balance of people, planet and prosperity - the basis of sustainable development.

While sustainability is often thought of as using resources efficiently or sparingly, sustainable development is really more about a rights-based approach, aiming to help more people enjoy their human rights, as well as protecting and restoring nature, and creating an economy that works for and benefits everyone. Sustainable development embraces a vision of a future where people and nature don't just survive, or people 'do no harm', but flourish. So, while sustainability is often thought of as doing less, sustainable development is also about doing more - of the good things - as well as removing negative impacts. It is about 'doing more good, and doing less harm.'

# Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals



Agenda 2030 was adopted by all member countries of the United Nations in 2015, following a three-year consultation across society. The Agenda runs until 2030 as the main framework to promote action towards common challenges, tailored to local contexts by those taking part. The Agenda is set out in the document '[Transforming Our World](#)', and includes a description of 'our world today', a political declaration, a vision of a sustainable future, the SDGS and targets, and an invitation to all sectors to collaborate in their achievement.

Agenda 2030 has five overarching goals or intentions, referred to as the '5 Ps': people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

**People:** to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

**Planet:** to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

**Prosperity:** to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social, and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

**Peace:** to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

**Partnership:** to mobilize the means required to implement the 2030 Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The 5 Ps can be considered as five intentional commitments and aspirations, that are to be achieved by planning and delivering activity in support of the SDGs and targets. They must be understood as the foundation, purpose and direction for the SDGs. Being committed to the 5 Ps is really essential to contributing to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs effectively, as the SDGs are the more detailed version of how these five super-goals are to be achieved. The SDGs are a means to an end (rather than an end in themselves), which is the 5 Ps and achieving the vision of the overall Agenda.

The 5 Ps do a clever thing: they take the traditional three dimensions of sustainability (social, environmental and economic) and turn them into three intentional goals, that we commit ourselves to achieving as programmes of action, to be achieved together. The 5 Ps are also carefully worded, so that each of them refers more or less clearly to the other 'Ps'. The SDGs can't be allocated between particular 'Ps', and nor can the 'Ps' be allocated between particular SDGs.

Agenda 2030 does another very useful thing: it adds two further dimensions to sustainable development, Peace and Partnership, although they are rather different to the 'People, Planet, Prosperity' dimensions. 'Peace' is both an enabling condition for sustainable development, and an outcome of sustainable development. As it says in Agenda 2030, there can be no peace without sustainable development and no sustainable development without peace. 'Partnership' is also included as an enabling factor, as working with others is essential to achieve successful sustainable development, and collaboration between different sectors helps create new sustainable development outcomes. No-one or no one organisation can do it alone, and competition just gets in the way.

Countries report periodically on their progress in implementing the SDGs to the High-level Political Forum (an annual meeting that reviews countries' progress and progress for particular SDGs each year), but the goals and targets are also set out as an invitation to all of society and all sectors to collaborate in achieving the Agenda's ambitions, to incorporate into their activity planning, delivery, monitoring, reporting and communications. Increasingly, businesses, universities, towns and cities, and regions use their actions for the SDGs as a basis for reporting.

# Goals, targets, indicators



The 17 SDGs should be understood as a set of inter-related goals, rather than a set of separate boxes. Many of the goals are in agreement with one another, while there are tensions between that need to be considered and resolved as you work to support them. That means, they are to be addressed together, so that when we take action for one goal or target we should also check that we are supporting and not impeding other targets, and modify our actions if necessary.

The goals are made up of sub-goals, called targets, that are the more practical level to work with. These are monitored by a set of ‘official’ indicators, that countries report against in their national reporting.

The SDG can be considered as the ‘mega-goal’, while the targets are for particular programmes of activity. Indicators are the measures of how we are doing in achieving the target, to monitor change and improvement.

In practice, many of the official indicators are not particularly relevant to the work of sectors, including museums and cultural institutions.

The targets are well suited to practical use, and sectors and organisations can set their own indicators to monitor their progress.

ICCROM’s ‘[Our Collections Matter](#)’ project has developed a set of suggested indicators that collections-based institutions can use to plan and monitor actions that contribute towards SDG targets, and can monitor activity for their achievement.

In using the SDGs, the aim is not just to ‘support the SDGs’ or ‘align work with the SDGs’, or to talk about which ones we are good at: those don’t really change anything. The aim is to plan and take actions that help achieve them. A quick sense-check can be done by comparing the level of commitment and ambition in your organization’s statements on sustainable development, with the sustainable development outcomes it is really achieving.

## An innovation and mechanism to achieve existing multilateral agreements, not a replacement for them

Governance refers to how decisions are made to handle issues and challenges. Governance does not equal government, and as the last 50+ years have shown, governments acting on their own have not managed to resolve a wide variety of issues.

The SDGs are a governance innovation to promote activity to achieve existing international agreements more effectively, such as human rights, human rights Conventions, the Paris Agreement and other international environmental agreements. For example, all 30 rights from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are covered by the 17 SDGs and their targets: action for the SDGs helps more people achieve and enjoy these rights, and fulfils governments’ and sectors’ responsibilities to enable them to do so.

The SDGs are a mechanism for multilevel governance, so that action to decide on the path to a sustainable future is not only left in the hands of governments, but with all sectors and levels of society (including interested individuals) working towards common goals tailored to local contexts and working methods. This innovation breaks through the deadlock of complicated institutional structures, planning processes, the difficulty of working across sectors, and the failure of governments to secure sustainable development on their own.

Not only does working to support and achieve the SDGs help achieve each of the many international agreements that have been made - human rights Conventions and hundreds of multilateral environmental agreements - it helps to tackle them together, eliminating any trade-offs between them. Such an approach helps to avoid ping-ponging from issue to issue (which doesn’t achieve much). That means the Agenda and SDGs truly are working to a better balance of considerations of people, planet and prosperity, progressively improving the world around us as a single plan of action, and with the active, free and meaningful involvement of people in shaping their own future.

## The role of culture and cultural activity in Agenda 2030 and the SDGs

Agenda 2030 and the SDGs are sometimes criticized (at least by some in the cultural and heritage sectors) for not giving enough attention to culture and cultural participation. However, working to support the Agenda is not just about ‘finding’ the cultural sector within the goals and targets, but applying the cultural sector to helping achieve the Agenda and the SDGs, using its unique position in society - and its rights-based opportunities and responsibilities - to do so. In the context of rights and rights-based approaches, ‘culture’ does not equal ‘the cultural sector’, but the full range of ways in which people and groups interact, including social norms and customs, that make up everyday life.

SDG 11.4 (strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard cultural and natural heritage) is well-known for having a clear link to the work of museums and other cultural institutions. However, there are many, many more opportunities for the cultural sector to help achieve the SDGs. Cultural considerations, heritage and participation are more or less part of many additional SDG targets, including 1.4, 2.5, 4.5, 4.7, 4.A, 5.1, 5.3, 6.B, 8.9, 9.1, 10.2, 11.3, 11.5, 11.7, 11.B, 12.8, 12.B, 13.3, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.9, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10 and 17.17 and more. Arguably, cultural considerations and participation are essential for the achievement of most or even all targets and certainly for all goals, and education is certainly essential for all goals and most targets.

Agenda 2030 is a plan for more people to enjoy their human rights, which includes their cultural rights, which have been defined as “the rights of each person, individually, and in community with others, as well as groups of people, to develop and express their humanity, their worldview and the meanings they assign to their existence and development through... values, beliefs, convictions, languages, knowledge and the arts, institutions and ways of life. They also encompass the right to access and enjoy cultural heritage and resources that allow such identification and development processes to take place” (see ‘Museums and Human Rights’). It is also an Agenda for all people, acknowledging that “all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development”

Sustainable development activity in and with museums and other cultural institutions can be considered as the quest to progressively improve the ways in which they empower people to claim their cultural rights and other rights through their institutions, such as their Right to Participate in Cultural Life, Right to Education, Freedom of Expression and Right to Information, Right to Participate in Public Affairs, Right to Development and other rights.





Section 2

# THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, AND HOW GLAM CAN HELP ACHIEVE THEM

## How the SDG sections are organized

The following sections explore each of the 17 SDGs.  
They are structured as follows:

- What the UN says
- Key concepts and definitions
- Human rights context
- Targets
- How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets





What the UN says

For each of the 17 SDGs, a brief outline of ‘why it matters’ comes from the United Nations.

Key concepts and definitions

This section sets out the main considerations of the SDG, including definitions as used by relevant UN agencies, and key concepts to help understand the intention of the SDG.

Human rights context

Agenda 2030 and the SDGs are about helping more people enjoy their rights. This section sets out which human rights the SDG relates to, from the main international Conventions and Declarations, including the following:

UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
	Refugee Convention, 1951
	Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1960
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 1965
ICCPR	International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966
ICESCR	International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984
DRtD	Declaration on the Right to Development, 1986
CMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Disabled Persons, 2006
UNDRIP	Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007
UNDROP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, 2018
	Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment, 2022

See ‘[Museums and Human Rights](#)’ for more information on these.

In general, rights were established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and incorporated into international human rights law in the two Covenants, on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Together, these three make up the International Bill of Rights. Other Conventions and Declarations build upon the foundation provided by these three instruments. Some further rights were added in particular Conventions and Declarations.

Targets

This section sets out the SDG targets, with a brief explanation of what each target aims to achieve. The target titles are the official titles, while the ‘What it means’ explanation is the Curating Tomorrow interpretation of the target.

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

This section provides suggested actions for museums and cultural institutions to take, organized in terms of the Seven Key Activities from ‘Museums and the Sustainable Development Goals’

The Seven Key Activities are:

1.

Protect and safeguard cultural and natural heritage, both in museums and more generally
2.

Support and provide learning opportunities in support of the SDGs
3.

Enable cultural participation for all
4.

Support sustainable tourism
5.

Enable research in support of the SDGs
6.








Direct internal leadership, management and operations to support the SDGs
7.

Direct external leadership, collaboration and partnerships towards the SDGs

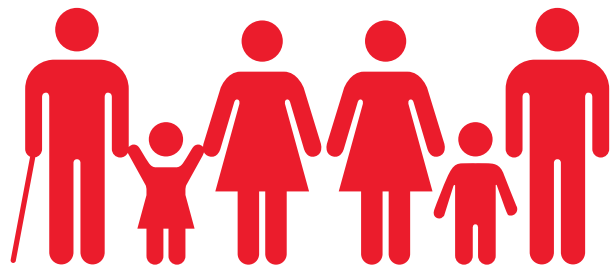


# The Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goal	Description / key challenges	
	SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Expand support for the poor and address the root causes of poverty. Developing countries will need special support.
	SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Ensure everyone has access to safe, nutritious food on a regular basis and a healthy diet; and that agriculture is resilient and operates in harmony with nature.
	SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, prevent infectious diseases, and tackle public health issues.
	SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Everyone has good-quality education that enables them to participate fully in society, achieve their potential, and live in harmony with other people and with nature.
	SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Eliminate all forms of sexual discrimination, violence and harmful practices against women and girls, and uphold sexual and reproductive health and rights, so they are able to participate fully in public, economic and political life.
	SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Ensure everyone has a reliable, safe water supply and good quality sanitation, managed in harmony with nature, in the context of climate change and competition for water.
	SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Ensure everyone has access to electricity, clean fuels and technologies for cooking, and increasing the use of renewable energy everywhere.
	SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Protect employee rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, especially those in precarious employment. Support the development of economies where everyone benefits, and that operate in harmony with nature.
	SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Develop good-quality, sustainable and resilient infrastructure. Foster innovation and research that will advance sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goal	Description / key challenges	
	SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Reduce inequalities in income and opportunity between and within countries, linked with gender, age, disability, ethnicity or other shared characteristic.
	SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Develop cities, towns and communities that are sustainable as places for people and communities to live and work in, and in harmony with nature, in the context of rapid social change and a changing climate.
	SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	This Goal is key to achieving a wide range of other Goals, embracing the challenge of producing and consuming less, encouraging reuse and reducing waste, reducing pollution and using natural resources in sustainable ways.
	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	This Goal will require both 1) the incorporation of measures to fight climate change into national planning, strategies and policies and 2) greater public awareness and education on reducing climate impacts and finding ways to live with climate impacts.
	SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Enhance scientific research, and reduce the impacts of human activity on the oceans and marine life.
	SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Sustainably manage land-based habitats and natural resources such as forests, restore damaged landscapes and halt the spread of deserts. Safeguard biodiversity and ecosystems.
	SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Ensure everyone has access to justice and information. Transparent and accountable institutions are necessary for achievement of this and other goals.
	SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Finance	Partnerships within and between communities, sectors and countries are essential to achieving the SDGs.

# 1 NO POVERTY



## SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

### SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**What the UN says:** “In 2015, more than 700 million people, or 10 per cent of the world population, lived in extreme poverty, struggling to fulfil the most basic needs like health, education, and access to water and sanitation, to name a few. However, the COVID-19 pandemic is reversing the trend of poverty reduction with tens of millions of people in risk of being pushed back into extreme poverty - people living on less than \$1.90/day - causing the first increase in global poverty in more than 20 years. Even before COVID-19, baseline projections suggested that 6 per cent of the global population would still be living in extreme poverty in 2030, missing the target of ending poverty. Developing countries will face a devastating social and economic crisis over the months and years to come, with the pandemic pushing millions of workers into unemployment, underemployment and working poverty. Having a job also does not guarantee a decent living. In fact, 7.1 per cent of employed workers and their families worldwide lived in extreme poverty in 2019, a positive decline compared to 2010, but the number is expected to rise in light of the long-term consequences of the pandemic.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** Poverty may be defined in terms of absolute poverty (very low income, limited access to resources and opportunities with negative consequences on quality of life), relative poverty (relative standard of living within a society/country/community), and/or multidimensional poverty, which acknowledges that poverty is not only about absence of financial wealth, but has many features relating to health, opportunity and fulfilment. Multidimensional poverty acknowledges the many disparate effects of poverty, each of which can be addressed through focussed activity.

The UN definition of poverty acknowledges this multidimensional nature, as follows: “Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one’s food or a job to earn one’s living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.”








Poverty results from people being denied their human rights, and conditions of poverty lead to regressive reductions in people’s ability to claim and enjoy their human rights.








**Human rights context:** Poverty is related to the Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person; Right to Own Property; No Peoples May Be Deprived of Their Means of Subsistence; Right to an Adequate Standard of Living; Right to Health; Right to Social Security; Equal Rights of Women in Economic Life; Right of All Peoples to Freely Dispose of their Natural Wealth and Resources; and the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment. Many aspects of the UNDRIP and UNDROP relate to the property rights of Indigenous peoples and rural people respectively.

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1 NO  
POVERTY



<b>TARGET 1-1</b>  ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY	<b>TARGET 1-2</b>  REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50%	<b>TARGET 1-3</b>  IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS	<b>TARGET 1-4</b>  EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES
<b>TARGET 1-5</b>  BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS	<b>TARGET 1-A</b>  MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO END POVERTY	<b>TARGET 1-B</b>  CREATE PRO-POOR AND GENDER-SENSITIVE POLICY FRAMEWORKS	

Icon	Target	What it means
<b>TARGET 1-1</b>  ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	This target aims to eradicate the most extreme forms of poverty, everywhere.
<b>TARGET 1-2</b>  REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50%	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	This target aims to reduce multidimensional poverty everywhere.
<b>TARGET 1-3</b>  IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	This target aims to ensure all people have proper social protection, to support those in poverty and protect others from falling into poverty.
<b>TARGET 1-4</b>  EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	This target aims to ensure everyone (especially those most in need) can access resources, opportunities and services, so they are not held back and impoverished by others.
<b>TARGET 1-5</b>  BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	This target aims to reduce the vulnerability of impoverished people to shocks and disasters, and ensure other people are not thrown into poverty as a result of disasters.
<b>TARGET 1-A</b>  MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO END POVERTY	1.A Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	This target aims to end poverty in impoverished countries by improving development assistance (financial and of other kinds).
<b>TARGET 1-B</b>  CREATE PRO-POOR AND GENDER-SENSITIVE POLICY FRAMEWORKS	1.B Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	This target aims to ensure that all policies, at all levels, contribute towards poverty eradication.



How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections to be of interest and relevant to the breadth of society, and that can be used to interpret and understand poverty in all its forms. Work to ensure cultural and natural heritage are well protected, developed and accessible everywhere. Work to place cultural heritage where it is most needed and relevant. (supports SDG 1.4)
2. Support people's basic education so they are empowered to participate in society. Educate people to know, care and be able to act to reduce poverty through their own actions, locally and globally, through their consumer choices and by participating in public affairs. (supports all targets)
3. Ensure museums are not impoverishing people by depriving them of their cultural heritage. Ensure all social groups - notably the most marginalized/under-served - can access all museum and cultural services, and that services are made to be relevant to more people in an ongoing way for progressive improvements in services. Empower people to face and be prepared for any hazards, such as climate impacts, floods, conflict or other shocks. (supports SDGs 1.4-5)
4. Ensure tourism is a force for social good, bringing economic and other benefits to impoverished people and communities, with no exploitation in the supply chain, and without unduly harming the natural environment. Avoid the negative impacts of tourism, such as gentrification and environmental damage, and keep tourism in perspective so that museums and cultural institutions do not become over-focussed on tourists and, for example, closed outside the tourist season. (supports all SDG targets)
5. Support research that aims to understand, reduce and eliminate poverty, for example to understand what cultural property is improperly held so that it may be returned, or what barriers need removing to make museums and cultural institutions more accessible and relevant to people. (supports all targets)
6. Museums and cultural institutions can ensure their everyday actions - training, employment practices, procurement, investments - are directed towards lifting people out of poverty, locally and globally, and that there is no modern slavery or exploitation in the organization or across the supply chain. (supports SDGs 1.1-4, 1.B)
7. Museums and cultural institutions can empower people to participate in public affairs, for example in international days, years and decades. They can take part in collaborations and partnerships that promote understanding of global inequality and patterns of poverty everywhere, and share resources of all kinds with other countries and institutions, especially in impoverished countries. They can make sure their partnerships and collaborations support poverty reduction and their partners are not involved in keeping people in poverty or in exploitation. (supports SDGs 1.A, 1.B)

"poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities"



# 2 ZERO HUNGER



## SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

### SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**What the UN says:** “Extreme hunger and malnutrition remains a barrier to sustainable development and creates a trap from which people cannot easily escape. Hunger and malnutrition mean less productive individuals, who are more prone to disease and thus often unable to earn more and improve their livelihoods. 2 billion people in the world do not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. In 2019, 144 million children under the age of 5 were stunted, and 47 million were affected by wasting.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** The **Right to Adequate Food** (part of the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living) has been clearly defined by OHCHR and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), that food has to be:

- **Available**, through growing food or by purchasing food in markets
- **Accessible**, so it is affordable and reachable for all people including minorities and disabled people, and
- **Adequate**, satisfying dietary needs, safe and free from pollution, and culturally acceptable.

