



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THE POST 2015 PLANNING AGENDA

APERDRI
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New Development Challenges

Population 2013

Year	1980	1987	1999	2011	2020	2024	2040	2062	2100
Pop (billions)	4.5	5	6	7	7.7	8	9	10	10.8

World 7.16 billion

Asia 4.3

Africa 1.1

Europe 0.750

Latin America 0.615

North America 0.350

New Problems

- Today, **ecosystems and biodiversity** are threatened by human activity and economic development - due to over exploitation of natural resources and habitat loss, such as from hunting, deforestation, fishing, and pollution, as well as the negative effects of climate change.
- The responsible management of nature and biodiversity – and its conservation - is essential to meeting the needs of humankind, today and tomorrow, and to sustain our common planet.
- Need to ensure that our usage of natural resources does not deplete ecosystems and biodiversity, so as to ensure that its benefits can be enjoyed across generations.
- Thus, ecosystem and biodiversity loss must be addressed and prevented, and the use of natural resources must be managed in a sustainable, equitable and inclusive manner. This is a key concern in the formulation of the post 2015 UN development agenda and sustainable development goals.

Ecosystems

- Ecosystems, biodiversity, and genetic resources are a **source** of food, medicines, fresh water, productive soils and clean air.
- 70% of the world's poor in rural areas directly depend on such resources to cover 90% of their needs.
- 1.6 billion people depend on forest and non-timber forest products for their livelihoods.
- More than 3 billion people depend on coastal and marine biodiversity.

Millennium Development Goals

ریشه کن کردن فقر و گرسنگی

شدید

هدف
۱

هدف
۲

در فاصله سال‌های ۱۹۹۰ تا ۲۰۱۵ باید تعداد افرادی که درآمد روزانه کمتر از یک دلار دارند ، به نصف کاهش یابد .

در فاصله سال‌های ۱۹۹۰ تا ۲۰۱۵ باید تعداد افرادی که از گرسنگی رنج می‌برند ، به نصف کاهش یابد .

تضمین پایداری محیط زیست

ادغام و گنجاندن اصول توسعه پایدار در سیاست ها و برنامه های کشوری و جلوگیری از تخریب منابع کشور

هدف ۹

کاهش نسبت افراد فاقد دسترسی به آب آشامیدنی سالم به نصف وضع موجود

هدف ۱۰

کاهش چشمگیر زندگی حداقل ۱۰۰ میلیون نفر از زاغه نشینان تا سال ۲۰۲۰

هدف ۱۱

Good Developments

- Extreme Poverty. % people less than \$1.25/day fell from 47% (1990) to 22% (2010). 700 mill people.
- Better Drinking Water. % people increased from 76% (1990) to 89% (2010). More than 2.1 billion people.
- Health. Mortality rate of malaria fell by 25% (or 1.1 mill deaths prevented). TB – 20 mill lives saved between 1995-2011.
- Slum Dwellers. Over 200 mill slum dwellers improved their living conditions between 2000 and 2010.
- Debt. The debt service to export revenue % fell from 12% (2000) to 3%(2011).
- Hunger. % undernourished people fell from 23% (1990) to 15%(2010)

