**Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s):**

**Goal 1: NO POVERTY**

* 783 million people live below the international poverty line of US$1.90 a day
* In 2016, almost 10 per cent of the world’s workers live with their families on less than US$1.90 per person per day

**Targets:**

* By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day
* 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
* 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

**Goal 2: ZERO HUNGER**

* Globally, one in nine people in the world today (815 million) are undernourished
* The majority of the world’s hungry people live in developing countries, where 12.9 per cent of the population is undernourished.
* Asia is the continent with the hungriest people – two thirds of the total. The percentage in southern Asia has fallen in recent years but in western Asia it has increased slightly.

**Targets:**

* 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.
* 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.

**Goal 3:** **GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

* 17,000 fewer children die each day than in 1990, but more than five million children still die before their fifth birthday each year.
* Since 2000, measles vaccines have averted nearly 15.6 million deaths.
* Maternal mortality has fallen by 37% since 2000.
* Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in three AIDS-related deaths.

**Targets:**

* By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
* By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
* By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

**Goal 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

* 3 in 10 people lack access to safely managed drinking water services and 6 in 10 people lack access to safely managed sanitation facilities.
* Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80 per cent of households without access to water on premises.
* Water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise. Over 1.7 billion people are currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge.

**Targets:**

* By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
* 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
* 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

**Goal 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**

* 13% of the global population still lacks access to modern electricity
* 3 billion people rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating
* Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 per cent of total global greenhouse gas emissions.

**Targets:**

* By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
* By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
* By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support

**Goal 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

* Half of humanity – 3.5 billion people – lives in cities today and 5 billion people are projected to live in cities by 2030.
* 95 per cent of urban expansion in the next decades will take place in developing world
* 883 million people live in slums today and most them are found in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia.

**Targets:**

* By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
* 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
* 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

**Goal 12: RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION**

* Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles.
* Less than 3 per cent of the world’s water is fresh (drinkable), of which 2.5 per cent is frozen in the Antarctica, Arctic and glaciers. Humanity must therefore rely on 0.5 per cent for all of man’s ecosystem’s and fresh water needs.
* If people worldwide switched to energy efficient lightbulbs, the world would save US$120 billion annually.
* The share of renewable energy in final energy consumption has reached 17.5% in 2015.
* While substantial environmental impacts from food occur in the production phase (agriculture, food processing), households influence these impacts through their dietary choices and habits. This consequently affects the environment through food-related energy consumption and Each year, an estimated 1/3 of all food produced – equivalent to 1.3 billion tons worth around $1 trillion – ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers or spoiling due to poor transportation and harvesting practices waste generation.

**Targets:**

* Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
* 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
* By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
* Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

**Paris Climate Conference**

**December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal.**

The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

**Mitigation: reducing emissions**

Governments agreed a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to **well below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels;

* to aim to limit the increase to **1.5°C**, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
* on the need for **global emissions to peak as soon as possible**, recognizing that this will take longer for developing countries;
* to undertake **rapid reductions thereafter** in accordance with the best available science.

Before and during the Paris conference, countries submitted comprehensive **national climate action plans** These are not yet enough to keep global warming below 2°C, but the agreement traces the way to achieving this target.

**Transparency and global stock take**

* Governments agreed to come together every 5 years to **set more ambitious targets** as required by science;
* **report** to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets;
* track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust **transparency and accountability** system.

**Adaptation**

* Governments agreed to strengthen societies' ability to **deal with the impacts** of climate change;
* provide continued and enhanced international **support** for adaptation **to developing countries**.

**Loss and damage**

* The agreement also recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing **loss and damage** associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
* acknowledges the need to **cooperate** and enhance the **understanding, action and support** in different areas such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness and risk insurance.

**Role of cities, regions and local authorities**

The agreement recognizes the role of **non-Party stakeholders** in addressing climate change, including cities, other subnational authorities, civil society, the private sector and others.

* They are invited to scale up their efforts and support actions to **reduce emissions**;
* **build resilience** and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change;
* uphold and promote regional and international **cooperation**.

**Support**

* The EU and other developed countries will continue to **support climate action** to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate change impacts**in developing countries**.
* Other countries are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.
* Developed countries intend to continue their existing to mobilize USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and extend this until 2025. A new and higher goal will be set for after this period.

## EU's role

The EU has been at the forefront of international efforts to fight climate change.

Following limited participation in the Kyoto Protocol and the lack of agreement in Copenhagen in 2009, the EU helped build a broad coalition of developed and developing countries in favour of high ambition that shaped the successful outcome of the Paris conference.

The EU was the first major economy to [submit its intended contribution](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2015030601_en) to the new agreement in March 2015.

The EU’s nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990, under its wider [2030 climate and energy framework](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2030_en). All key legislation for implementing this target has been adopted by the end of 2018.

## Ratification

* The agreement opened for signature for one year on 22 April 2016.
* To enter into force, at least 55 countries representing at least 55% of global emissions had to deposit their instruments of ratification.
* On 5 October, the EU formally ratified the Paris Agreement, thus enabling its entry into force on 4 November 2016.

**International Monetary Fund (IMF):**

* Created at Bretton Woods 1944
* Started with 46 members 🡪 now grown to include 186
* Member countries contribute to pool of money which member countries can then borrow on a temporary basis to overcome budget deficits/ imbalances
* Extremely important after WWII 🡪 help stabilize global economy
* Sold gold reserves to increase pool of money
* G20 leaders pledged further $500bn to allocate to other members suffering from budgetary problems

**Criticisms:**

* Supported undemocratic governments that have been favorable to EU and US TNCs
* IMF forced countries to impose strict measures in order to receive money (increased taxes and reduced spending) e.g. Greece
* MEDCs have too much influence over decisions
* Head of Europe always from Europe
* SAPs imposed on borrowing countries were often damaging, forcing countries to sell state assets and to cut funding to education and health

**SAP (Structural Adjustment Programme)**

* Sets of reforms/ policies imposed by IMF on countries in order for them to receive loans 🡪 policies strict and involved:
* Reducing corruption
* Acceptance of foreign ownership
* Reduced government spending
* Trade liberalization
* Currency devaluation
* Removal of price controls and subsidies