FAO notes “**Hunger** is an uncomfortable or painful physical sensation caused by insufficient consumption of dietary energy. It becomes chronic when the person does not consume a sufficient amount of calories (dietary energy) on a regular basis to lead a normal, active and healthy life. For decades, FAO has used the Prevalence of Undernourishment indicator to estimate the extent of hunger in the world, thus ‘hunger’ may also be referred to as undernourishment.”

**Food insecurity** occurs when people “lack regular access to enough safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. This may be due to unavailability of food and/or lack of resources to obtain food. Food insecurity can be experienced at different levels of severity.” Food insecurity may be described as mild (uncertainty about obtaining food), moderate (compromising on food quality and variety, leading to reducing food quantity and skipping meals), or severe, where people go without food for a whole day or more.

Agriculture is responsible for 80% of deforestation, notably of tropical forests, 70% of freshwater use, and is the single largest cause of loss of terrestrial biodiversity. It is the source of huge quantities of greenhouse gas emissions, mostly of Nitrous Oxide, Methane and Carbon Dioxide. Soil health declines where it is not looked after, threatening biodiversity, desertification and erosion, and food production. The UNCCD **Global Land Outlook** is a major source of information on the serious impacts of agriculture on land, and a roadmap for land restoration and transforming food systems, that can be made use of in museums and cultural institutions.

**Sustainable food and agriculture (SAF)** is considered by FAO to have five key principles, achieved through **20 actions** that help to achieve the following:

1. Increase productivity, employment and value addition in food systems
2. Protect and enhance natural resources
3. Improve livelihoods and foster inclusive economic growth
4. Enhance the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems
5. Adapt governance to new challenges

**Human rights context:** Ending hunger and malnutrition helps attain the Right to Adequate Food, part of the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living; the Right to Health; the Right to a Social and International Order (the ICESCR art. 11 includes co-operation to address hunger); and the Right of All Peoples to Freely Dispose of their Natural Wealth and Resources, which is closely related to the commitment that No Peoples May Be Deprived of Their Means of Subsistence. The rights of Indigenous peoples and small-scale agricultural and aquacultural producers are expanded upon in the UNDRIP and UNDROP respectively, including access to biodiversity, access to seeds to grow crops and to traditional knowledge, and to benefit from use of crop genetic material. Farmers’ rights regarding plant genetic resources are set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2004).

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



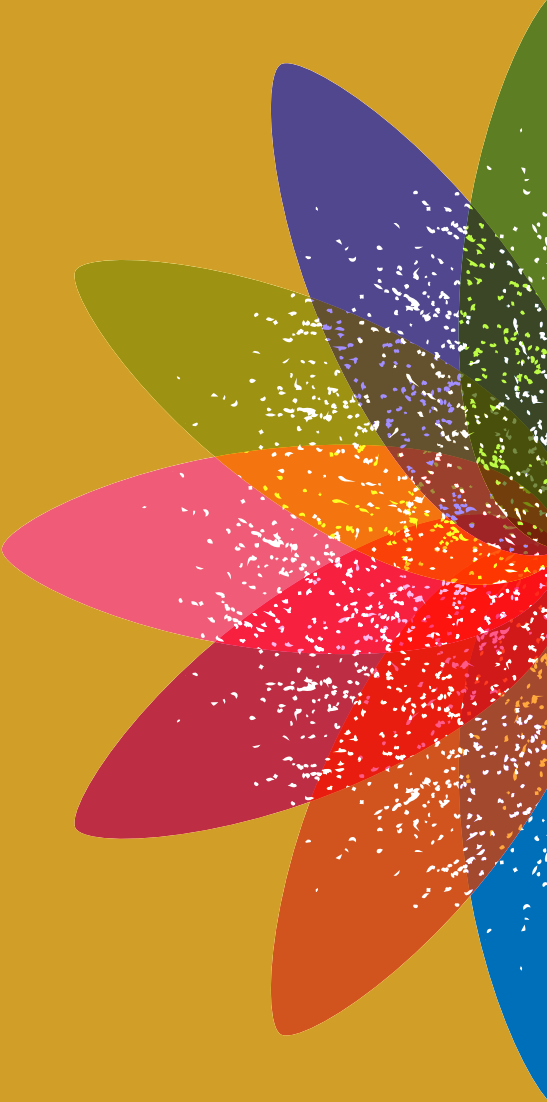
<b>TARGET 2-1</b>  UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD	<b>TARGET 2-2</b>  END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION	<b>TARGET 2-3</b>  DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS	<b>TARGET 2-4</b>  SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES
<b>TARGET 2-5</b>  MAINTAIN THE GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FOOD PRODUCTION	<b>TARGET 2-A</b>  INVEST IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND GENE BANKS	<b>TARGET 2-B</b>  PREVENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE RESTRICTIONS, MARKET DISTORTIONS AND EXPORT SUBSIDIES	<b>TARGET 2-C</b>  ENSURE STABLE FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS AND TIMELY ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Icon	Target	What it means
 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	As with SDG 1, the most urgent action is the subject of the first target, that is, ensuring all people have access to sufficient and suitable food and no-one ever goes hungry.
 END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	This target aims to ensure everyone has a healthy diet for physical and mental development, notably (but not exclusively) children, girls, women and older people.
 DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	This target aims to support small-scale farming and fishing, which provides a livelihood for large numbers of people (many of whom face poverty), produces good-quality food that has high nutritional value, and is less harmful than large-scale agriculture and fishing.
 SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	This target is also focussed on a shift to sustainable agriculture, which would provide people with a reliable supply of food, protect people and nature from climate change and other impacts, and reduce the environmental impact of farming.
 MAINTAIN THE GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FOOD PRODUCTION	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	This target aims to ensure that the diversity of crops and domesticated animals is protected, to support food security (e.g. development of new crop strains, resistance to damage, suitability to climatic conditions). It also aims to ensure that commercial benefits arising from genetic resources or traditional knowledge are shared fairly with originating communities. This target is closely linked to SDG 15.6.
 INVEST IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND GENE BANKS	2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	This target aims to support the development of sustainable agriculture in developing countries, through financial and technological support from wealthier countries.
 PREVENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE RESTRICTIONS, MARKET DISTORTIONS AND EXPORT SUBSIDIES	2.B Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	This target aims to remove unhelpful trade subsidies and export bars, that are harmful for food producers (notably in Global South countries) and for the environment.
 ENSURE STABLE FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS AND TIMELY ACCESS TO INFORMATION	2.C Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	This target aims to prevent dramatic food price increases and decreases through access to information on food production.



How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections to preserve the diversity of crops, domesticated animals and their relatives, notably local and/or rare breeds and varieties, and preserve traditional knowledge on food and farming. Develop collections to be of use for activities relating to food, diet and sustainable agriculture and fisheries. (supports targets 2.4, 2.5 and others)
2. Support people's education around food, a healthy diet and sustainable agriculture, and so they can grow and produce food in sustainable ways. Empower people to understand, care about and have practical skills to support hunger eradication and sustainable agriculture everywhere. (supports all targets)
3. Support all people to have access to sufficient, healthy food, for example by providing information on local and global food support programmes, or collecting or redistributing food to those who need it. (supports SDGs 2.1, 2.2)
4. Provide markets for small-scale food producers' products, as part of sustainable tourism. (supports 2.3)
5. Research activities on collections relating to food, genetic materials and/or traditional knowledge should comply with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing, to support SDG 2.5. Research partnerships, and the sharing of, for example, collections data with originating countries can contribute towards SDGs 2.5 and 2.a.
6. Museums and cultural institutions' everyday actions regarding the types of food sold in cafés, and fair wages for staff and those in the supply chain, can all combat hunger, support healthy diets and support sustainable agriculture, locally and globally. (supports SDGs 2.1-4)
7. Museums and cultural institutions' external partnerships and collaborations, for example with developing countries or as part of international days, years and decades, can raise awareness of food needs everywhere, provide markets for small-scale producers locally and overseas, promote international collaboration to address hunger and malnutrition, and support sustainable agriculture. The International Decades on Ecosystem Restoration, and Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-30), are tremendous opportunities for museums to support nature conservation and restoration. (supports all SDG targets)



available accessible  
and adequate food

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



## SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

*health is more than the absence of disease*

### SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

**What the UN says:** “Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being is important to building prosperous societies. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has devastated health systems globally and threatens already achieved health outcomes. Most countries, especially poor countries, have insufficient health facilities, medical supplies and health care workers for the surge in demand.

The pandemic has shown that in rich and poor countries alike, a health emergency can push people into bankruptcy or poverty. Concerted efforts are required to achieve universal health coverage and sustainable financing for health; address the growing burden of zoonotic and non-communicable diseases, tackle antimicrobial resistance and environmental factors contributing to ill health”

**Key concepts and definitions:** The World Health Organization (WHO), in its [1946 Constitution](#), defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”, and that “the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.”

The WHO’s [Global Health Observatory](#) is an invaluable source of information on a wide range of health topics, including information on progress and challenges for the health-related aspects of the SDGs.

The WHO [Global Health Estimates](#) provide information on the main causes of death and on disability.














WHO [suggests the following actions](#) to promote mental health, many of which can be supported by museums and cultural institutions:

- early childhood interventions (e.g. providing a stable environment that is sensitive to children’s health and nutritional needs, with protection from threats, opportunities for early learning, and interactions that are responsive, emotionally supportive and developmentally stimulating);
- support to children (e.g. life skills programmes, child and youth development programmes);
- socio-economic empowerment of women (e.g. improving access to education and microcredit schemes);
- social support for elderly populations (e.g. befriending initiatives, community and day centres for the aged);
- programmes targeted at vulnerable people, including minorities, indigenous people, migrants and people affected by conflicts and disasters (e.g. psycho-social interventions after disasters);
- mental health promotional activities in schools (e.g. programmes involving supportive ecological changes in schools);
- mental health interventions at work (e.g. stress prevention programmes);
- housing policies (e.g. housing improvement);
- violence prevention programmes (e.g. reducing availability of alcohol and access to arms);
- community development programmes (e.g. integrated rural development);
- poverty reduction and social protection for the poor;
- anti-discrimination laws and campaigns;
- promotion of the rights, opportunities and care of individuals with mental disorders.

**Human rights context:** Action for SDG 3 helps support the Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person; Right to Social Security; Right to an [Adequate Standard of Living](#); No Peoples May Be Deprived of Their Means of Subsistence; Right to Health; Right to Enjoy the Benefits of Scientific Progress and its Application; Right to a Social and International Order, as well as rights regarding the health of women, mothers and children; and the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment.



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

<div>TARGET 3-1</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY</div>	<div>TARGET 3-2</div> <div></div> <div>END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE</div>	<div>TARGET 3-3</div> <div></div> <div>FIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</div>	<div>TARGET 3-4</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH</div>
<div>TARGET 3-5</div> <div></div> <div>PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE</div>	<div>TARGET 3-6</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE ROAD INJURIES AND DEATHS</div>	<div>TARGET 3-7</div> <div></div> <div>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE CARE, FAMILY PLANNING AND EDUCATION</div>	<div>TARGET 3-8</div> <div></div> <div>ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE</div>
<div>TARGET 3-9</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE ILLNESSES AND DEATH FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION</div>	<div>TARGET 3-A</div> <div></div> <div>IMPLEMENT THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL</div>	<div>TARGET 3-B</div> <div></div> <div>SUPPORT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINES</div>	<div>TARGET 3-C</div> <div></div> <div>INCREASE HEALTH FINANCING AND SUPPORT HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>
<div>TARGET 3-D</div> <div></div> <div>IMPROVE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH RISKS</div>			

Icon	Target	What it means
<div>TARGET 3-1</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY</div>	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	This target aims to reduce the number of women dying in childbirth or because of maternal care.
<div>TARGET 3-2</div> <div></div> <div>END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE</div>	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	This target aims to end preventable deaths of newborn and young children.
<div>TARGET 3-3</div> <div></div> <div>FIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</div>	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	This target aims to end epidemics of infectious diseases that have serious health impacts, notably those affecting developing countries or from poor sanitation.
<div>TARGET 3-4</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH</div>	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	This target aims to reduce early deaths from preventable diseases, and to promote wellbeing and mental health.
<div>TARGET 3-5</div> <div></div> <div>PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE</div>	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	This target aims to tackle drug and alcohol addiction and abuse.
<div>TARGET 3-6</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE ROAD INJURIES AND DEATHS</div>	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	This target aims to reduce road accidents and injuries.
<div>TARGET 3-7</div> <div></div> <div>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE CARE, FAMILY PLANNING AND EDUCATION</div>	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	This target aims to ensure that everyone can access family planning and sexual health education, information and services.
<div>TARGET 3-8</div> <div></div> <div>ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE</div>	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	This target aims to ensure everyone has access to affordable healthcare, medicines and vaccines.



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

<div>TARGET 3-9</div>  <div>REDUCE ILLNESSES AND DEATH FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION</div>	<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p>This target aims to substantially reduce the number of people affected by environmental pollution.</p>
<div>TARGET 3-A</div>  <div>IMPLEMENT THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL</div>	<p>3.A Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p>	<p>This target aims to reduce tobacco use, which causes multiple health issues.</p>
<div>TARGET 3-B</div>  <div>SUPPORT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINES</div>	<p>3.B Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p>	<p>This target aims to ensure developing countries have access to vaccines and medicines on fair terms to protect public health.</p>
<div>TARGET 3-C</div>  <div>INCREASE HEALTH FINANCING AND SUPPORT HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	<p>3.C Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>This target aims to increase financial support for healthcare in developing countries.</p>
<div>TARGET 3-D</div>  <div>IMPROVE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH RISKS</div>	<p>3.D Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p>	<p>This target aims to reduce the impact of potential health risks through effective planning and management.</p>

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections that can be used for health education and to promote positive wellbeing. (supports all targets)
2. Support people's education around health and wellbeing, both for themselves and others locally and globally. Empower people to understand, care about and have practical skills to support healthy lifestyles for all everywhere, including physical and mental health and wellbeing. (supports all targets)
3. Support all people, notably those belonging to marginalized/under-served groups to have access to healthcare information, including on reproductive and sexual health, and opportunities to participate in cultural activities and in society for their health and wellbeing (supports SDG 3.4). Ensure everyone has access to information to prepare for emerging healthcare issues, with a focus on prevention and risk reduction. (supports SDG 3.D)
4. Ensure tourism activities contribute to good health and wellbeing, for example by providing decent work and increasing financial flows to impoverished people and communities that can support development of health services. (supports all targets)
5. Share the results of research on health and wellbeing issues. Support research on collections that addresses healthcare issues. (supports all targets)
6. Foster health and wellbeing across the value chain, including for staff and for those working in the value chain. (supports all targets)
7. Take part in partnerships and collaborations that aim to address healthcare issues, locally and globally, for example by raising awareness, sharing information, promoting people's participation in addressing healthcare challenges, and contributing financial and other support where it is needed. (supports all targets)

# 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



SDG 4:

## Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

*quality formal, non-formal and informal education*

### SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

**What the UN says:** “Education enables upward socioeconomic mobility and is a key to escaping poverty. Education helps reduce inequalities and reach gender equality and is crucial to fostering tolerance and more peaceful societies. Over the past decade, major progress has been made towards increasing access to education and school enrolment rates at all levels, particularly for girls. Nevertheless, about 258 million children and youth were still out of school in 2018 – nearly one fifth of the global population in that age group. As the COVID-19 pandemic spread across the globe, countries announced the temporary closure of schools, impacting more than 91 per cent of students worldwide. By April 2020, close to 1.6 billion children and youth were out of school.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** Education is considered as consisting of **formal education** (schools, colleges and universities), **non-formal education** (out of/ in addition to formal education; training and workplace training, which is institutionalized and intentional) and **informal education** (community or lifelong learning). The boundary between the latter two categories differs in different schemes.











The Right to Education is included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (article 26) and expanded upon in the ICESCR (article 13), that “Education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.” The Convention on the Rights of the Child (arts. 28-9) also includes “development of respect for the natural environment” as a purpose and goal of education.

The lifelong learning and out-of-school aspects of education and learning are also related to the Right of Everyone to Participate in Cultural Life, Enjoy the Arts, and to Share in Scientific Advancement and its Benefits (UDHR art. 27, ICESCR art. 15) and the Right to Information (UDHR art. 19, ICCPR art. 19), and education is widely acknowledged as being essential for the realisation of all rights.

**Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)** is a well-developed, widely used pedagogy that “empowers learners to take informed decisions and responsible actions for environmental integrity, economic viability and a just society, for present and future generations, while respecting cultural diversity. It is about lifelong learning, and is an integral part of quality education. ESD is holistic and transformational education which addresses learning content and outcomes, pedagogy and the learning environment. It achieves its purpose by transforming society.” Closely related to ESD is **Global Citizenship Education (GCED)**, which “aims to empower learners of all ages to assume active roles, both locally and globally, in building more peaceful, tolerant, inclusive and secure societies”. Both pedagogies are based around a three-domain model for learning that acknowledges the development of all of knowledge, motivation/attitudes and practical skills to be effective. Both are incorporated into SDG 4.7. GCED can be considered as part of ESD, so long as its aims are incorporated into ESD programmes.




**Human rights context:** Education, of all forms, relates to the Right to Education; Right of Everyone to Participate in Cultural Life, Enjoy the Arts, and to Share in Scientific Advancement and its Benefits; and Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information. Educational provision and protections for minorities and particular social groups are a standard feature of rights and Conventions, in relation to, for example, children (CRC arts. 23, 28-9), in the Right to Development (art. 8), Refugee Convention (art. 22), Indigenous peoples (UNDRIP arts. 14, 39), rural workers (UNDROP arts. 14, 25), women and girls (CEDAW art. 10) and in relation to disabled people (CRPD arts. 24, 32). The Right to Work and to Just and Favourable Conditions of Work (UDHR art. 23) is expanded upon in the ICESCR (art. 6) to include “provision of technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment...”