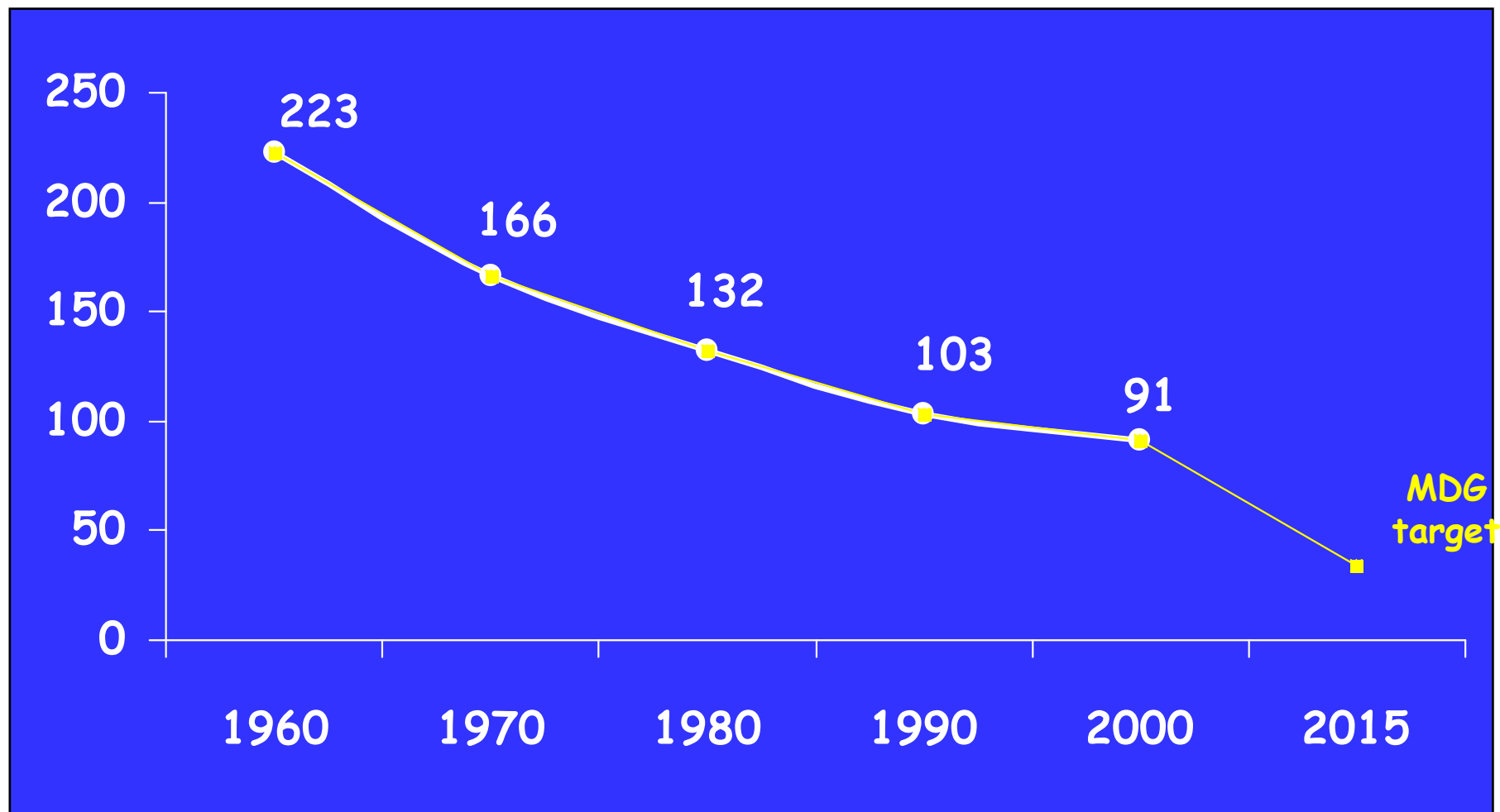
Remaining Challenges

- Environmental Sustainability. CO2 emissions increasing – today nearly 50% higher than 1990. Forest loss alarming. Species extinction faster.
- Child Survival. Although 41% fall in U5M (from 87/1000 in 1990 to 51/1000 in 2011), the original MDG target was 2/3 fall. Still needs to reach 29/1000.
- Maternal Mortality. Decline of 47% since 1990 (from 400/100,000 to 210/100,000). But original MDG target was 3/4 - still needs to reach 100/100,000.
- Primary Education. Number of children out of school reduced from 102 mill in 2000 to 57 mill in 2011. Nearly half. Original MDG target was 100% in school.
- Sanitation. From 1990 to 2011, nearly 2 bill people gained access to better sanitation. Not enough.
- Aid Funds. In 2012 total aid was \$126 bill – a 7% drop since 2010.