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

<div>TARGET4.1</div> <div></div> <div>FREE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION</div>	<div>TARGET4.2</div> <div></div> <div>EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION</div>	<div>TARGET4.3</div> <div></div> <div>EQUAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION</div>	<div>TARGET4.4</div> <div></div> <div>INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH RELEVANT SKILLS FOR FINANCIAL SUCCESS</div>
<div>TARGET4.5</div> <div></div> <div>ELIMINATE ALL DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION</div>	<div>TARGET4.6</div> <div></div> <div>UNIVERSAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY</div>	<div>TARGET4.7</div> <div></div> <div>EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP</div>	<div>TARGET4.A</div> <div></div> <div>BUILD AND UPGRADE INCLUSIVE AND SAFE SCHOOLS</div>
<div>TARGET4.B</div> <div></div> <div>EXPAND HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	<div>TARGET4.C</div> <div></div> <div>INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>		

Icon	Target	What it means
<div>TARGET4.1</div> <div></div> <div>FREE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION</div>	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	This target aims to ensure all children complete basic education, related to the Right to Education and the Rights of the Child.
<div>TARGET4.2</div> <div></div> <div>EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION</div>	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	This target aims to ensure all children receive a supportive start in life and are ready for education.
<div>TARGET4.3</div> <div></div> <div>EQUAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION</div>	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	This target aims to ensure everyone develops suitable skills to support their employment.
<div>TARGET4.4</div> <div></div> <div>INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH RELEVANT SKILLS FOR FINANCIAL SUCCESS</div>	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	This target aims to ensure those in work continue to develop their skills.
<div>TARGET4.5</div> <div></div> <div>ELIMINATE ALL DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION</div>	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	This target aims to ensure that no-one is disadvantaged in education because of who they are, and is related to the rights of minorities and social groups.
<div>TARGET4.6</div> <div></div> <div>UNIVERSAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY</div>	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	This target aims to ensure all children and most adults are literate and numerate.
<div>TARGET4.7</div> <div></div> <div>EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP</div>	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	This target aims to ensure that everyone has knowledge, motivation and skills to contribute to sustainable development, based around Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education approaches that respect human rights, sustainable use of natural resources, care of the natural environment, and respect for cultural diversity.

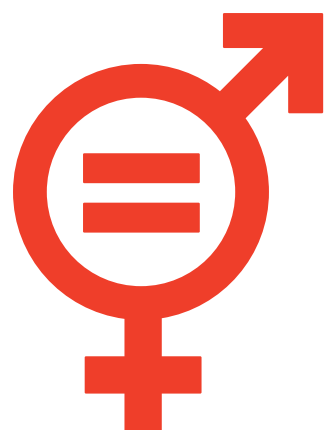
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

<div>TARGET 4-A</div>  <div>BUILD AND UPGRADE INCLUSIVE AND SAFE SCHOOLS</div>	<div>4.A Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</div>	<div>This target aims to provide effective and inclusive learning environments for all ages.</div>
<div>TARGET 4-B</div>  <div>EXPAND HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	<div>4.B By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</div>	<div>This target aims to increase the number of people from developing countries receiving scholarships for their education and skills development.</div>
<div>TARGET 4-C</div>  <div>INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	<div>4.C By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</div>	<div>This target aims to increase the numbers of teachers in developing countries through support schemes.</div>

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain, develop and make accessible collections and collections information that can support the effective attainment of the Right to Education and related rights. (supports all targets)
2. Direct educational programmes towards sustainable development topics and outcomes, for example by shaping programmes around Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education (supports SDG 4.7). See ‘Museums and the Sustainable Development Goals’ for more information.
3. Ensure programmes are as inclusive as possible (e.g. in terms of being available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable) and provide tailored programmes for people and groups of people with particular learning needs and considerations, to ensure that museums and cultural institutions are effective in enabling all people to receive the education they are entitled to.
4. Ensure tourism activities contribute to public information and lifelong education, linked especially to the aims of Education for Sustainable Development, drawing on local history, current and future developments, and cultural and natural heritage. (supports SDG 4.7)
5. Share the results of research as part of educational programmes, notably in relation to Education for Sustainable Development. Empower people to undertake research and self-directed learning, for example by sharing information on collections widely. (supports SDGs 4.7, 4.A and other targets)
6. Direct skills development towards sustainable development topics and issues, so that workers are effective in developing and delivering educational programmes, and support trainee programmes (supports SDGs 4.3, 4.4). Ensure buildings and working practices provide welcoming and effective learning environments for all (supports SDG 4.A).
7. Connect educational programmes with external initiatives and agendas that support sustainable development outcomes, for example to International Days, Years and Decades, and with external agendas such as Action for Climate Empowerment (for the Paris Agreement, see SDG 13). Support international trainee and teacher-training schemes (supports SDGs 4.B, 4.C).

# 5 GENDER EQUALITY



## SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**What the UN says:** “Women and girls represent half of the world’s population and therefore also half of its potential. But, today gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress. Women continue to be under-represented at all levels of political leadership. Across the globe, women and girls perform a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic work.

Inequalities faced by girls can begin right at birth and follow them all their lives. In some countries, girls are deprived of access to health care or proper nutrition, leading to a higher mortality rate.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** UN Women uses the following definitions: **Gender equality** “refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women’s and men’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women’s issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development.










**Gender mainstreaming** is the chosen approach of the UN system and international community towards realizing progress on women’s and girls’ rights... It is not a goal or objective on its own. It is a strategy for implementing greater equality of women and girls in relation to men and boys. Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a way to make women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.” The UN has further noted that “It is very important to remember that gender mainstreaming is not an end, but a means to achieve gender equality. The aim or goal of mainstreaming is to ensure that women can participate on an equal basis with men, have equal rights and have an equal voice and influence in the decisions that affect their lives. Gender equality does not simply mean equal numbers of women or men nor does it mean treating women and men the same.”

(the term **gender equity**, referring to fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities between women and men, is no longer used in the UN system)

SDG 5 is not restricted to gender-based differences between men and women, but at ending discrimination against all women and girls, so including LBT girls and women, and other girls and women who face particular challenges and barriers in society.

**Human rights context:** The principle of equality - based on gender or on any other characteristic - is foundational in human rights, for example that “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights” (UDHR art. 1, see also art. 2). The main human rights instrument relating specifically to women and girls is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Particular rights include Freedom from Forced Marriage; the Right to Decide the Number and Spacing of Children; Special Protection for Mothers and Children and for an Adequate Standard of Living; the Right to a Nationality; Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls, and the Right to Just and Favourable Conditions of Work. Women’s and girls’ rights are also expanded upon in the UNDROP (art. 4) and referred to in the UNDRIP (art. 22).



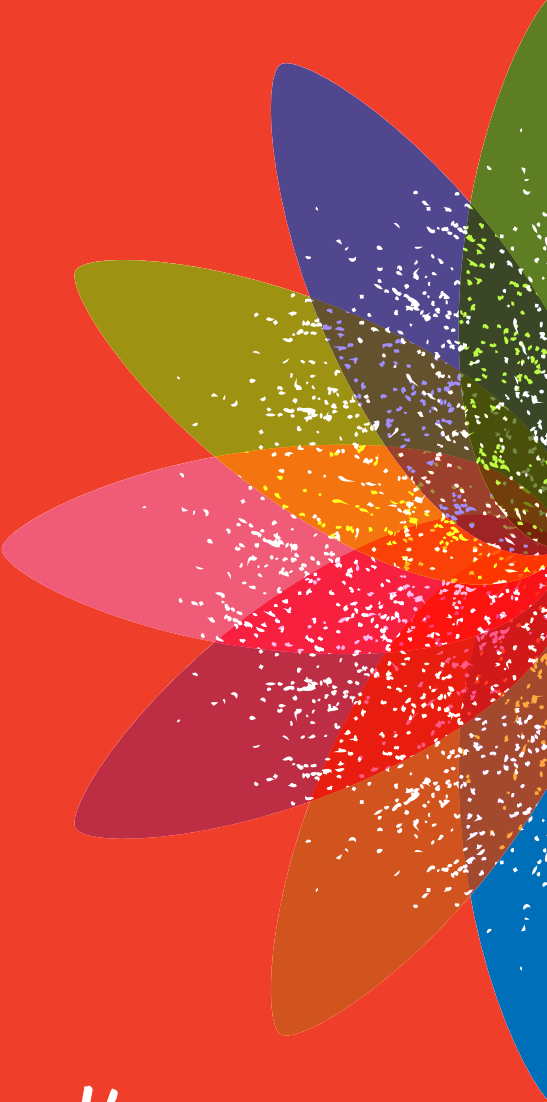
<b>TARGET 5-1</b>  END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS	<b>TARGET 5-2</b>  END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS	<b>TARGET 5-3</b>  ELIMINATE FORCED MARRIAGES AND GENITAL MUTILATION	<b>TARGET 5-4</b>  VALUE UNPAID CARE AND PROMOTE SHARED DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES
<b>TARGET 5-5</b>  ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING	<b>TARGET 5-6</b>  UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS	<b>TARGET 5-A</b>  EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	<b>TARGET 5-B</b>  PROMOTE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNOLOGY
<b>TARGET 5-C</b>  ADOPT AND STRENGTHEN POLICIES AND ENFORCEABLE LEGISLATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY			

Icon	Target	What it means
<b>TARGET 5-1</b>  END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	This target aims to ensure women and girls are not prevented from fulfilling their potential.
<b>TARGET 5-2</b>  END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	This target aims to eliminate all forms of violence towards and exploitation of women and girls.
<b>TARGET 5-3</b>  ELIMINATE FORCED MARRIAGES AND GENITAL MUTILATION	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	This target aims to eliminate cultural practices harmful to girls.
<b>TARGET 5-4</b>  VALUE UNPAID CARE AND PROMOTE SHARED DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	This target aims to ensure that women are not reduced to providing free or undervalued domestic work.
<b>TARGET 5-5</b>  ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	This target aims to ensure women have equal opportunity to take leadership roles and positions.
<b>TARGET 5-6</b>  UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	This target aims to ensure women and girls have control of their own sexual health, and control over family planning (see also SDG 3).
<b>TARGET 5-A</b>  EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	This target aims to ensure women are not deprived of their money, land and other resources, notably through marriage, through laws and policies.
<b>TARGET 5-B</b>  PROMOTE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNOLOGY	5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	This target aims to promote women and girls' empowerment by encouraging access to information and communications technology (e.g. internet, mobile phones) to access information and opportunities.
<b>TARGET 5-C</b>  ADOPT AND STRENGTHEN POLICIES AND ENFORCEABLE LEGISLATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY	5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	This targets aims to use and strengthen laws and policies for empowerment of women and girls and eliminate discrimination.



How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections that are relevant to girls and women, and that promote gender equality, for example by including collections created by or relating to girls and women, or that can be used in activities to explore and understand gender-based perspectives and equality. (supports SDG 5.1)
2. Direct educational programmes towards gender equality by ensuring programmes reflect the challenges that girls and women face in society locally and globally, that empower all learners to understand and promote gender equality, challenge gender stereotypes, and to act to support gender equality in their own lives. (supports all targets)
3. Ensure programmes of all kinds are as gender inclusive as possible (e.g. in terms of being available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable) and provide tailored programmes for girls, women, and girls and women from particular social groups with particular learning needs and considerations. Ensure programmes for girls, women, boys and men help challenge gender stereotypes and don't inadvertently reinforce stereotypes; promote gender equality and the elimination of all form of violence towards women and girls; and promote participation by all people. (supports all targets)
4. Ensure tourism activities contribute to gender equality, for example in terms of ensuring tourism activities are constructive and empowering for girls and women including workers in the supply chain, those working in museums, and tourists. (supports all targets)
5. Support gender equality through any research activities, in terms of ensuring fair allocation of resources (e.g. financial, time), research topics supported, empowering people to undertake their own research, and presentation of research results in programmes. (supports all targets)
6. Mainstream gender considerations into working practices and management, for example in policies, recruitment, employee entitlements, training, procurement and daily activities, to promote women and girls' empowerment and inclusion across the supply chain. (supports all targets)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that support gender equality and empowerment and inclusion of women and girls, for example relevant International Days, Years and Decades, and that support gender equality everywhere. (supports all targets)



half of the world's  
population, and half  
of its potential

# 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



## SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

### SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

**What the UN says:** “Access to water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right. The demand for water has outpaced population growth, and half the world’s population is already experiencing severe water scarcity at least one month a year. Water is essential not only to health, but also to poverty reduction, food security, peace and human rights, ecosystems and education. Nevertheless, countries face growing challenges linked to water scarcity, water pollution, degraded water-related ecosystems and co-operation over trans-boundary water basins.

In 2017, an estimated 3 billion people worldwide lacked the ability to safely wash their hands at home - one of the cheapest, easiest and most effective ways to prevent the spread of diseases like the coronavirus. Water, sanitation and hygiene services are also not always available at medical care facilities: in 2016, one in four facilities around the world lacked basic water supplies, one in five had no sanitation services, and two in five had no soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub, at points of care. And today, 4.2 billion people are still faced with daily challenges accessing even the most basic of services. Of these, 673 million people practised open defecation.

By managing our water sustainably, we are also able to better manage our production of food and energy and contribute to decent work and economic growth. Moreover, we can preserve our water ecosystems, their biodiversity, and take action on climate change.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** The Human Right to Water (adopted by the UN in 2010) and Human Right to Sanitation (adopted in 2015) establish the following rights:

**The Right to Water** entitles everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use.








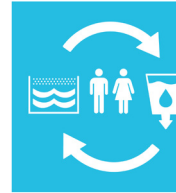
**The Right to Sanitation** entitles everyone to have physical and affordable access to sanitation, in all spheres of life, that is safe, hygienic, secure, and socially and culturally acceptable and that provides privacy and ensures dignity.


The Human Rights to Water and Sanitation are considered to have the following components:

- **“Sufficient”:** The water supply for each person must be sufficient and continuous for personal and domestic uses. These uses ordinarily include drinking, personal sanitation, washing of clothes, food preparation, personal and household hygiene.
- **“Safe”:** The water required for each personal or domestic use must be safe, therefore free from micro-organisms, chemical substances and radiological hazards that constitute a threat to a person’s health. Measures of drinking-water safety are usually defined by national and/or local standards for drinking-water quality.
- **“Acceptable”:** Water should be of an acceptable colour, odour and taste for each personal or domestic use. All water facilities and services must be culturally appropriate and sensitive to gender, lifecycle and privacy requirements.
- **“Physically accessible”:** Everyone has the right to a water and sanitation service that is physically accessible within, or in the immediate vicinity of the household, educational institution, workplace or health institution.
- **“Affordable”:** Water, and water facilities and services, must be affordable for all.

The ‘[Water for Life](#)’ [International Decade](#) (2005-15) used the principles that each person is considered to require between 50-100 litres of water per day. Water should be within one kilometre, and collection time not more than 30 minutes. The cost of water and water-related services should not exceed 3% of household income.

**Human rights context:** Although not included specifically as standalone rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the rights to water and sanitation can be considered to form part of, or as essential for the achievement of, rights including the Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person; Right to an Adequate Standard of Living; Equal Access to Water and Sanitation for Rural Women (CEDAW art. 14); the Right of All Peoples to Freely Dispose of Their Natural Wealth and Resources; No Peoples May Be Deprived of Their Means of Subsistence; and the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment.. The CESCR outlined the Right to Water in 2002 in its [General Comment No. 15](#). The Right to Water was adopted as a standalone right by the UN in 2010, and the Right to Sanitation was adopted in 2015, and are outlined above.

<b>TARGET 6-1</b>  SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER	<b>TARGET 6-2</b>  END OPEN DEFECATION AND PROVIDE ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE	<b>TARGET 6-3</b>  IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND SAFE REUSE	<b>TARGET 6-4</b>  INCREASE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY AND ENSURE FRESHWATER SUPPLIES
<b>TARGET 6-5</b>  IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	<b>TARGET 6-6</b>  PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS	<b>TARGET 6-A</b>  EXPAND WATER AND SANITATION SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	<b>TARGET 6-B</b>  SUPPORT LOCAL ENGAGEMENT IN WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT

Icon	Target	What it means
 SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	This target aims to ensure everyone can access safe and affordable drinking water.
 END OPEN DEFECATION AND PROVIDE ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	This target aims to ensure everyone can access sanitation, especially marginalized/under-served people, women and girls.
 IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND SAFE REUSE	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	This target aims to protect water sources from pollution of all kinds.
 INCREASE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY AND ENSURE FRESHWATER SUPPLIES	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	This target aims to improve water-use efficiency and availability.
 IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	This target aims to improve management and use of shared water resources, including between countries.
 PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	This target aims to protect and restore water sources and ecosystems everywhere.
 EXPAND WATER AND SANITATION SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	This target aims to support developing countries with sanitation, water availability, treatment and reuse.
 SUPPORT LOCAL ENGAGEMENT IN WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	This target aims to involve people in managing their water resources.

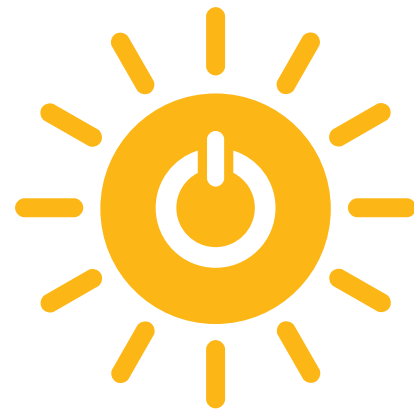


How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections that relate to water, water quality, hygiene and sanitation topics, and that can support the understanding and sustainable use and management of water sources, and conserve aquatic biodiversity and habitats. (supports all targets, notably SDG 6.6)
2. Direct educational programmes towards water, water conservation and sanitation, and water-related issues, locally and globally. Empower people to know about, care about and have practical skills to use water efficiently, support those who face greater issues regarding water and sanitation, and conserve water-related places and biodiversity through their actions. (supports all targets)
3. Ensure programmes of all kinds are as inclusive as possible by helping those facing particular challenges with water and sanitation to be able to claim those rights, for example by providing washing facilities. Foster communities' participation in decisions relating to management and use of water sources. (supports all targets)
4. Ensure tourism activities contribute positively to water management, and do not deprive people or communities (notably those who face water scarcity) of water for drinking, sanitation or agriculture. Ensure tourism activities are not responsible for polluting water sources and that wastes are properly treated to be safe. (supports all targets)
5. Support responsible water management, conservation and use by supporting research on related collections, and share collections information widely. Provide opportunities for people to benefit from research findings as part of educational and informational activities. (supports all targets)
6. Actively promote the conservation of water across all activities and in the supply chain, for example, by ensuring that food sold in cafés is grown in ways that conserve water, by replacing inefficient plumbing systems and eliminating wastage of water, by minimizing and eradicating harmful water pollution and sewage discharges, and/or by collecting and reusing grey water. (supports all targets)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that help conserve water sources locally and globally, such as relevant International Days, Years and Decades. Help empower all people to claim their rights to water and sanitation, to conserve water sources and water-related ecosystems everywhere, and to take part in decisions relating to water, water management and sanitation. (supports all targets)

access to water  
and sanitation  
are human rights

# 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



SDG 7:

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

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable  
and modern energy for all

**What the UN says:** “A well-established energy system supports all sectors: from businesses, medicine and education to agriculture, infrastructure, communications and high-technology. Access to electricity in poorer countries has begun to accelerate, energy efficiency continues to improve, and renewable energy is making impressive gains. Nevertheless, more focused attention is needed to improve access to clean and safe cooking fuels and technologies for 2.8 billion people. For many decades, fossil fuels such as coal, oil or gas have been major sources of electricity production, but burning carbon fuels produces large amounts of greenhouse gases which cause climate change and have harmful impacts on people’s well-being and the environment. This affects everyone, not just a few. Moreover, global electricity use is rising rapidly. In a nutshell, without a stable electricity supply, countries will not be able to power their economies.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** The [International Energy Agency notes](#) there is no single definition of energy access, but typical characteristics are:

- Household access to a minimum level of electricity.
- Household access to safer and more sustainable (i.e. minimum harmful effects on health and the environment) cooking and heating fuels and stoves.
- Access to modern energy that enables productive economic activity, e.g. mechanical power for agriculture, textile and other industries.
- Access to modern energy for public services, e.g. electricity for health facilities, schools and street lighting.

**Sustainable energy for all (SE4All)** is based around the principles that energy is economically affordable, protects the environment, and is socially acceptable. The SE4All definition of renewable energy is “Renewable energy is energy that is derived from natural processes (e.g. sunlight and wind) that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and biomass are common sources of renewable energy.”

An energy summit organized by the UN in 2021 [set out the following actions](#) as a roadmap to achieve SDG7:

1. Closing the energy access gap, to provide clean energy to 760 million people without electricity and 2.6 billion people using harmful fuels for cooking.
2. Rapidly transitioning to decarbonized energy systems and increasing energy efficiency, to combat climate change and its impacts.
3. Mobilizing adequate and predictable finance for renewables and energy efficiency.
4. Leaving no-one behind on the path to a net zero future, including reskilling of affected workers.
5. Harnessing innovation, technology and data, including international co-operation.

Progress with SDG7 can be found in [Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report](#).

**Human rights context:** Access to affordable and clean energy supports the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living, and the Right to Share in Scientific Advancement and its Benefits; and the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment.

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



TARGET 7-1

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY

TARGET 7-2

INCREASE GLOBAL PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

TARGET 7-3

DOUBLE THE IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY

TARGET 7-A

PROMOTE ACCESS TO RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN ENERGY

TARGET 7-B

EXPAND AND UPGRADE ENERGY SERVICES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Icon	Target	What it means
<div>TARGET 7-1</div> <div></div> <div>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY</div>	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	This target aims to increase basic access to clean energy sources (gas and electricity), to avoid unnecessary deaths from using dirty energy sources, especially for cooking, and to avoid periods of fuel/energy poverty.
<div>TARGET 7-2</div> <div></div> <div>INCREASE GLOBAL PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY</div>	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	This target aims to increase the proportion of energy used in homes and in sectors that comes from renewable energy sources.
<div>TARGET 7-3</div> <div></div> <div>DOUBLE THE IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY</div>	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	This target aims to improve energy efficiency to avoid waste and unnecessary emissions.
<div>TARGET 7-A</div> <div></div> <div>PROMOTE ACCESS TO RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN ENERGY</div>	7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	This target aims to increase support for the development of renewable and efficient energy sources and technology.
<div>TARGET 7-B</div> <div></div> <div>EXPAND AND UPGRADE ENERGY SERVICES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	This target aims to support developing countries to adopt renewable and efficient energy sources for everyone and for all purposes.

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections that relate to and can interpret energy, sources of energy and energy efficiency (notably new and emerging technologies) and the impacts of energy-use choices. (supports all targets)
2. Direct educational programmes towards energy use and the impacts of energy-use methods. Empower people to know about, care about and have practical skills to adopt clean and renewable energy, to use energy carefully and efficiently, and to support and demand the adoption of clean and renewable energy everywhere. (supports all targets)
3. Ensure programmes of all kinds are as inclusive as possible by helping those facing particular challenges (e.g. energy poverty) to access any support services. Foster communities' participation in decisions relating to energy sources and project proposals, that can promote adoption of clean and renewable energy everywhere. (supports all targets)
4. Ensure tourism activities contribute positively to clean and sustainable energy, by using renewable energy sources, and using efficient methods and technology. Support the adoption of clean and renewable energy in local communities and in partnership, by providing finance and other opportunities as appropriate. (supports all targets)
5. Support the development and dissemination of research relating to clean and renewable energy by sharing research findings on renewable and efficient energy and technologies as part of educational and informational activities. (supports all targets)
6. Use renewable energy, efficiently and carefully in buildings, and support the uptake of clean and renewable energy across the supply chain through procurement. (supports all targets, see also SDGs 12 and 13)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that promote the development and uptake of clean and renewable energy, such as relevant International Days, Years and Decades. Take part in reporting initiatives that clearly communicate goals and progress to reduce emissions and improve energy use. Invest in, and support investment in, clean and renewable energy developments. (supports all targets)

clean, renewable  
energy for everyone



# 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



SDG 8:

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

*making sure economies work for everyone*

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**What the UN says:** “Sustained and inclusive economic growth can drive progress, create decent jobs for all and improve living standards. Even before the outbreak of COVID-19, one in five countries - home to billions of people living in poverty - were likely to see per capita incomes decline in 2020. Now, the economic and financial shocks associated with the pandemic—such as disruptions to industrial production, financial market volatility, and rising insecurity—are derailing the already tepid economic growth and compounding heightened risks from other factors.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** This goal is frequently misunderstood. The key phrase in the first part of the goal’s title is ‘sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth’, that is, all three together, meaning that there are no economic shocks or recessions, that economic benefits are created and fairly shared across society, and that economic growth should protect and nurture the environment (see also SDG 12). UNEP says “Sustained and inclusive economic growth is a prerequisite for sustainable development, which can contribute to improved livelihoods for people around the world. Economic growth can lead to new and better employment opportunities and provide greater economic security for all. Moreover, rapid growth, especially among the least developed and developing countries, can help them reduce the wage gap relative to developed countries, thereby diminishing glaring inequalities between the rich and poor... **Preserving the environment is key to support sustainable economic growth** as the natural environment plays an important role in supporting economic activities. It contributes directly, by providing resources and raw materials such as water, timber and minerals that are required as inputs for the production of goods and services; and indirectly, through services provided by ecosystems including carbon sequestration, water purification, managing flood risks, and nutrient cycling.”













In terms of ‘productive employment and decent work’, **Decent work** was established as the only acceptable form of work from a human rights perspective in a General Comment on the Right to Work (2005). This has been developed into a Decent Work Agenda by the International Labour Organization (ILO). Decent work has the following characteristics:

- **Job Creation:** no one should be barred from their desired work due to lack of employment opportunities.
- **Rights at Work, including minimum wage:** Workers’ rights include the right to just and favourable conditions, days off, 8-hour days, non-discrimination and living wages for them and their families, amongst others.
- **Social Protection:** all workers should have safe working conditions, adequate free time and rest, access to benefits like healthcare, pension, and parental leave, among many others.
- **Social Dialogue:** workers should be able to exercise workplace democracy through their unions and negotiate their workplace conditions as well as national and international labour and development policies.

Closely related to Decent work is the concept of **Productive work**, which can be considered as part of Decent work. While productivity is often thought of as the value created through a unit of work (the output of work), Productive work is focussed on the worker, defined as “employment yielding sufficient returns to labour to permit a worker and his/her dependents a level of consumption above the poverty line.” That means, the employee receives enough of a wage from their work in order to live. The opposites of productive work are ‘the working poor’ and the unemployed. The ‘working poor’ are unproductively employed, as they do not receive sufficient return from their labour to live.

**Human rights context:** The rights of workers include the following: Prohibition of Slavery, Forced Labour and Trafficking of Persons; No-one May Be Deprived of Their Means of Subsistence; Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association (which includes the right to be a member of associations and unions); Right to Social Security; Right to Work and to Just and Favourable Conditions of Work; Right to Rest and Leisure; Equal Rights of Women in Relation to Employment; Prohibition of Child Labour; Equal Labour Rights of Migrant Workers, and rights in the Refugee Convention (arts. 17-19). The work-related rights of Indigenous peoples and rural workers are set out in the UNDRIP (arts. 17, 21) and UNDROP (arts. 14, 16) respectively. Workers’ rights are also set out in a number of International Labour Organization Conventions.

**SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

<p><b>TARGET 8-1</b></p>  <p><b>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH</b></p>	<p><b>TARGET 8-2</b></p>  <p><b>DIVERSIFY, INNOVATE AND UPGRADE FOR ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY</b></p>	<p><b>TARGET 8-3</b></p>  <p><b>PROMOTE POLICIES TO SUPPORT JOB CREATION AND GROWING ENTERPRISES</b></p>	<p><b>TARGET 8-4</b></p>  <p><b>IMPROVE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</b></p>
<p><b>TARGET 8-5</b></p>  <p><b>FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY</b></p>	<p><b>TARGET 8-6</b></p>  <p><b>PROMOTE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b></p>	<p><b>TARGET 8-7</b></p>  <p><b>END MODERN SLAVERY, TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR</b></p>	<p><b>TARGET 8-8</b></p>  <p><b>PROTECT LABOUR RIGHTS AND PROMOTE SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS</b></p>
<p><b>TARGET 8-9</b></p>  <p><b>PROMOTE BENEFICIAL AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM</b></p>	<p><b>TARGET 8-10</b></p>  <p><b>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES</b></p>	<p><b>TARGET 8-A</b></p>  <p><b>INCREASE AID FOR TRADE SUPPORT</b></p>	<p><b>TARGET 8-B</b></p>  <p><b>DEVELOP A GLOBAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY</b></p>

Icon	Target	What it means
 <p>TARGET 8-1</p> <p>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	This target aims to increase the value of goods and services added to the economy per capita.
 <p>TARGET 8-2</p> <p>DIVERSIFY, INNOVATE AND UPGRADE FOR ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY</p>	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	This target aims to increase the value of goods and services added to the economy per worker, and also to increase the returns that workers gain for their labour (labour productivity).
 <p>TARGET 8-3</p> <p>PROMOTE POLICIES TO SUPPORT JOB CREATION AND GROWING ENTERPRISES</p>	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	This target aims to support small-scale businesses and start-ups, to foster innovation and creativity, and create decent jobs.
 <p>TARGET 8-4</p> <p>IMPROVE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	This target aims to support the green economy.
 <p>TARGET 8-5</p> <p>FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY</p>	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	This target aims to ensure people receive sufficient income from their work to live, with good quality jobs and fair pay.
 <p>TARGET 8-6</p> <p>PROMOTE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING</p>	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	This target aims to ensure young people can find work or training.
 <p>TARGET 8-7</p> <p>END MODERN SLAVERY, TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR</p>	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	This target aims to eliminate the more severe forms of worker exploitation.
 <p>TARGET 8-8</p> <p>PROTECT LABOUR RIGHTS AND PROMOTE SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS</p>	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	This target aims to protect all workers' rights, especially those in the gig economy and from marginalized/under-served groups.

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

 <p>TARGET 8.9</p>	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	This target aims to enhance financial flows and develop markets through sustainable tourism.
 <p>TARGET 8.10</p>	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	This target aims to ensure everyone has access to banking services.
 <p>TARGET 8.A</p>	8.A Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	This target aims to support the development of trade in developing countries, through international investment.
 <p>TARGET 8.B</p>	8.B By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	This target aims to encourage the development of national strategies for youth employment and employability.

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections that relate to and can interpret and support work, technology, small-scale production and innovation, notably aspects that can support the development of the green economy. (supports all targets)
2. Direct educational programmes towards skills development for work and employability, and creativity and enterprise. Empower people to know about and care about workers' rights, decent work, all forms of exploitation and modern slavery, and have the knowledge, motivation and practical skills to act on them in their own lives, for example through their consumption choices. (supports all targets)
3. Ensure programmes of all kinds are as inclusive as possible by helping those facing particular challenges to access any support services, for example information on employment opportunities and sources of advice and support for employment. Support and take part in schemes to support trainees and apprentices of all kinds, and ensure they are fairly treated and supported into employment. Combat exploitation of all kinds everywhere. (supports all targets)
4. Ensure tourism activities contribute positively to employment, in terms of providing decent and productive work, opportunities for skills development and employment, notably of marginalized/under-served people and groups. Ensure tourism activities support local cultural products and producers, for example by providing markets for products, with a focus on small-scale producers. (supports 8.9 in particular, and all targets)
5. Support research that supports job creation, development of new products and the green economy, for example promoting novel materials and green technologies as part of educational and informational activities, and share research findings on the world of work and employment everywhere. (supports all targets)
6. Support workers' rights at all time and in all ways. Ensure working practices contribute proactively to productive employment and decent work, through good-quality (not short-term or precarious) employment, opportunities for skills development at all levels, and ensuring robust professions that have routes for people (of all backgrounds) to enter and progress in employment. Actively participate in the progressive elimination of all forms of exploitation, both in the institution and in the supply chain, eliminating, for example, modern slavery, zero-hours contracts and short-term contracts; ensure that volunteers and interns are only used in appropriate ways and are not to replace workers. Actively support the development of the inclusive green economy through procurement decisions, and use procurement to support small-scale producers of all kinds, in preference to large-scale suppliers. Develop clear policies and statements (e.g. a human rights policy and statement) and take part in initiatives that demonstrate a commitment to workers' rights and decent work, for example the UN Global Compact and/or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. (supports all targets)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that promote universal workers' rights, that support small-scale producers, and support the inclusive green economy. These may include relevant International Days, Years and Decades, or, for example, through organizing market-type events and/or working in partnership with local stakeholders involved in innovation, notably at small scales, or participating in partnerships and collaborations such as the UN Global Compact or Fair Trade organizations. (supports all targets)

# 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

**What the UN says:** “Economic growth, social development and climate action are heavily dependent on investments in infrastructure, sustainable industrial development and technological progress. In the face of a rapidly changing global economic landscape and increasing inequalities, sustained growth must include industrialization that first of all, makes opportunities accessible to all people, and second, is supported by innovation and resilient infrastructure.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** **Public assets** are the resources that are essential for the delivery of public services. Public assets include **public buildings** (schools, museums, libraries, hospitals, prisons, government offices), **infrastructure** (including, among others, roads, utilities, communications systems, cultural facilities) and **equipment**. Museums and other cultural institutions relate to all three categories, while collections and databases and websites that share information on them widely are forms of infrastructure. Effective public asset management includes recognizing and developing the value of assets, ongoing maintenance and effective resourcing, managing risks to assets, ongoing development for effectiveness, and ensuring asset management contributes to sustainable development by maximizing positive benefits and minimizing environmental damage.

The UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) advocates for **Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID)**, which is guided by four overarching principles:

1. **Creating shared prosperity:** No one is left behind in benefiting from industrial growth, and prosperity is shared among all parts of society in all countries as industry creates the wealth needed to address critical social and humanitarian needs.
2. **Advancing economic competitiveness:** Every country is able to achieve a higher level of industrialization in their economies, and benefits from the globalization of markets for industrial goods and services.
3. **Safeguarding the environment:** Broader economic and social progress is supported within an environmentally sustainable framework.
4. **Strengthening knowledge and institutions:** The unique knowledge and resources of all relevant development actors are combined to maximize the development impact of ISID.

These four principles are highly relevant to cultural institutions, and can be considered as a framework underpinning:

1. the purpose and key programmes of work
2. to support prosperous inclusive societies
3. that protect the natural environment
4. through effective development and sharing of collections, collections-related knowledge and other forms of knowledge that contribute to sustainable development.

**Human rights context:** Infrastructures support the Right of Everyone to Participate in Cultural Life, Enjoy the Arts, and to Enjoy the Benefits of Scientific Progress and its Application; and Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information. Built infrastructure supports the Right to Adequate Housing, Including Land and Resources (part of the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living), and Equal Rights of Women in Economic Life.



SDG 9SDG 9

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections as a knowledge infrastructure to directly support science and other forms of investigation, to support and encourage innovation, and as a basic resource for communities' identity forming and sustainable development. (supports 9.1)
2. Ensure educational programmes are effectively connected to use of collections and other forms of infrastructure. Support education around science, innovation, technology, and on inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID). Empower people to know about, care about and have practical opportunities to make use of infrastructures, draw on scientific research, take part in innovation, and promote ISID. (supports all targets)
3. Ensure infrastructures fulfil the requirements of being available (they need to exist and be well cared for), accessible (people can access them, physically, economically and culturally), adaptable and acceptable to minorities (tailored to groups particular needs). (supports 9.1)
4. Ensure tourism activities contribute positively to the ongoing development and use of collections and other forms of infrastructure, through providing financial support for infrastructure development, and that tourism activities support innovation and small-scale industries. (supports 9.3)
5. Support research and innovation based on collections infrastructure, for example by ensuring collections and collections information are widely accessible for inquiry and innovation, notably by including collections data in online data aggregators (e.g. GBIF). (supports 9.1 and 9.5)
6. Ensure management decisions effectively support and develop collections infrastructures and their use, by allocating appropriate levels of resourcing and staffing, and ongoing training of staff. Ensure relevant staff are able to support scientists and other researchers with specialist enquiries. Continually develop and upgrade collections facilities to make efficient use of natural resources, and make collections access an ongoing area of activity, for example through documentation and inclusion in data aggregators (supports 9.1, 9.4, 9.5)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that promote sustainable industrialization, scientific topics, creativity and innovation, such as relevant International Days, Years and Decades, or, for example, through organising hacks and other innovation-driven events. Share collections information widely, notably with originating countries, to promote their effective use where they can make greatest impact. (supports all targets)

public assets for a  
sustainable future



## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

*Leave no-one behind*

### SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

**What the UN says:** “Inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity continue to persist across the world. Inequality threatens long-term social and economic development, harms poverty reduction and destroys people’s sense of fulfilment and self-worth. This, in turn, can breed crime, disease and environmental degradation. We cannot achieve sustainable development and make the planet better for all if people are excluded from the chance for a better life. And despite some positive signs, inequality is growing for more than 70 per cent of the global population, exacerbating the risks of divisions and hampering economic and social development. Furthermore, COVID-19 is hitting the most vulnerable people the hardest, and those same groups are often experiencing increased discrimination.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** The UN notes that while, generally, inequality between countries has reduced in the last 25 years, inequality within countries is increasing in many cases, meaning a greater concentration of wealth in a smaller group of people. The UN further notes: “Inequalities are not only driven and measured by income, but are determined by other factors – gender, age, origin, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, class, and religion. These factors determine inequalities of opportunity which continue to persist, within and between countries. In some parts of the world, these divides are becoming more pronounced. Meanwhile, gaps in newer areas, such as access to online and mobile technologies, are emerging. The result is a complex mix of internal and external challenges that will continue to grow over the next twenty-five years.”