Challenges – continued

- Rural-Urban Gaps. In 2011 only 53% of baby delivery in rural areas was attended by skilled health persons; 84% in urban areas. 83% of population without good water were rural.
- Poorest Children. Are 3 times more likely to be out of school. Girls more likely.

نرخ متوسط مرگ و میر کودکان زیر پنج سال در کشورهای در حال توسعه

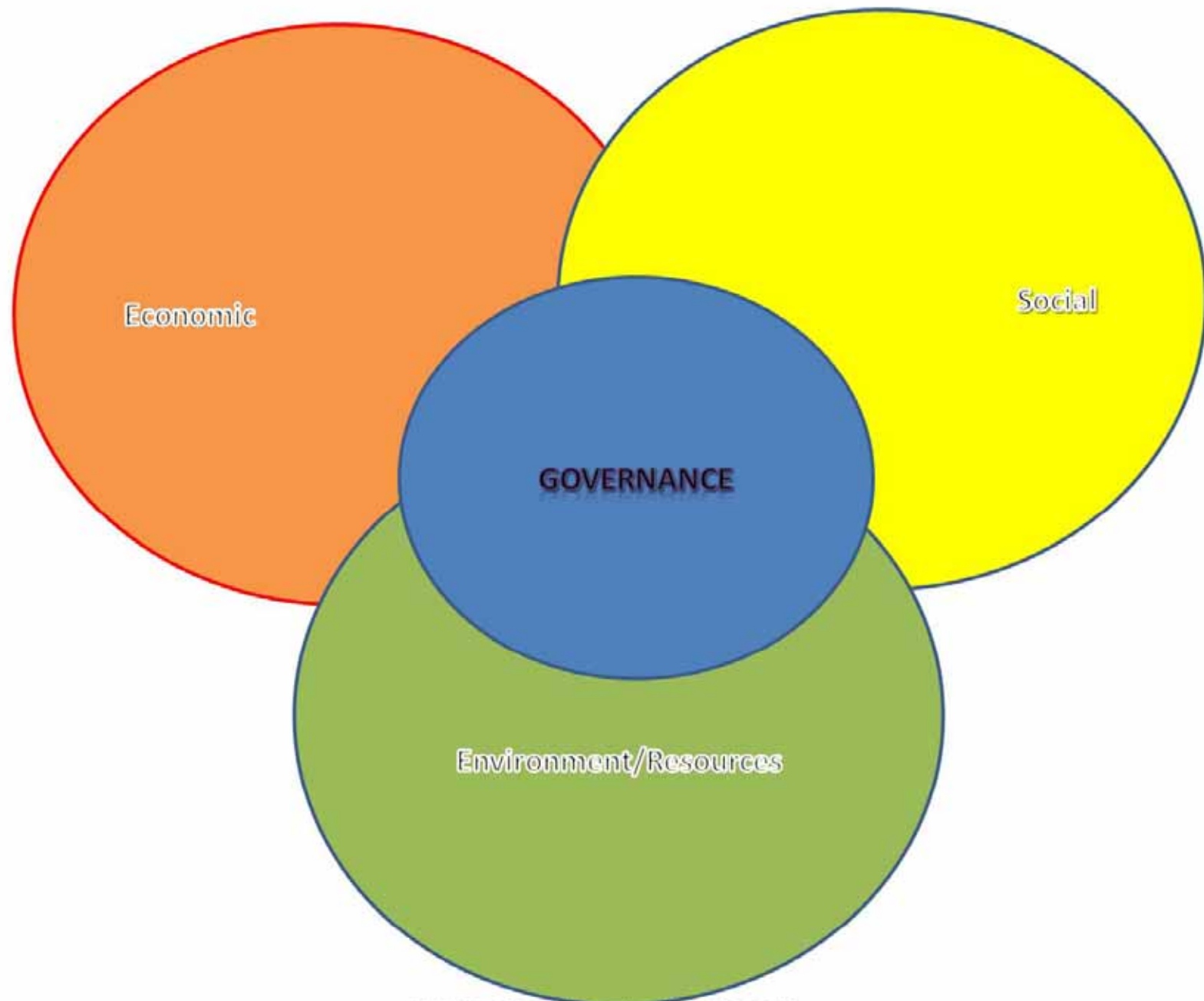


Millennium Development Goals 1990-2015

- The **Millennium Development Goals** were centred on social outcomes, primarily in the fields of poverty, health and education – and how these were equal or unequal.
- The goal of halving extreme poverty globally has already been met, in large part to performance over three decades of the Chinese economy.
- Greater ambition is expected for a post-2015 agenda, with the eradication of extreme poverty a possible new goal. However, this goal is very unlikely to be reached by 2030 if business as usual is the order of the day.
- Paradoxically, this partly reflects the lack of ambition in the conventional poverty line of \$1.25 per day, which is by any standard extremely low; but it is also because poverty eradication, even at this level of ambition, will not happen without addressing the more challenging issue of global inequality.

Moving beyond the Millennium Development Goals, inequality and poverty will remain a prominent part of the post-2015 development agenda.

Sustainable Development Goals



SDG Objectives

- Why new goals ? Global experience indicates the need for different investment approaches and resource allocation targets to ensure sustainability: i.e. different goal setting quality.
- Subsequent to MDG objectives (1990-2015) – which had 8 goals and 49 target indicators.
- The new SDG's – 6 themes; 17 goals; 169 targets (indicators).
- Themes: dignity, people, planet, justice, partnership, prosperity.
- How? Focusing on *sustainable growth* and *sustainable development* provides one answer; the public-private-community partnerships approach to joint investment is another.

SDG Goals

- 1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- 2- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- 3- Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
- 4- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- 5- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- 6- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- 7- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- 8- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- 9- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
- 10- Reduce inequality within and among countries
- 11- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- 12- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- 13- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- 14- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- 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
- 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
- 17- Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

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

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

2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly 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

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

2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed

2.6 increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries

2.7 correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by 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

2.8 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

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

15.1 by 2020 ensure 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

15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% [to be decided] globally

15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world

15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development

15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources

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

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

15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts

15.10 mobilise and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems, mobilise and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.11 mobilise significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.12 enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

چه باید کرد؟

✓ توجه به دستیابی به حق توسعه انسانی - و بومی کردن آن.

✓ توجه ویژه به گروههای آسیب پذیر (زنان و کودکان).

✓ شفافیت (اطلاع رسانی به آحاد مردم).

✓ استفاده از تجارب مفید بین المللی.