‘**Leave no-one behind**’ is one of three universal values of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, along with a human rights-based approach, and promoting gender equality and participation. All three principles are strongly connected with SDG 10. They are operationalized through four approaches.

- **Alignment with human rights norms and standards:** in development of activities, reporting and review.
- **Equality and non-discrimination (leave no-one behind):** identifying inequalities and discrimination, and taking appropriate responses in policies, programmes and other activities to address these, ensuring those ‘left out’ are included and considered.
- **Active and meaningful participation:** ensuring that people can input their views into developments and decisions, drawing on the rights to freedom of information, expression, association and assembly.
- **Robust accountability mechanisms:** clearly identifying who is responsible for what, and ensuring transparent information on progress and challenges is shared widely for accountability.










Inequality is frequently expressed as the **Gini coefficient**, which gives a single numerical value of the unequal distribution of income/wealth among the population.

**Human rights context:** The principle of equality is fundamental within human rights, notably in the following rights:

- Right to Equality and Non-discrimination
- Right of Equality Before the Law
- Freedom of Movement
- Right to a Nationality
- Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion
- Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information
- Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association
- Right of All Peoples to Self-determination
- Right to Participate in Public Affairs and to Public Service
- Right to Social Security
- Right of Everyone to Participate in Cultural Life, Enjoy the Arts, and to Share in Scientific Advancement and its Benefits
- Promotion of Conditions for International Migration
- Right of Migrants to Transfer their Earnings and Savings.

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



<b>TARGET 10-1</b>  REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITIES	<b>TARGET 10-2</b>  PROMOTE UNIVERSAL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION	<b>TARGET 10-3</b>  ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND END DISCRIMINATION	<b>TARGET 10-4</b>  ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTES EQUALITY
<b>TARGET 10-5</b>  IMPROVED REGULATION OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS	<b>TARGET 10-6</b>  ENHANCED REPRESENTATION FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	<b>TARGET 10-7</b>  RESPONSIBLE AND WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES	<b>TARGET 10-A</b>  SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
<b>TARGET 10-B</b>  ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND INVESTMENT IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	<b>TARGET 10-C</b>  REDUCE TRANSACTION COSTS FOR MIGRANT REMITTANCES		

Icon	Target	What it means
<b>TARGET 10-1</b>  REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITIES	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	This target aims to increase wage and income levels for the poorest in society.
<b>TARGET 10-2</b>  PROMOTE UNIVERSAL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	This target aims to ensure society is inclusive for everyone, notably those from minorities/under-served groups, so everyone can enjoy all their rights.
<b>TARGET 10-3</b>  ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND END DISCRIMINATION	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	This target aims to ensure that no-one is or feels discriminated against in the course of work or life in society.
<b>TARGET 10-4</b>  ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTES EQUALITY	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	This target aims to ensure everyone is supported to take part in society through effective policies.
<b>TARGET 10-5</b>  IMPROVED REGULATION OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	This target aims to ensure that banking and financial systems are soundly managed, to work for the benefit of everyone.
<b>TARGET 10-6</b>  ENHANCED REPRESENTATION FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	This target aims to address poverty and financial insecurity in developing countries, by involving them more in global economic and financial initiatives and institutions.
<b>TARGET 10-7</b>  RESPONSIBLE AND WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	This target aims to ensure that people moving from one place to another are well provided for and do not face exclusion, poverty or violence.
<b>TARGET 10-A</b>  SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	10.A Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	This target aims to support export-led economic activity in developing countries, by reducing and removing tariffs that prevent access to markets.



SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

<div>TARGET 10-B</div> <div> </div> <div>ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND INVESTMENT IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</div>	<p>10.B Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</p>	<p>This target aims to provide economic and other resources to developing countries, through official development assistance and financial investment from other countries.</p>
<div>TARGET 10-C</div> <div> </div> <div>REDUCE TRANSACTION COSTS FOR MIGRANT REMITTANCES</div>	<p>10.C By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p>	<p>This target aims to reduce international bank charges on payments between countries.</p>

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections with a view to making them progressively more meaningful and relevant to the breadth of society, notably in light of social changes, and empower people to draw upon cultural and natural heritage more widely. (supports 10.2)
2. Ensure educational programmes reflect the great range of realities that people live in, locally and globally. Empower people to know about, care about and have practical opportunities to be able to address poverty, exclusion and marginalization, and to collaborate with other people in peace and harmony. (supports all targets)
3. Ensure buildings and services are available, accessible, adaptable and acceptable to the breath of society, recognizing that different people and groups require different types of service based on circumstances, and prioritizing those most marginalized and excluded. Proactively and progressively reduce and remove barriers that prevent people and groups of people from accessing services on an equal basis with others. Provide opportunities for people to participate in public affairs, to understand the causes and consequences of inequality, and to take part in shared experiences that combat marginalization, intolerance and challenge stereotypes. (supports 10.2)
4. Ensure tourism activities contribute positively to local communities and that tourism is a force for good, aiming to reduce inequalities of all kinds through employment, training and economic benefits, and that tourism doesn't foster inequality or, worse still, increase inequality through gentrification and excluding people from participation in cultural life. (supports 10.3)
5. Support research that seeks to understand the barriers people and social groups face in society, and the barriers that museums and cultural institutions create, to progressively remove barriers. Share research findings on poverty, exclusion, inclusion and the diversity of people's lives and experiences as part of programmes. (supports all targets)
6. Ensure management decisions effectively reduce inequalities within and between countries through policies that aim to address inequality through recruitment, training and procurement decisions, and ensure all workers are adequately paid and there is no exploitation across the value chain. (supports 10.2-4)
7. Support and take part in external initiatives and agendas that aim to address local and global inequality, such as relevant International Days, Years and Decades. Work in partnership to increase financial and other flows from richer countries towards poorer countries, for example by raising awareness of countries' obligations and commitments, and towards less affluent areas within countries. Provide opportunities for people to participate in public affairs, for example local planning developments. (supports all targets)

# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIE AND COMMUNITIES



## SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

*inclusive, safe, resilient, sustainable communities*

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

**What the UN says:** “Over 90 per cent of COVID-19 cases are occurring in urban areas, with the 1 billion residents of the world’s densely populated slums being hit the hardest. Even before the coronavirus, rapid urbanization meant that 4 billion people – over half of the global population – in the world’s cities faced worsening air pollution, inadequate infrastructure and services, and unplanned urban sprawl. Successful examples of containing COVID-19 demonstrate the remarkable resilience and adaptability of urban communities in adjusting to new norms... Cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth’s land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions. Many cities are also more vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters due to their high concentration of people and location so building urban resilience is crucial to avoid human, social and economic losses.”

**UN Stats further notes that** “Today, more than half the world’s population lives in cities. By 2030, it is projected that 6 in 10 people will be urban dwellers. Despite numerous planning challenges, cities offer more efficient economies of scale on many levels, including the provision of goods, services and transportation. With sound, risk-informed planning and management, cities can become incubators for innovation and growth and drivers of sustainable development.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** SDG 11 is sometimes discussed as if it only relates to cities (or as the ‘urban goal’), but it, and its targets, can be applied to human habitations of all sizes. The key phrase ‘inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable’ can be considered as follows:

**Inclusive:** responsive to all people’s needs and aspirations, with inclusive decision-making.

**Safe:** settlements where everyone is and feels welcome and safe from threats, such as intolerance or crime, as well as from natural hazards.

**Resilient:** settlements that are able to absorb shocks such as extreme weather or economic or social shocks, and that can change positively over time.

**Sustainable:** balancing the needs of people, planet and prosperity, to be socially acceptable and affordable, while protecting and restoring the natural environment.











**Public space** is defined as “all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive.” It is characterized in four forms: streets, open public spaces, public facilities and markets. Museums that are publicly owned and maintained form part of the ‘public facilities’ category, at least when they are freely accessible during working hours. See ‘Museums and Human Rights’ for discussion on the role of civic space in securing human rights.

The **New Urban Agenda**, the main international framework for urban development, 1) acknowledges the important role of culture and cultural diversity in the sustainable development of communities, 2) commits to leveraging natural and cultural heritage for sustainable development, and 3) commits “to safeguard and promote cultural infrastructures and sites, museums, indigenous cultures and languages, as well as traditional knowledge and the arts, highlighting the role that these play in rehabilitating and revitalizing urban areas and in strengthening social participation and the exercise of citizenship.”

The **Ten Essentials of Resilient Cities** is an international initiative to incorporate Disaster Risk Reductions into urban planning and development, to build inclusive, resilient and sustainable communities. See ‘Museums and Disaster Risk Reduction’, which aligns museum-based activities with the Ten Essentials.



**Human rights context:** sustainable communities, and the opportunity to influence their development, relates to the Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person; Right to Participate in Public Affairs and to Public Service; Right to an Adequate Standard of Living; Right of Everyone to Participate in Cultural Life, Enjoy the Arts, and Share the Benefits of Scientific Advancement; Accessibility of Transportation, Facilities and Services; the Right to Development and the Right of All Peoples to Self-determination; and the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment. The Right to Development is also reflected in the UNDRIP (art. 21) and UNDROP (art. 3). The right to cultural heritage and to cultural self-determination forms part of the UNDRIP (arts. 20, 31 and others) and UNDROP (art. 26) for Indigenous peoples and rural communities everywhere, respectively.

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

<div>TARGET11-1</div> <div></div> <div>SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING</div>	<div>TARGET11-2</div> <div></div> <div>AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS</div>	<div>TARGET11-3</div> <div></div> <div>INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION</div>	<div>TARGET11-4</div> <div></div> <div>PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE</div>
<div>TARGET11-5</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS</div>	<div>TARGET11-6</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES</div>	<div>TARGET11-7</div> <div></div> <div>PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACES</div>	<div>TARGET11-A</div> <div></div> <div>STRONG NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</div>
<div>TARGET11-B</div> <div></div> <div>IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR INCLUSION, RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION</div>	<div>TARGET11-C</div> <div></div> <div>SUPPORT LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILDING</div>		

Icon	Target	What it means
<div>TARGET11-1</div> <div></div> <div>SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING</div>	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	This target aims to eliminate slum living conditions, so everyone has decent housing.
<div>TARGET11-2</div> <div></div> <div>AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS</div>	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	This target aims to enhance transport connections, especially public transport, to be accessible for all and making use of renewable energy.
<div>TARGET11-3</div> <div></div> <div>INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION</div>	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	This target aims to ensure everyone can contribute to urban development, and that it works for the benefit of everyone, while preventing urban sprawl.
<div>TARGET11-4</div> <div></div> <div>PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE</div>	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	This target aims to protect cultural and natural heritage, notably in the context of urban development.
<div>TARGET11-5</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS</div>	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	This target aims to reduce the occurrence and impact of disasters on people and human settlements.
<div>TARGET11-6</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES</div>	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	This target aims to reduce air pollution and waste arising from cities.
<div>TARGET11-7</div> <div></div> <div>PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACES</div>	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	This target aims to ensure everyone can access good quality green and public spaces.
<div>TARGET11-A</div> <div></div> <div>STRONG NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</div>	11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	This target aims to ensure urban and rural areas exist in harmony with wone another.

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

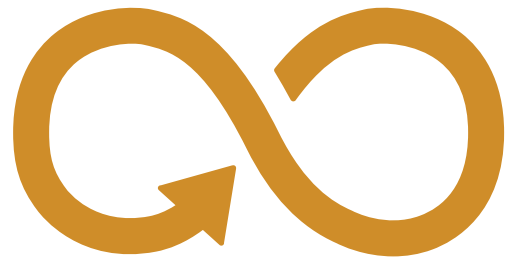
 <p>TARGET 11-B IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR INCLUSION, RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION</p>	11.B By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	This target aims to ensure all human settlements have effective plans for inclusion, efficient use of resources, climate action and Disaster Risk Reduction.
 <p>TARGET 11-C SUPPORT LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILDING</p>	11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	This target aims to increase good quality and sustainable buildings in least developed countries through enhanced support.

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Ensure museums, cultural institutions and collections are effectively safeguarded and developed as part of ongoing community planning and disaster management, and support protection, safeguarding and positive development of cultural and natural heritage more widely. Ensure they can contribute positively to local identity, history, heritage, and contribute to sustainable development locally and globally. (supports 11.4 in particular, as well as other targets)
2. Ensure educational programmes empower people to understand people's rights regarding living conditions, urban development, their environment, and to take part in society and decision-making, and to support people's explorations of local history and heritage, as well as local and global challenges. Empower people to know about, care about and have practical opportunities to connect with the diversity of society, to combat poverty, exclusion and marginalization, and reduce prejudice and intolerance everywhere for progressive communities where people live together in harmony. (supports all targets)
3. Empower everyone to make use of good quality, safe and inclusive public space, for example by ensuring free access, at least to those at risk of marginalization/exclusion. Provide opportunities for people to participate in public affairs and support freedom of speech and the right of assembly, for example by creating opportunities for people to input into discussions and decisions about how settlements will/should be changed over time, and in relation to topics of public concern. (supports all targets)
4. Direct tourism activities towards bringing social, economic and environmental benefits to local communities. Avoid gentrification or providing a 'two-tier' service for those who can or can't afford museum and cultural activities. Ensure tourism activities are part of a balanced package of activity, which also allows for significant opportunities for local communities to contribute to the development of their settlement and to contribute to public affairs. Ensure tourism supports the provision of freely accessible and appropriate public space for everyone. (supports all targets)
5. Support research that seeks to understand sustainable, and unsustainable, urban development, and share the results of such research widely in public-facing activities. (supports all targets)
6. Ensure management decisions and practices reflect and help achieve local goals and plans for inclusion, resource efficiency and climate action, and Disaster Risk Reduction. (supports all targets)
7. Support and take part in external initiatives that aim to make human settlements more socially inclusive, affordable and that protect the natural environment. Partner in ways that create cross-sector and cross-society dialogue on public affairs, including on sources of tension and for inclusive local planning. (supports all targets)



# 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



SDG 12:

## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

*doing more and better with less*

### SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**The UN says:** “Economic and social progress over the last century has been accompanied by environmental degradation that is endangering the very systems on which our future development and very survival depend. COVID-19 offers an opportunity to develop recovery plans that will reverse current trends and shift our consumption and production patterns to a more sustainable course. A successful transition will mean improvements in resource efficiency, consideration of the entire life cycle of economic activities, and active engagement in multilateral environmental agreements.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** **Sustainable consumption and production (SCP)** has been defined as “the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations.”












**UNEP has succinctly defined sustainable consumption and production** as being “about doing more and better with less. It is also about decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, increasing resource efficiency and promoting sustainable lifestyles.” Sustainable consumption and production can help reduce poverty, support the development of an inclusive green economy, and protect nature from harm.

The **‘ABC of SCP’** is a useful glossary of definitions on many sustainable consumption and production terms and concepts. A sustainable lifestyle is defined in the ABC of SCP as “a way of living enabled both by efficient infrastructures, goods and services, and by individual choices and actions that minimize the use of natural resources, and generation of emissions, wastes and pollution, while supporting equitable socio-economic development and progress for all.” Thus, a sustainable lifestyle requires both personal action, and political, business and organizational action to provide people with sustainable choices and options.

**UNEP says:** “Environmental challenges and lifestyle choices are defining issues of our time. The concept of **circularity** allows us to advance **sustainable consumption and production** and the transition to **inclusive green economies**: how to reduce and eliminate waste and pollution through intelligent design; how to keep products and materials in use; and how to regenerate and grow natural wealth through economic and fiscal policies that nurture and embrace nature-based solutions. All with the goal of delivering on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.”

The **Waste Hierarchy** is a widely used framework that aims to reduce and eliminate wasteful processes and activities. The stages are, in serial order, prevent, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, dispose, meaning that the best way to avoid waste is to reduce consumption and production in the first place.

**Human rights context:** SDG 12 is related to environmental rights, which are any rights that require a particular environmental standard to be met, as well as rights relating to sovereignty and responsibility for natural resources. These include: the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living; Right of All Peoples to Freely Dispose of their Natural Wealth and Resources; and No Peoples May Be Deprived of Their Means of Subsistence; Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment; the Right to Water which was adopted as a standalone right by the UN in 2010, and the Right to Sanitation, adopted in 2015; Everyone has Duties to the Community.

<b>TARGET 12-1</b>  IMPLEMENT THE 10-YEAR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FRAMEWORK	<b>TARGET 12-2</b>  SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES	<b>TARGET 12-3</b>  HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE	<b>TARGET 12-4</b>  RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE
<b>TARGET 12-5</b>  SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE WASTE GENERATION	<b>TARGET 12-6</b>  ENCOURAGE COMPANIES TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING	<b>TARGET 12-7</b>  PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PRACTICES	<b>TARGET 12-8</b>  PROMOTE UNIVERSAL UNDERSTANDING OF SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES
<b>TARGET 12-A</b>  SUPPORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	<b>TARGET 12-B</b>  DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TOOLS TO MONITOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM	<b>TARGET 12-C</b>  REMOVE MARKET DISTORTIONS THAT ENCOURAGE WASTEFUL CONSUMPTION	

Icon	Target	What it means
	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	This target aims to decouple consumption and production from environmental harm, to protect the environment, and to use natural resources in sustainable ways.
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	This target aims to prevent environmental degradation resulting from unsustainable use of natural resources.
	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	This target aims to reduce food waste at all stages, from growing food and transportation to consumption and disposal.
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	This target aims to reduce environmental pollution by managing chemicals and wastes effectively.
	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	This target aims to reduce unnecessary production, and increase reuse and recycling of materials.
	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	This target aims for companies and organizations to adopt policies, plans and processes that reduce use of resources and waste, and that report action for sustainability and sustainable development transparently.
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	This target aims to increase efficient and responsible use of resources through procurement.

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

<p>TARGET 12-8</p>  <p>PROMOTE UNIVERSAL UNDERSTANDING OF SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES</p>	<p>12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p>	<p>This target aims to ensure everyone has information, motivation and skills to contribute to sustainable development, including efficient and sustainable use of natural resources.</p>
<p>TARGET 12-A</p>  <p>SUPPORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION</p>	<p>12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p>	<p>This target aims to provide support for developing countries to use low-impact technologies in industrial and agricultural production and consumption.</p>
<p>TARGET 12-B</p>  <p>DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TOOLS TO MONITOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM</p>	<p>12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>This target aims to ensure the impacts of tourism on resource use and waste generation are understood, to manage them effectively.</p>
<p>TARGET 12-C</p>  <p>REMOVE MARKET DISTORTIONS THAT ENCOURAGE WASTEFUL CONSUMPTION</p>	<p>12.C Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p>	<p>This target aims to reduce and eliminate subsidies that prop up the use of fossil fuels and impede adoption of renewable energy sources, and that encourage environmentally damaging projects in developing countries.</p>

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Maintain and develop collections that can promote the sustainable use of natural resources, locally and globally, and support the adoption of an inclusive, green economy. Account for the harm that preservation of collections and other operational activities (energy use, emissions, waste) has on society, and on wider cultural and natural heritage, and progressively eliminate harmful practices (eg. excessive energy use, toxic chemicals, wastes generated) of all kinds. (supports all targets)
2. Direct educational programmes towards sustainable lifestyles and industries everywhere, developing knowledge, motivation and practical skills to take personal action, collective action, and to demand political action for the shift towards an inclusive green economy. (supports all targets)
3. Foster communities' participation in decisions relating to an inclusive green economy, for example by providing information on local and global developments and the quality of the environment, and supporting people to take part in environmental decision making and a green transformation everywhere. (supports all targets)
4. Ensure tourism activities are kept in perspective, to minimize and eliminate negative environmental impacts, for example through eliminating waste generation and reducing emissions from tourist travel. Also, maximize the positive impacts of tourism to an inclusive green economy. Promote sustainable tourism before people travel and once they become tourists. These actions will help ensure that the production and consumption of cultural institutions by people is itself an exercise in sustainable production and consumption. (supports all targets)
5. Support the development and dissemination of research relating to sustainable consumption and production, for example by supporting research based on traditional materials and construction methods based on collections of objects and artworks. Support heritage research that aims to reduce and eliminate harmful aspects of heritage conservation (for example by using harmless materials instead of toxic chemicals). Share research findings as part of educational and informational activities. (supports all targets)
6. Mainstream an inclusive green economy across all decisions and activities, reducing excessive consumption and production, using natural resources sustainably, eliminating all forms of waste wherever possible and promoting circularity. Make sustainable use of resources a high priority and account fully for resources used and wastes generated in management information and reporting. Support an inclusive green economy through procurement. Share unwanted exhibits, materials and other resources with other cultural institutions and/or with any others who could use them. Adopt sustainability reporting and follow good practice in reporting (supports all targets)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that promote the development and uptake of an inclusive green economy, such as relevant International Days, Years and Decades. Take part in reporting initiatives such as the UN Global Compact that clearly communicate goals and progress to promote sustainable consumption and production. Invest in, and support investment in, projects and initiatives that aim to build an inclusive green economy. (supports all targets)

# 13 CLIMATE ACTION



SDG 13:

## Take urgent action to tackle climate change and its impacts

SDG 13: Take urgent action to tackle climate change and its impacts

The UN says: “The climate crisis continues unabated as the global community shies away from the full commitment required for its reversal. 2010-2019 was warmest decade ever recorded, bringing with it massive wildfires, hurricanes, droughts, floods and other climate disasters across continents. Climate change is affecting every country in the world. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives and livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable. Weather patterns are changing, sea levels are rising, and weather events are becoming more extreme, affecting more than 39 million people in 2018. If left unchecked, climate change will cause average global temperatures to increase beyond 3°C, and will adversely affect every ecosystem. Already, we are seeing how climate change can exacerbate storms and disasters, and threats such as food and water scarcity, which can lead to conflict. Doing nothing will end up costing us a lot more than if we take action now. We have an opportunity to take actions that will lead to more jobs, great prosperity, and better lives for all while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building climate resilience.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** The main international agreement to address climate change is the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**, one of the three ‘Rio Conventions’ from the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. The supplementary **Paris Agreement (2015)** set two further goals: “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.” The countries that signed up to the UNFCCC meet annually at a summit called the Conference of the Parties (COP), with another meeting mid-year held in Bonn, Germany.

**Climate change** is defined in the UNFCCC as: “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods”. The UNFCCC thus makes a distinction between climate change attributable to human activities altering the atmospheric composition and climate variability attributable to natural causes.

**Climate action** is generally considered as having two main ‘planks’: mitigation and adaptation. **Climate mitigation** means “A human intervention to reduce emissions or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.” ‘Climate mitigation’ does not mean mitigating the impacts of climate change (that is climate adaptation). **Climate adaptation** means “adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts.” Climate adaptation options may be structural/physical (e.g. flood defences, strengthening buildings), social (e.g. education and awareness-raising) or institutional (policies, taxes to support adaptation). **Climate justice** has been defined as “justice that links development and human rights to achieve a human-centred approach to addressing climate change, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable people and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its impacts equitably and fairly.” See ‘Mobilising Museums for Climate Action’ for further exploration of these topics.

**Action for Climate Empowerment** is the informal name given to the public-facing aspect of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, and includes six ‘ACE elements’: education, training, public awareness, public access to information, public participation and international co-operation on climate change matters. The **Glasgow Work Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment**, adopted at COP26 in 2021, is a programme to accelerate Action for Climate Empowerment, running from 2021-31. It specifically mentions the role of museums, educational and cultural institutions.

**Human rights context:** SDG 13 relates to many human rights, including: Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person; Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information; Right to Participate in Public Affairs; Right to Social Security; Right to an Adequate Standard of Living; Right to Health; Right to Enjoy the Benefits of Scientific Progress and its Application; Right to a Social and International Order; Everyone has Duties to the Community; and also the Right of All Peoples to Freely Dispose of their Natural Wealth and Resources; No Peoples May Be Deprived of Their Means of Subsistence; and the Right to Water, which was adopted as a standalone right by the UN in 2010, and the Right to Sanitation, adopted in 2015. SDG 13 is closely related to the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment.



TARGET 13-1



STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE RELATED DISASTERS

TARGET 13-2



INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO POLICIES AND PLANNING

TARGET 13-3



BUILD KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY TO MEET CLIMATE CHANGE

TARGET 13-A








IMPLEMENT THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

TARGET 13-B



PROMOTE MECHANISMS TO RAISE CAPACITY FOR CLIMATE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

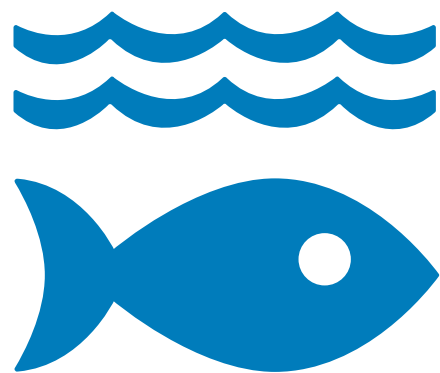
Icon	Target	What it means
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	This target aims to strengthen countries' abilities to cope with current and future climate change impacts.
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	This target aims to mainstream climate action and considerations into national policies and plans of all kinds.
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	This target aims to increase people's, communities', organizations' and sectors' skills and abilities to take climate action and be prepared for climate impacts.
	13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	This target aims to fulfil developed countries' existing commitment to provide \$100 billion annually to developing countries to support climate mitigation and adaptation actions there, in line with the principle of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'.
	13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	This target aims to strengthen support for least developed countries and island states, to help people face climate impacts and plan for climate action.

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Cultural and natural heritage are threatened by climate change. They need to be managed in ways that address climate change and that can adapt to climate impacts. Caring for cultural and natural heritage should be undertaken in ways that do not themselves contribute to climate damage. Maintain, develop and share collections that can support education, awareness and research that helps manage climate change and its impacts. (supports all targets)
2. Direct education programmes, for all ages, towards climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience. Use the Glasgow Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment as a guide, and support Education for Sustainable Development (see SDG 4.7 and also 12.8). Help people know about, be motivated to act on, and have practical skills to act to take climate action, locally and globally, and to demand political action to act on climate change. (supports all targets)
3. Foster communities' participation in decisions relating to climate action, for example by providing information on local and global developments and the quality of the environment, and supporting people to take part in environmental decision making and a green transformation everywhere. (supports all targets)
4. Ensure tourism activities seek to progressively minimize and eliminate negative environmental impacts, for example through eliminating waste generation and reducing emissions from tourist travel. Also, maximize the positive impacts of tourism to an inclusive green economy. Promote sustainable tourism before people travel and once they become tourists. (supports all targets)
5. Support the development and dissemination of research relating to climate action, for example by supporting research based on collections that seeks to understand current and possible climate impacts on biodiversity. Share collections information widely with countries and sectors that could make use of it for climate action. Share research findings as part of educational and informational activities. (supports all targets)
6. Mainstream climate action across all decisions and activities, reducing excessive consumption and production, using natural resources sustainably, eliminating all forms of waste wherever possible and promoting circularity. Ensure plans are in place to manage current and future climate impacts. Commit to reducing emissions in line with Paris Agreement targets. Make sustainable use of resources a high priority and account fully for resources used and wastes generated in management information and reporting. Support climate action through procurement. Aim to become a net producer of climate solutions, in terms of producing energy and through, for example, use of grounds around buildings for climate mitigation and adaptation. (supports all targets)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that promote climate action, such as relevant International Days, Years and Decades. Take part in reporting initiatives that clearly communicate goals and progress to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Support climate action - mitigation, adaptation and climate justice - in all countries. Invest in climate friendly partnerships and other relationships, and disinvest from climate harming activities and partners. (supports all targets)

climate mitigation,  
adapation and justice

# 14 LIFE BELOW WATER



SDG 14:

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

*"Oceans are our planet's life support"*

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

**The UN says:** "Oceans are our planet's life support and regulate the global climate system. They are the world's largest ecosystem, home to nearly a million known species and containing vast untapped potential for scientific discovery. Oceans and fisheries continue to support the global population's economic, social and environmental needs. Despite the critical importance of conserving oceans, decades of irresponsible exploitation have led to an alarming level of degradation. Current efforts to protect key marine environments and small-scale fisheries, and to invest in ocean science are not yet meeting the urgent need to safeguard this vast, yet fragile, resource. The drastic reduction in human activity brought about by the COVID-19 crisis, while rooted in tragedy, is a chance for oceans to recuperate. It is also an opportunity to chart a sustainable recovery path that will ensure livelihoods for decades to come in harmony with the natural environment."

**Key concepts and definitions:** As with SDG 15, SDG 14 is not limited to conserving and protecting biodiversity as an end in itself. SDG 14 is also about ensuring people living in association with coasts, seas and oceans enjoy prosperous lives, that make sustainable and responsible use of natural resources, and protect the natural environment.

Marine conservation presents different challenges from most terrestrial conservation, as much of the area lies outside of the jurisdiction of particular countries. Key international agreements include the [UN Convention on the Law of the Sea \(UNCLOS, 1982\)](#), which includes sections on the sustainable management of marine resources. The [Convention on Biodiversity \(CBD, 1992\)](#) is also a key international agreement to conserve biodiversity, including marine life, and a number of the targets in SDG 14 derive from actions that were developed to support the CBD.

The [Second World Ocean Assessment \(2021\)](#) is an important overview of current knowledge - and gaps in knowledge and understanding - on the condition of the marine environment and marine biodiversity.

**Biodiversity** means the variety - quantity and diversity - of life on earth, existing at three levels: genetic diversity within populations and species; species diversity; and community and habitat diversity. The [IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \(2019\)](#) found that Biodiversity is threatened from five main, interacting causes:

- **Changes in land and sea use**, for example damage done to the sea-floor by fishing practices, or to coastal areas as a result of overdevelopment for tourism or coastal living, or for mining or energy production.
- **Over-exploitation**, for example over-fishing, but also bycatch of marine wildlife caught as a result of fishing practices (such as seabirds, turtles, dolphins, fish that aren't consumed).
- **Pollution**, including material pollution such as plastic; nutrient pollution from agriculture and sewage; chemical pollution from domestic, agricultural and industrial sources; and also including both noise pollution and light pollution.
- **Climate change**, for example increased water temperatures causing changes in distribution or bleaching of coral reefs, making areas uninhabitable, or from extreme weather events that damage coastal areas, coral reefs and the sea floor.
- **Invasive species**, for example species that out-compete local wildlife, or that predate or parasitize local wildlife.

The [Global Environmental Outlook \(2021\)](#) reported that the **principal causes of change affecting oceans and coasts** are ocean warming and acidification; marine pollution; increasing use of marine waters, coasts and deltas for food production, transportation, human settlement, recreation and tourism, resource extraction and energy production (including both fossil fuel extraction and renewable energy creation).

**Human rights context:** SDG 14 relates to access to natural resources for livelihoods, and also to rights relating to the state of the environment. These include the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living, the Right of All Peoples to Freely Dispose of Their Natural Wealth and Resources, and that No Peoples May Be Deprived of Their Means of Subsistence. The rights of Indigenous peoples and those working in small-scale fisheries and marine aquaculture are set out in the UNDRIP and UNDROP respectively. SDG 14 is closely related to the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment.

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development






<div>TARGET 14-1</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION</div>	<div>TARGET 14-2</div> <div></div> <div>PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS</div>	<div>TARGET 14-3</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE OCEAN ACIDIFICATION</div>	<div>TARGET 14-4</div> <div></div> <div>SUSTAINABLE FISHING</div>
<div>TARGET 14-5</div> <div></div> <div>CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS</div>	<div>TARGET 14-6</div> <div></div> <div>END SUBSIDIES CONTRIBUTING TO OVERFISHING</div>	<div>TARGET 14-7</div> <div></div> <div>INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES</div>	<div>TARGET 14-A</div> <div></div> <div>INCREASE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FOR OCEAN HEALTH</div>
<div>TARGET 14-B</div> <div></div> <div>SUPPORT SMALL SCALE FISHERS</div>	<div>TARGET 14-C</div> <div></div> <div>IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL SEA LAW</div>		

Icon	Target	What it means
<div>TARGET 14-1</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION</div>	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	This target aims to reduce marine pollution, including plastic and nutrient pollution from agriculture and sewage.
<div>TARGET 14-2</div> <div></div> <div>PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS</div>	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	This target aims to conserve and restore marine and coastal areas everywhere.
<div>TARGET 14-3</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE OCEAN ACIDIFICATION</div>	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	This target aims to prevent ongoing acidification by reducing CO2 emissions, and applying science to manage acidification impacts.
<div>TARGET 14-4</div> <div></div> <div>SUSTAINABLE FISHING</div>	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	This target aims to manage fisheries so that fish populations can recover, and marine habitats and biodiversity are protected from potential harm from fishing methods.
<div>TARGET 14-5</div> <div></div> <div>CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS</div>	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	This target aims to increase the area of seas and coasts with official protection to effectively conserve biodiversity and ecosystems.
<div>TARGET 14-6</div> <div></div> <div>END SUBSIDIES CONTRIBUTING TO OVERFISHING</div>	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.	This target aims to eliminate unhelpful government subsidies that support overfishing and/or illegal fishing.
<div>TARGET 14-7</div> <div></div> <div>INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES</div>	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	This target aims to increase financial benefits (and the share of these) for small and poor countries that arise from use of their marine resources, including fishing and tourism.



**SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

 <p>TARGET 14-A INCREASE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FOR OCEAN HEALTH</p>	<p>14.A Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p>	<p>This target aims to increase scientific research and its application for the conservation, management, sustainable exploitation and restoration of marine areas, especially in island and poor countries.</p>
 <p>TARGET 14-B SUPPORT SMALL SCALE FISHERIES</p>	<p>14.B Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p>	<p>This target aims to ensure small-scale fishers can access fisheries and markets for their livelihood.</p>
 <p>TARGET 14-C IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL SEA LAW</p>	<p>14.C Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”</p>	<p>This target aims to implement the UNCLOS, the ‘Law of the Sea’, as a basis for use of oceans, especially in international waters.</p>

**How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets**

1. Coastal and marine environments are rich in both cultural and natural heritage. Museums and cultural institutions can maintain and develop collections that can support education, raise awareness of, and research for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems. (supports all targets)
2. Direct education programmes, for all ages, towards conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine environments. Support Education for Sustainable Development and promote lifestyles in harmony with nature (see SDG 4.7 and also 12.8). Use Ocean Literacy as an approach to help people know about, be motivated to act on, and have practical skills to conserve, restore and sustainably use coastal and marine environments, and to demand political action for their conservation and management. (supports all targets)
3. Support cultural practices related to the marine environment. Helping maintain local communities’ and Indigenous peoples’ use of coastal and marine environments helps safeguard ways of life in harmony with nature. Foster communities’ participation in decisions relating to coastal and marine areas, for example by providing information on local and global developments and the quality of the environment, and enable people to take part in sustainable management of coastal and marine areas everywhere. (supports all targets)
4. Ensure tourism activities bring positive benefits to coastal and marine areas and communities living in association with them. Progressively minimize and eliminate negative environmental impacts of tourism activities, for example by eliminating waste generation that flows to seas and beaches. Reduce emissions from tourist travel that acidifies oceans and contributes to climate change. Promote sustainable tourism before people travel and once they become tourists. (supports all targets)
5. Support and disseminate research that can conserve and sustainably manage marine areas and biodiversity. Share collections information widely with countries and sectors that could make use of it for these purposes. Share research findings as part of educational and informational activities. (supports all targets)
6. Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of marine resources across all decisions and activities, reducing excessive consumption and production, using natural resources sustainably, eliminate all forms of waste wherever possible (notably plastic and greenhouse gas emissions). Make biodiversity conservation, protection and restoration a high priority across all activities, from use of resources, to procurement, and waste disposal. (supports all targets)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that promote conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine areas, such as relevant International Days, Years and Decades. The International Decades on Ecosystem Restoration, and Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-30), are tremendous opportunities for museums to support nature conservation and restoration. (supports all targets)

# 15 LIFE ON LAND



SDG 15:

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

*Conserve, restore and sustainably use nature*

**SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

**The UN says:** “Forests cover nearly 31 per cent of our planet’s land area. From the air we breathe, to the water we drink, to the food we eat-forests sustain us. Forests are home to more than 80 per cent of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects. However, biodiversity is declining faster than at any other time in human history. Globally, one fifth of the Earth’s land area (more than 2 billion hectares) are degraded, an area nearly the size of India and the Russian Federation combined. Land degradation is undermining the well-being of some 3.2 billion people, driving species to extinction and intensifying climate change.