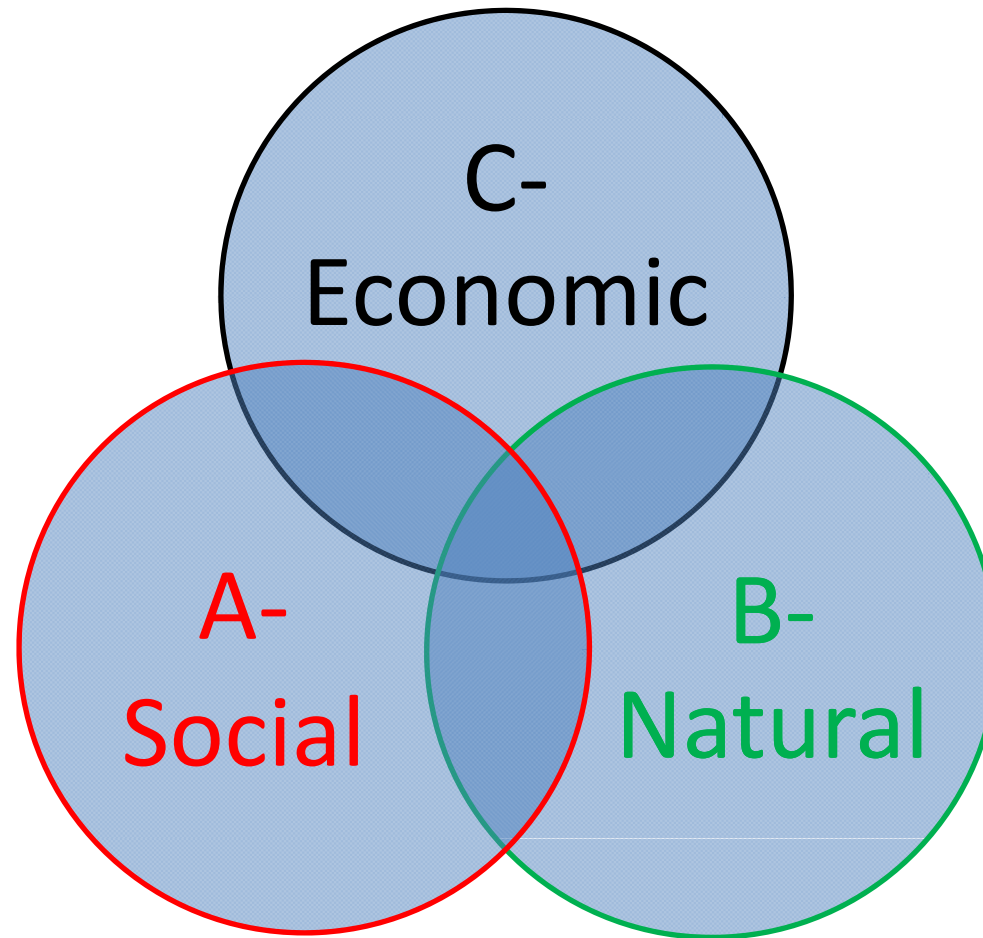
باید پرسش دیگری مطرح کنیم

به جای پرسیدن : در چارچوب محدودیت های جاری برای
GE دستیابی به اهداف توسعه چه میزان پیشرفت می توانیم
داشته باشیم؟

باید بپرسیم: برای دستیابی به اهداف توسعه تا قبل از سال
۲۰۳۰ به چه سیاستها و منابع نیاز است؟ RBM



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شاخص ها

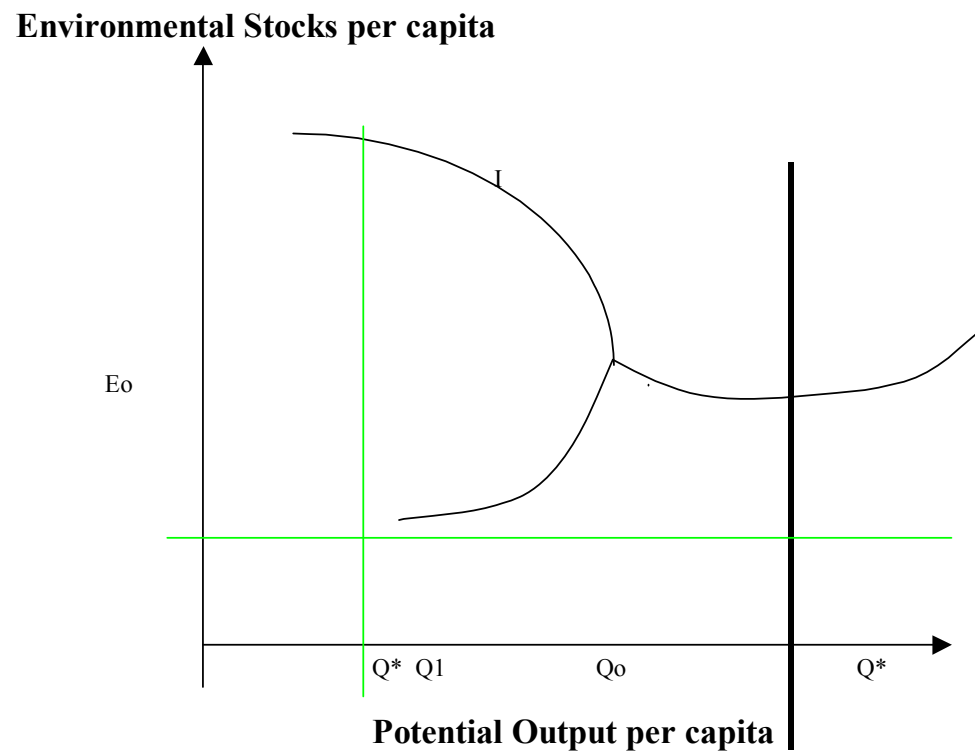
- A. امید به زندگی، تحصیلات، سرمایه انسانی (L)
- B. پوشش جنگلی، استفاده از آب، کیفیت زمین، CO₂، سرمایه طبیعی (R)
- C. تولید ناخالص داخلی، سرمایه و سرمایه اقتصادی (K)
- AB. زندگی L/R، CO₂=R=L، حفظ و حراست
- AC. برابری، HDI، HPI، GDP/L، K=GDP=L، پخش
- BC. کارایی، GDP/R، رقابت
- ABC. پایداری، اهداف توسعه هزاره، CO₂=GDP=K
- G. حکومت، قانون، برنامه



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ترکیب چهار شاخص

۱. تولید ناخالص داخلی به ازای هر شخص شاغل (GDP/L)
۲. خط فقر درآمدی (۶۶٪ درآمد متوسط سرانه، میزان ۲۲۰۰ کالری روزانه و غیره)
۳. شاخص توسعه انسانی (اندازه گیری قابلیت و فرصت های برابر)
۴. مصرف بهینه منابع طبیعی (بهره وری استفاده از آب در کشاورزی، تغییر پوشش جنگل و غیره)



Health Impact of Spending

- Measurements for average representative households show that every 1% increase in general public spending on health, will:
 - raise the poorer families life expectancy by 0.07% - which is quite significant;
 - reduce their crude birth rate by 0.08%,
 - reduce their infant mortality by 0.21%, and
 - reduce their peri-natal mortality by 0.15%.
- The positive impact of targeted public health spending on the poorer households wellbeing can, therefor, be expected to be far higher than the above figures.

Health Characteristics

- Global measurements (Ravallion) show that on average a representative poor family, in a problematic (*non-equitable/non-competitive*) context is faced with:
 - a **12% to 15% lower life expectancy than the non-poor;**
 - a **30% higher crude birth rate than the non-poor, and;**
 - a **50% higher infant mortality rate than the non-poor.**

Trends in Iran

Inclusiveness Index (ESCAP)

On the macro level, growth has been inclusive: scores have increased since the 1990s.

Some countries have made more progress than others, such as large increase in scores for China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Sri Lanka.

Yet, growth has not been inclusive within countries, as the following slides show.

Country	Social, economic and environmental inclusiveness			
	Score		Rank	
	1990-1999	2000-2012	1990-1999	2000-2012
Kazakhstan	0.80	0.82	1	1
Russian Federation	0.77	0.80	2	2
Thailand	0.73	0.79	3	3
Malaysia	0.72	0.78	4	4
Sri Lanka	0.71	0.77	6	5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.66	0.73	8	6
China	0.65	0.73	10	7
Tajikistan	0.72	0.73	5	8
Turkey	0.65	0.72	9	9
Philippines	0.66	0.70	7	10
Indonesia	0.58	0.68	11	11
Bangladesh	0.54	0.60	12	12
Nepal	0.48	0.60	15	13
India	0.53	0.60	13	14
Cambodia	0.51	0.56	14	15
Pakistan	0.46	0.55	16	16

Trends - Iran

	83	85	87	89	91
Growth (%)	5	5	5	3	0
Poverty(%Calorie)	11	9	7	?	?
Inequality(Gini)	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.4



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نرخ بلندمدت رشد تولید ناخالص داخلی که منجر به کاهش فقر تا ۵۰ درصد شود