Biodiversity and the ecosystem services it underpins can also be the basis for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies as they can deliver benefits that will increase the resilience of people to the impacts of climate change.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** As with SDG 14, SDG 15 is also about ensuring people can derive their livelihoods and good quality living conditions from their environment and natural resources, while protecting and restoring the natural environment. Some of the targets in SDG 15 can also be applied to coastal and marine biodiversity and habitats (e.g. stopping the trade in endangered species in SDG 15 can also be applied to many marine species).

The **Convention on Biodiversity (CBD, 1992)** is a key international agreement to conserve biodiversity, and a number of the targets in SDG 15 derive from actions in the CBD. Earlier Conventions largely focussed on particular places (e.g. Ramsar Convention for wetlands and the World Heritage Convention) or particular species (e.g. CITES for endangered species). The CBD is different in that it recognizes that biodiversity and ecosystems are more than a group of ‘parts’, and it also acknowledges that conserving biodiversity has to be undertaken in ways that are fair and protect people’s livelihoods, as part of wider sustainable development.

**In the CBD, Biodiversity** means “the variability among living organisms from all sources including... terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.” **Sustainable use** means “the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.” **Traditional knowledge** is referred to in article 8 of the CBD, that countries should “respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities...”

The CBD has three main objectives:

1. the conservation of biological diversity,
2. the sustainable use of its components and
3. the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.









Countries are supposed to share technology and information that help conserve biodiversity, sustainably manage it, and that draw on use of genetic resources. Sharing collections information with other countries fits within this meaning. The CBD was supplemented by the Nagoya Protocol (entered into force in 2014) which includes use of traditional knowledge on biodiversity within access and benefits sharing more explicitly that in the third objective of the CBD. CITES, the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol are all highly relevant to museums.








As already mentioned in the section on SDG 14, [the IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \(2019\)](#) found that Biodiversity is threatened from five main, interacting causes: **Changes in land and sea use, Over-exploitation, Pollution, Climate change** and **Invasive species**, with the relative importance varying from place to place and habitat to habitat.

**Human rights context:** The rights context is the same as for SDG 14, including the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living and the Right of All Peoples to Freely Dispose of Their Natural Wealth and Resources, and that No Peoples May Be Deprived of Their Means of Subsistence. The rights of Indigenous peoples and those working in small-scale fisheries and marine aquaculture are set out in the UNDRIP and UNDROP respectively, including access to, use of, and sharing benefits from use of biodiversity. SDG 15 is closely related to the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment.

SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



<b>TARGET 15-1</b>  CONSERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS	<b>TARGET 15-2</b>  END DEFORESTATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS	<b>TARGET 15-3</b>  END DESERTIFICATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED LAND	<b>TARGET 15-4</b>  ENSURE CONSERVATION OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS
<b>TARGET 15-5</b>  PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HABITATS	<b>TARGET 15-6</b>  PROMOTE ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND FAIR SHARING OF THE BENEFITS	<b>TARGET 15-7</b>  ELIMINATE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING OF PROTECTED SPECIES	<b>TARGET 15-8</b>  PREVENT INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ON LAND AND IN WATER ECOSYSTEMS
<b>TARGET 15-9</b>  INTEGRATE ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY IN GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING	<b>TARGET 15-A</b>  INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY	<b>TARGET 15-B</b>  FINANCE AND INCENTIVIZE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT	<b>TARGET 15-C</b>  COMBAT GLOBAL POACHING AND TRAFFICKING

Icon	Target	What it means
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	This overarching target aims to ensure natural habitats are conserved, restored and sustainably managed, as set out in the CBD.
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	This target aims to protect, restore and manage forests of all kinds.
	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	This target aims to prevent damage to soil and land from land-use practices, and restore and sustainably manage soil and land everywhere.
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	This target aims to ensure mountain habitats, biodiversity, water sources and their services are protected, restored and sustainably managed to support human wellbeing.
	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	This overarching target aims to prevent the ongoing loss of habitats and biodiversity through focussed action, especially through action to protect threatened species. It is complementary to SDG 15.1.
	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	This target aims to ensure that economic benefits from genetic resources are fairly shared with originating countries and communities, as set out in the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	This target aims to halt the traffic in protected species, as set out in the CBD and CITES, by tackling both supply and demand,.
	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	This target aims to tackle the spread and impacts of invasive species.

**SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

 <p>TARGET 15-9</p> <p>INTEGRATE ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY IN GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING</p>	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	This target aims to ensure that nature's value and its benefits to people, and impacts of proposals, are considered in all forms of planning and accounting.
 <p>TARGET 15-A</p> <p>INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY</p>	15.A Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	This target aims to increase finance from all sources to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems.
 <p>TARGET 15-B</p> <p>FINANCE AND INCENTIVIZE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT</p>	15.B Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	This target aims to increase finance to developing countries to conserve, restore and sustainably manage forests.
 <p>TARGET 15-C</p> <p>COMBAT GLOBAL POACHING AND TRAFFICKING</p>	15.C Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	This target aims to increase financial and other flows to prevent poaching and support communities to take part in conservation of endangered species.

**How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets**

1. Museums and cultural institutions can maintain and develop collections that can support education, raise awareness of, and research for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems, and generally raise awareness of the state of the environment. Ensure such activities are compliant with CITES, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (supports all targets)
2. Direct education programmes, for all ages, towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, habitats and environments. Support Education for Sustainable Development and promote lifestyles in harmony with nature (see SDG 4.7 and also 12.8). Support people to know about, be motivated to act on, and have practical skills to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems, and to demand political action for their conservation and management. (supports all targets)
3. Support cultural practices related to the natural environment. Helping maintain local communities' and Indigenous peoples' sustainable use of nature helps safeguard ways of life in harmony with nature. Foster communities' participation in decisions relating to nature, its restoration and sustainable use and management, for example by providing information on local and global developments and the quality of the environment, and enable people to take part in sustainable management of nature everywhere. (supports all targets)
4. Ensure tourism activities bring positive benefits to nature conservation and people living in areas of high nature value. Progressively minimize and eliminate negative environmental impacts of tourism activities, for example by eliminating waste generation. Reduce emissions from tourist travel that contributes to climate change. Promote sustainable tourism before people travel and once they become tourists. (supports all targets)
5. Ensure collecting and research are compliant with laws, CITES, the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. Support and disseminate research that can conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems. Share collections information widely with countries and sectors that could make use of it for these purposes. Share research findings as part of educational and informational activities. (supports all targets)
6. Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources across all decisions and activities, reducing excessive consumption and production, using natural resources sustainably, eliminate all forms of waste wherever possible (notably plastic, toxic wastes and greenhouse gas emissions). Make biodiversity conservation, protection and restoration a high priority across all activities, from use of resources, to procurement, waste disposal, and creating high nature value habitats where possible, locally and globally. Ensure suitable policies and accompanying plans are in place, notably regarding CITES, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. (supports all targets)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that promote conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural places, such as relevant International Days, Years and Decades. Share information on collections widely so it can be made use of, notably in source countries. The International Decades on Ecosystem Restoration, and Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-30), are tremendous opportunities for museums to support nature conservation and restoration. (supports all targets)



# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG 16:

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

*Delivering on the promise of human rights*

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The UN says: “People everywhere need to be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives whatever their ethnicity, faith or sexual orientation. Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice remain threats to sustainable development. In 2019, the number of people fleeing war, persecution and conflict exceeded 79.5 million, the highest level ever recorded. One in four children continues to be deprived of legal identity through lack of birth registration, often limiting their ability to exercise rights in other areas. The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to amplify and exploit fragilities across the globe.

Crimes that threaten the foundation of peaceful societies, including homicides, human trafficking and other organized crimes, as well as discriminatory laws or practices, affect all countries. Even the world’s greatest democracies face major challenges in addressing corruption, crime and human rights violations for everyone at home.”

**Key concepts and definitions:**

**Good governance:** OHCHR says: “Governance refers to all processes of governing, the institutions, processes and practices through which issues of common concern are decided upon and regulated. Good governance adds a normative or evaluative attribute to the process of governing. From a human rights perspective it refers primarily to the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realisation of human rights... Good governance relates to the political and institutional processes and outcomes that are necessary to achieve the goals of development. The true test of ‘good’ governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The key question is: are the institutions of governance effectively guaranteeing the right to health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justice and personal security?”













UNESCAP identifies eight characteristics of good governance: It is (1) participatory, (2) consensus oriented, (3) accountability, (4) transparency, (5) responsiveness, (6) effectiveness and efficiency, (7) equitable and inclusive decision making and (8) follows the rule of law.







Closely related to Good Governance is the principle of the **Rule of Law**. UN Global Compact says: “Governments need to have good laws, institutions and processes in place to ensure accountability, stability, equality and access to justice for all. This ultimately leads to respect for human rights and the environment. It also helps lower levels of corruption and instances of violent conflict. This concept is called “rule of law.” It affects everything about where people work and how they live. By having a strong rule of law, governments give business and society the stability of knowing that all rights are respected and protected. A strong rule of law includes:

- **Clearly written and easily accessible laws** that create certainty and enforceability of legal rights
- **An independent and impartial judiciary** that promotes fairness and ensures transparent, timely and predictable resolution of disputes
- **Effective and efficient public institutions** that empower business and individuals to make a positive contribution to the economy and society”


**Human rights context:** Access to justice, participation and information relates to many human rights, including the Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person; Freedom from Torture; Protection of Children from All Forms of Violence, Abuse or Exploitation; Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls; Right to Legal Personality; Right of Equality Before the Law; Right to Access to Justice and Due Process; Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest; Right to Asylum; Right to a Nationality; Right to Own Property; Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information; Right to Participate in Public Affairs; Right of Everyone to Participate in Cultural Life, Enjoy the Arts, and to Share in Scientific Advancement and its Benefits; Right to a Social and International Order; and ‘No-one Can Take Your Human Rights Away’.

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

<div>TARGET 16-1</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE</div>	<div>TARGET 16-2</div> <div></div> <div>PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE</div>	<div>TARGET 16-3</div> <div></div> <div>PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE</div>	<div>TARGET 16-4</div> <div></div> <div>COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS</div>
<div>TARGET 16-5</div> <div></div> <div>SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY</div>	<div>TARGET 16-6</div> <div></div> <div>DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS</div>	<div>TARGET 16-7</div> <div></div> <div>ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING</div>	<div>TARGET 16-8</div> <div></div> <div>STRENGTHEN THE PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE</div>
<div>TARGET 16-9</div> <div></div> <div>PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY</div>	<div>TARGET 16-10</div> <div></div> <div>ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS</div>	<div>TARGET 16-A</div> <div></div> <div>STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIME</div>	<div>TARGET 16-B</div> <div></div> <div>PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES</div>

Icon	Target	What it means
<div>TARGET 16-1</div> <div></div> <div>REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE</div>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	This target aims to reduce violence, injuries and killings.
<div>TARGET 16-2</div> <div></div> <div>PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE</div>	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	This target aims to ensure children are protected from violence and abuse.
<div>TARGET 16-3</div> <div></div> <div>PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE</div>	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	This target aims to ensure the Rule of Law is fulfilled everywhere.
<div>TARGET 16-4</div> <div></div> <div>COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS</div>	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	This target aims to prevent organized crime, trafficking of goods, and to return stolen money and property.
<div>TARGET 16-5</div> <div></div> <div>SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY</div>	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	This target aims to prevent corruption of all kinds.
<div>TARGET 16-6</div> <div></div> <div>DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS</div>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	This target aims to ensure that institutions of all kinds operate in a sound, responsible, legally compliant and open way.
<div>TARGET 16-7</div> <div></div> <div>ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING</div>	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	This target aims to ensure that institutions reflect the interests of those that they relate to.

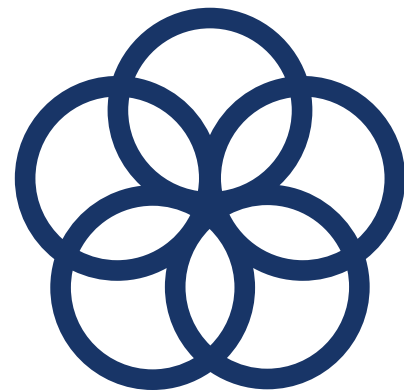
**SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

 <p>TARGET 16-8 STRENGTHEN THE PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE</p>	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	This target aims to make global institutions more representative, in terms of including viewpoints and representation from developing countries
 <p>TARGET 16-9 PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY</p>	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	This target aims to ensure everyone's Right to a Nationality is fulfilled, and that they enjoy associated rights.
 <p>TARGET 16-10 ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS</p>	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	This target aims to ensure that all human rights and freedoms, notably the Right to Information, are fulfilled and that commitments in international agreements are upheld.
 <p>TARGET 16-A STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIME</p>	16.A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	This target aims to strengthen institutions at all levels through capacity building, to prevent violence, terrorism and crime.
 <p>TARGET 16-B PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES</p>	16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	This target aims to strengthen support and activity for laws and policies that advance sustainable development.

**How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets**

1. Museums and cultural institutions can maintain and develop collections that can support education, raise awareness of, and research for peace, justice and the Rule of Law. They can ensure that collections and collecting reflect the aspirations of local and source communities and other key stakeholders, and fulfil the aims of the UNDRIP, UNDROP and other agreements relating to cultural heritage. They can ensure collections are protecting, not undermining, laws, policies and ethics to ensure cultural and natural heritage are accessible to their rightful owners. (supports all targets)
2. Direct education programmes for all ages towards Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education, to foster respect for human rights and cultural diversity, and a culture of peace. Support people to know about, be motivated to act on, and have practical skills to contribute to a culture of peace. Empower people to understand historic and contemporary injustice, and to challenge injustice and use their consumer choices in line with their values and concerns. (supports all targets)
3. Support cultural practices that bring people together to understand different viewpoints, and to avoid marginalization and separation that lie at the heart of fear and mistrust between different communities and viewpoints. Uphold freedom of expression and use universal human rights as a framework for 'negotiation' between different groups of people. Foster people's and communities' participation in decisions relating to their community and in public affairs. (supports all targets)
4. Ensure tourism activities bring positive benefits to communities, supporting their peaceful development. Progressively minimize and eliminate negative impacts of tourism activities, that create tension between visitors and locals, or that disenfranchise local people from the full enjoyment of their rights and opportunities. Promote sustainable tourism before people travel and once they become tourists. (supports all targets)
5. Support and disseminate research that contributes to holistic understandings of collections, institutions and related topics, and that seeks to progressively increase their benefits to society. Share research findings as part of educational and informational activities. (supports all targets)
6. Mainstream peace and justice across all decisions and activities, by adopting human rights as a basis for decision making. Protect the rights of people involved in the supply chain through procurement. Proactively support and promote agreements, laws and policies for sustainable development, and incorporate them into policies and plans. Ensure institutions operate in a sound, transparent manner, in the service of society through progressively realising people's rights. (supports all targets)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that promote peace and justice for everyone, such as relevant International Days, Years and Decades. Support people, notably in other countries, to understand the cultural heritage held in collecting institutions, and share collections information widely as a basic aspect of people's Right to Information. Proactively facilitate the return of inappropriately held cultural artefacts, in line with people's rights. (supports all targets)

# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



## SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The UN says: “Strong international cooperation is needed now more than ever to ensure that countries have the means to achieve the SDGs... Support for implementing the SDGs has been steady but fragile, with major and persistent challenges. Financial resources remain scarce, trade tensions have been increasing, and crucial data are still lacking. The COVID-19 pandemic is now threatening past achievements, with trade, foreign direct investment and remittances all projected to decline by up to 40% in 2020.

We will need to mobilize both existing and additional resources– technology development, financial resources, capacity building– and developed countries will need to fulfill their official development assistance commitments. Multistakeholder partnerships will be crucial to leverage the inter-linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals to enhance their effectiveness and impact and accelerate progress in achieving the Goals.”

**Key concepts and definitions:** Activity for SDG 17 is fundamental to achieving all the SDGs, together. Working to support SDG 17 helps to **mainstream** Agenda 2030 and the SDGs into programmes of activity for sustainable development outcomes. It also helps **localize** the Agenda and SDGs, that is, to tailor them and how they are adopted to local challenges, and to use programmes and communication methods that make them practical, accessible and meaningful to all people.

UNDP has a very useful **SDG Integration** toolbox of practical tools to help with SDG integration into programming and monitoring, which is also a good source of information on SDG integration issues and good practices.

**Partnerships:** The Partnering Initiative identifies three types of partnership for the SDGs: **Leverage/Exchange partnerships** where two or more partners have complementary skills that provide one another with something they do not have on their own. **Combine/Integrate partnerships**, probably the commonest type, bring skills of partners together to address a challenge of common concern. **Transformative partnerships** go farther: they have a clearly identified, significant challenge in mind, and bring the best skills and approaches to create novel approaches and solutions. They are the most difficult, but reap the greatest sustainable development outcomes.

**Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)** is a policy tool to evaluate institutional/governance mechanisms, ensure policies interact in positive (and not competing) ways, and to ensure policies have desired sustainable effects and outcomes. PCSD is a powerful approach, organized around eight building blocks to evaluate the performance of structures and policies:

Strategic vision, commitment and leadership with 1. Commitment from the top, 2. Long-term vision that extends beyond short policy or plan cycles and 3. Integrated policies.

Co-ordinated action, with 4. Effective co-ordination between policies, 5. Local and regional involvement and 6. Stakeholder engagement.



















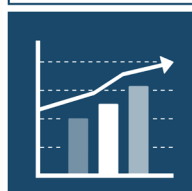
Evaluating impacts and outcomes: 7. Assessing the impacts of policies and plans for effectiveness, and 8. Effective monitoring, evaluation and communication.

**Multistakeholder engagement processes (MSEP):** UNDP says “Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Processes (MSEPs) are (structured) processes that are used to ensure participation on a specific issue... They help create the conditions for confidence building and trust between different actors and serve as a mechanism for providing mutually acceptable solutions and win-win situations. The inclusive and participatory nature of the processes creates a greater sense of ownership over its outcomes, and consequently, strengthens its sustainability. MSEPs also promote transparent and inclusive decision-making, strengthened stakeholder networks, and a sense of empowerment, thereby contributing to good governance.” Ideally, processes include those who make decisions, those who implement them, and those who are affected by them.

**Human rights context:** Participation in sustainable development activity at an individual/local level and international co-operation relate to a number of human rights. These include the Right to Equality and Non-discrimination; the Right of All Peoples to Self-determination; Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information; Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association; Right to Participate in Public Affairs and to Public Service; Right of Everyone to Participate in Cultural Life, Enjoy the Arts, and Share the Benefits of Scientific Advancement (which includes international cooperation); Right to Development and International Cooperation; and the Right to Privacy (which relates to data collection).




SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

<div>TARGET17-1</div> <div></div> <div>MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC REVENUE COLLECTION</div>	<div>TARGET17-2</div> <div></div> <div>IMPLEMENT ALL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS</div>	<div>TARGET17-3</div> <div></div> <div>MOBILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	<div>TARGET17-4</div> <div></div> <div>ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ATTAINING DEBT SUSTAINABILITY</div>
<div>TARGET17-5</div> <div></div> <div>INVEST IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</div>	<div>TARGET17-6</div> <div></div> <div>KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND COOPERATION FOR ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION</div>	<div>TARGET17-7</div> <div></div> <div>PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	<div>TARGET17-8</div> <div></div> <div>STRENGTHEN THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION CAPACITY FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</div>
<div>TARGET17-9</div> <div></div> <div>ENHANCE SDG CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	<div>TARGET17-10</div> <div></div> <div>PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL TRADING SYSTEM UNDER THE WTO</div>	<div>TARGET17-11</div> <div></div> <div>INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	<div>TARGET17-12</div> <div></div> <div>REMOVE TRADE BARRIERS FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</div>
<div>TARGET17-13</div> <div></div> <div>ENHANCE GLOBAL MACROECONOMIC STABILITY</div>	<div>TARGET17-14</div> <div></div> <div>ENHANCE POLICY COHERENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</div>	<div>TARGET17-15</div> <div></div> <div>RESPECT NATIONAL LEADERSHIP TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</div>	<div>TARGET17-16</div> <div></div> <div>ENHANCE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</div>
<div>TARGET17-17</div> <div></div> <div>ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS</div>	<div>TARGET17-18</div> <div></div> <div>ENHANCE AVAILABILITY OF RELIABLE DATA</div>	<div>TARGET17-19</div> <div></div> <div>FURTHER DEVELOP MEASUREMENTS OF PROGRESS</div>	




Icon	Target	What it means
FINANCE		
<div>TARGET17-1</div> <div></div> <div>MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC REVENUE COLLECTION</div>	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	This target aims to strengthen institutions to ensure that legal taxes and other public finances are properly collected, especially in developing countries.
<div>TARGET17-2</div> <div></div> <div>IMPLEMENT ALL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS</div>	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	This target aims to ensure developed countries meet their commitment to provide official development assistance to other countries, especially least developed countries.
<div>TARGET17-3</div> <div></div> <div>MOBILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	This target aims to provide additional financial support from different sources, for example through research grant funding, business conditions and procurement.
<div>TARGET17-4</div> <div></div> <div>ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ATTAINING DEBT SUSTAINABILITY</div>	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	This target aims to reduce high levels of debt that cripple developing countries.
<div>TARGET17-5</div> <div></div> <div>INVEST IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</div>	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	This target aims to shift subsidies and financial conditions to better support least developed countries.
TECHNOLOGY		
<div>TARGET17-6</div> <div></div> <div>KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND COOPERATION FOR ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION</div>	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	This target aims to strengthen sharing of research, technology, innovation and knowledge resources between and across the Global South with the Global North, to address sustainable development challenges.
<div>TARGET17-7</div> <div></div> <div>PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</div>	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	This target aims to support developing countries to take up environmentally sustainable technologies, to break the link between economic development and environmental harm.

**SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

<b>TARGET 17-8</b>  STRENGTHEN THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION CAPACITY FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	This target aims to support technological advancement ,in least developed countries, such as the internet and other communications services.
<b>TARGET 17-9</b>  ENHANCE SDG CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	This targets aims to provide support for national planning, delivery and the implementation of the SDGs in developing countries, through international co-operation.
<b>TARGET 17-10</b>  PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL TRADING SYSTEM UNDER THE WTO	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	This target aims to ensure countries' commitments to rules-based trade are upheld, in line with existing and developing international agreements.
<b>TARGET 17-11</b>  INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	This target aims to increase developing countries' participation in international trade, to bring economic benefits, especially to least developed countries.
<b>TARGET 17-12</b>  REMOVE TRADE BARRIERS FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	This target aims to uphold and develop trade rules that facilitate least developed countries' access to international markets.

**SYSTEMIC ISSUES**



**POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL COHERENCE**

<b>TARGET 17-13</b>  ENHANCE GLOBAL MACROECONOMIC STABILITY	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	This target aims to ensure smooth international relations, through effective, coherent policies that are upheld.
<b>TARGET 17-14</b>  ENHANCE POLICY COHERENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	This target aims to strengthen policy coherence at all levels, with effective institutions, well managed policy interactions, and transformative policy effects.
<b>TARGET 17-15</b>  RESPECT NATIONAL LEADERSHIP TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	This target aims to ensure each country is enabled to take effective policy action to eradicate poverty and support sustainable development.

**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS**

<b>TARGET 17-16</b>  ENHANCE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	This target aims to strengthen collaboration for sustainable development, notably between countries.
<b>TARGET 17-17</b>  ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	This target aims to strengthen collaboration for sustainable development, notably within countries and between sectors of society.

**DATA, MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

<b>TARGET 17-18</b>  ENHANCE AVAILABILITY OF RELIABLE DATA	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	This target aims to support developing and least developed countries to collect good quality data to monitor and measure activity to progress sustainable development.
<b>TARGET 17-19</b>  FURTHER DEVELOP MEASUREMENTS OF PROGRESS	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	This target aims to develop non-economic metrics for sustainable development, such as Inclusive Wealth, and support the collection of relevant information in all countries.

How museums and cultural institutions can help achieve this goal and these targets

1. Museums and cultural institutions can maintain and develop collections in ways that can support progressive sustainable development, and foster cross-society and cross-sector use. In particular, as with SDG 16, they can ensure that collections and collecting, and sharing and use of them, reflect people's rights to self-determination and development and associated rights. Collections and information should be made available for people and groups of people - locally and globally - to further their own rights-based aspirations. (supports all targets)
2. Direct education programmes, for all ages, towards collaboration, respect for diversity, and knowledge of human rights and current affairs. Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education can serve as a foundation, in terms of the purpose and content of education (see SDG 4.7). Support people to know about, be motivated to act on, and have practical skills to take part in current affairs, and to have a rounded understanding of local and global issues and their historical contexts. (supports all targets)
3. Support participation by all interested people and groups in decision making. Use museums and cultural institutions as engines for rights-based participation in current affairs, to explore the past, other places and challenges, and to identify and choose between alternative pathways to sustainable development outcomes. Participate in and support international, national and local initiatives that support sustainable development. (supports all targets)
4. Promote multistakeholder dialogue on tourism and tourism-related issues to remedy them. Promote dialogue on tourism proposals and to develop priorities for tourism, to ensure that the needs and aspirations of local communities are fulfilled. Foster participation among local people and tourists to ensure locals needs and rights are respected, protected and fulfilled. (supports all targets)
5. Support and disseminate research that can support sustainable development, and proactively share resources, notably with other countries who could benefit from use of collections and collections-based information. Support research that involves consultations with people on sustainable development activity. Participate in and support international, national and local research collaborations. Share research findings as part of educational and informational activities. (supports all targets)
6. Mainstream partnership working between staff, and with suppliers and users of museums and cultural institutions. Support rights-based approaches that enable people to determine the services they are provided with. (supports all targets)
7. Support and participate in external initiatives and agendas that promote ambitious, outcomes-focussed sustainable development, to better distribute benefits and eliminate negative impacts of museums and cultural institutions. Foster high-impact transformational partnerships, locally, nationally and internationally. Support initiatives such as International Days, Years and Decades, and use them to create high-impact, high ambition sustainable development action and benefits. (supports all targets)

Co-operation within  
and between countries  
is needed now more  
than ever





# AFTERWORD

Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in 2015, and have made significant progress in bringing sectors, countries, organizations and even individuals together in pursuit of common goals.

However, the pace is not nearly fast enough. COVID-19 has reversed progress in many areas and in many countries.

Our world faces many challenges, which will only worsen if they are not addressed. Agenda 2030 and the SDGs provide us with a blueprint for action, that we can use to sharpen our focus, make plans, and - most importantly - to act to ensure we leave behind a world better than the world we inherited.

Museums and cultural institutions have a lot to offer the SDGs, but they can do very much more than they are at present, to secure a future that truly works for everyone, that acknowledges and addresses the great inequality within and between countries, and that creates a world where people and nature flourish together.

This guide has explored the 17 SDGs, with their more focussed targets. It has been written to help you make commitments, to make plans, and to take actions. The suggested activities aim to give you a head start, but what else could you do? What else do you want to do? What will you do?

Good luck!





# Links in this guide

## SECTION 1

[‘Museums and the Sustainable Development Goals: a how-to guide for museums, galleries, cultural institutions and their partners’](#)

<https://curatingtomorrow236646048.files.wordpress.com/2019/12/museums-and-the-sustainable-development-goals-2019.pdf>

[‘Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals in Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums: a results framework’](#)

[http://www.curatingtomorrow.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/mainstreaming-the-SDGs\\_2021.pdf](http://www.curatingtomorrow.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/mainstreaming-the-SDGs_2021.pdf)

[‘Transforming Our World’](#)

<https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

[‘Our Collections Matter’](#)

<https://www.iccrom.org/programmes/our-collections-matter>

## SECTION 2

[‘Museums and Human Rights’](#)

<https://curatingtomorrow236646048.files.wordpress.com/2022/03/museums-and-human-rights2-2020.pdf>

## SDG 1



[What the UN says](#)

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/1\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/1_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

[UN definition of poverty](#)

<https://www.un.org/press/en/1998/19980520.eco5759.html#:~:text=ACC%20emphasizes%20that%20fundamentally%2C%20poverty,to%20participate%20effectively%20in%20society>

## SDG 2



[What the UN says](#)

<https://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/>

[Right to Adequate Standard of Living](#)

See OHCHR and FAO (2010). The Right to Adequate Food. Fact Sheet No. 34, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/FactSheet34en.pdf>

[Food insecurity](#)

<https://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>

[Global Land Outlook](#)

<https://www.unccd.int/resources/global-land-outlook/glo2-summary-decision-makers>

[20 actions](#)

FAO (2018). Transforming Food and Agriculture to Achieve the SDGs. FAO, <https://www.fao.org/sustainability/background/en>

[International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture \(2004\)](#)

<https://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/overview/texts-treaty/en/>

## SDG 3



[1946 constitution](#)

<https://www.who.int/about/governance/constitution#:~:text=The%20Constitution%20was%20adopted%20by,are%20incorporated%20into%20this%20text>

[Global Health Observatory](#)

<https://www.who.int/data/gho>

[Global Health Estimates](#)

<https://www.who.int/data/global-health-estimates>

[suggests the following actions](#)

<https://aho.org/fact-sheets/mental-health-fact-sheet/>

[Adequate Standard of Living](#)

<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/Factsheet31.pdf>

## SDG4



[ICESCR \(article 13\)](#)

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights>

[Education for Sustainable Development \(ESD\)](#)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000247444>

[Global Citizenship Education \(GCED\)](#)

<https://en.unesco.org/themes/gced/definition>

## SDG 5



[What the UN says](#)

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/5\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/5_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

[UN Women uses the following definitions](#)

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/genderterm>

[The UN has further noted](#)

<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/Gender%20Mainstreaming.pdf>

SDG 6



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/6\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/6_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

the following rights

UN (2018) Human Rights to Water and Sanitation.

Available at [https://www.unwater.org/app/uploads/2018/10/WaterFacts\\_water\\_and\\_human\\_rights\\_sep2018.pdf](https://www.unwater.org/app/uploads/2018/10/WaterFacts_water_and_human_rights_sep2018.pdf)

‘Water for Life’ International Decade

[https://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/human\\_right\\_to\\_water.shtml](https://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/human_right_to_water.shtml)

General Comment No. 15

<https://www.unhcr.org/publications/operations/49d095742/committee-economic-social-cultural-rights-general-comment-15-2002-right.html>

SDG 7



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/7\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/7_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

International Energy Agency notes

<https://www.iea.org/articles/defining-energy-access-2020-methodology>

Sustainable energy for all (SE4All)

[https://unece.org/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/comm25/ECE\\_ENERGY\\_2016\\_4.pdf](https://unece.org/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/comm25/ECE_ENERGY_2016_4.pdf)

set out the following actions

[https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/11/hlde\\_outcome\\_-\\_sdg7\\_global\\_roadmap.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/11/hlde_outcome_-_sdg7_global_roadmap.pdf)

Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report

<https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/>

SDG 8



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/8\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/8_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

UNEP says

<https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/sustainable-development-goals/why-do-sustainable-development-goals-matter/goal-8>

General Comment on the Right to Work (2005)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2005). The Right to Work. General Comment No. 18, available at <https://www.refworld.org/docid/4415453b4.html>

Decent Work Agenda

<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm>

defined as

[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_emp/documents/publication/wcms\\_177149.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_177149.pdf)

International Labour Organization Conventions

See <https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/conventions-and-recommendations/lang--en/index.htm>

SDG 9



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/9\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/9_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

Public assets

See UN (2021). ‘Managing Infrastructure Assets for Sustainable Development’.

Available at [https://www.un.org/development/desa/financing/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.financing/files/2021-08/IAMH\\_ENG\\_Jun2021.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/financing/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.financing/files/2021-08/IAMH_ENG_Jun2021.pdf)

Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID)

<https://www.unido.org/inclusive-and-sustainable-industrial-development#:~:text=Inclusive%20and%20sustainable%20industrial%20development%20%28ISID%29%20is%20the,environmental%20objectives%2C%20such%20as%20increased%20resource%20and%20energy-efficiency>

SDG 10



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/10\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/10_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

inequality

<https://www.un.org/en/un75/inequality-bridging-divide>

three universal values of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs

<https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values>

four approaches

<https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-operational-support>

SDG 11



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/11\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/11_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

UN Stats further notes that

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/goal-11/>

Public space

[https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/07/indicator\\_11.7.1\\_training\\_module\\_public\\_space.pdf](https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/07/indicator_11.7.1_training_module_public_space.pdf)

New Urban Agenda

<https://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/NUA-English.pdf>

Museums and Disaster Risk Reduction

<http://www.curatingtomorrow.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/museums-and-disaster-risk-reduction-2020.pdf>

SDG 12



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/12\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/12_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainableconsumptionandproduction/>

UNEP has succinctly defined sustainable consumption and production

<https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-consumption-and-production-policies>

ABC of SCP

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/945ABC\\_ENGLISH.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/945ABC_ENGLISH.pdf)

UNEP says

<https://www.unep.org/resources/factsheet/advancing-sustainable-consumption-production-circularity-economy-tomorrow>

SDG 13



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/13\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/13_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

makes a distinction

[https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/4/2019/11/11\\_Annex-I-Glossary.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/4/2019/11/11_Annex-I-Glossary.pdf)

Climate mitigation

<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/glossary/>

Climate adaption

<https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/the-big-picture/what-do-adaptation-to-climate-change-and-climate-resilience-mean>

Climate justice

<https://www.mrfcj.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Principles-of-Climate-Justice.pdf>

See ‘Mobilising Museums for Climate Action’

<https://www.museumsforclimateaction.org/mobilise/toolbox>

Glasgow Work Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment

<https://curatingtomorrow236646048.files.wordpress.com/2022/03/action-for-climate-empowerment-curating-tomorrow-2022.pdf>

SDG 14



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/14\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/14_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS, 1982)

<https://www.unclos.org/>

Convention on Biodiversity (CBD, 1992)

<https://www.cbd.int/convention/>

Second World Ocean Assessment

<https://www.un.org/regularprocess/woa2>

The IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2019)

<https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>

The Global Environmental Outlook (2021)

[https://www.unep.org/resources/assessment/global-environment-outlook-6-summary-policymakers?\\_](https://www.unep.org/resources/assessment/global-environment-outlook-6-summary-policymakers?_)

SDG 15



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/15\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/15_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

Convention on Biodiversity (CBD, 1992)

<https://www.cbd.int/convention/>

In the CBD

<https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02>

The IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2019)

<https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>

SDG 16



What the UN says

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/16\\_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/16_Why-It-Matters-2020.pdf)

OHCHR says

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/good-governance/about-good-governance>

UNESCAP identifies eight characteristics of good governance

<https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/good-governance.pdf>

UN Global Compact says

<https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/our-work/governance/rule-law>

SDG 17



SDG Integration

<https://sdgintegration.undp.org/>

three types of partnership

<https://www.thepartneringinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/SDG-Partnership-Guidebook-1.0.pdf>

Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)

<https://www.oecd.org/governance/pcsd/toolkit/guidance/>

UNDP says

<https://www.undp.org/publications/multi-stakeholder-engagement-processes>



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