<u>رشد حامی ثروتمندان</u>	<u>رشد خنثی</u>	<u>رشد حامی فقرا</u>	
۲.۲۱	۱.۶۹	۱.۳۴	• <u>پاکستان</u>
۱.۹۶	۱.۵۲	۱.۲۲	• <u>هند</u>
۱.۸۷	۱.۲۴	۰.۹۱	• <u>چین</u>
۵.۳۵	۱.۴۴	۰.۷۹	• <u>مالزی</u>
۲.۰۵	۰.۵۱	۰.۲۸	• <u>کره</u>
۵.۳۴	۲.۳۱	۱.۲۲	• <u>ایران</u>
<u>۲۰۰۵</u>			

Country xxx	Wages (Cons)	Profit (Inv)	Value Add (GDP)	Gov (tx & subs)	Inter Med K	Total Output (Q)	Labour (L) million	Product ivity GDP / L	% GDP	% Emp	K / GDP	Profit / K	GDP grow (avg)	L / 1b Q	K* / Q	2/3 Med Inc
Industry	35	56	91	14	70	175	4	22,750	.18	.13	.77	0.80	.06	20	1.0	.25
Extractive	21	63	84	0	56	140	1	84,000	.17	.03	.67	1.13	.04	45	3.0	.45
Construction	28	21	49	0	21	70	2	24,500	.10	.07	.43	1.00	.07	40		.45
Agriculture	42	14	56	0	14	70	6	9,333	.11	.20	.25	1.00	.03	90	2.3	.45
Transport	28	28	56	0	14	70	1	56,000	.11	.03	.25	2.00	.05	20		.35
Services	63	21	84	0	7	91	13	6,462	.17	.43	.08	3.00	.04	110	1.2	.35
Utilities	3.5	3.5	7	3.5	3.5	14	0.5	14,000	.01	.02	.50	1.00	.02	60		.25
Trade	7	28	35	0	0	35	2	17,500	.07	.07		∞	.03	40		.25
Finance	7	28	35	0	0	35	0.5	70,000	.07	.02		∞	.05	30		.05
Total	234.5	262.5	497	17.5	185.5	700	30	16,567	1.0	1.0	0.33	1.10	.04	50	2.3	.35
% Tot Q	33.5	37.5	71	2.5	26.5	100										

مجموع ارزش در هکتار ایل	ارزش هر هکتار در سال هر زیست بوم به دلار آمریکا در سال ۲۰۱۲																نوع زیست بوم	
	تنظیم گاز	تنظیم آب و هوا	تنظیم آب	تنظیم آب	نامین آب	کنترل فرسایش	تشکیل خاک	جرخه تغذیه	دفن ضایعات	گرده افشانی	کنترل بیولوژیکی	زیستگاه پناهگاه	تولید غذا	مواد خام	منبع زیستیکی	تفریحی		فرهنگی
	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴	۱۵	۱۶		۱۷
۱۳۹۱																		دریائی
۶۰۷	۹۲						۲۸۴				۱۲		۳۶				۱۸۳	اقیانوس باز
۹۷۶۵							۸۸۶۲				۹۲	۱۹	۲۲۴	۱۰		۱۹۸	۱۴۹	ساحلی
۵۵۰۲۵							۵۰۸۵۱					۳۱۶	۱۲۵۶	۶۳		۹۱۸	۷۰	خورها
۴۵۸۰۰							۴۵۷۹۸											عظزار، جلبکار آبی
۱۴۹۴۳									۱۴۰		۱۲	۱۷	۵۳۰	۶۵		۷۲۴۹	۲	صخره مرجانی
۳۸۸۰							۳۴۴۹				۹۴		۱۶۴	۵			۱۶۹	فلات قاره
۱۹۳۸																		خاکی
۲۳۳۵							۸۷۰	۲۱۰		۲۱۰	۵		۱۰۴	۳۳۳		۳۹	۱۶۰	جنگل
۴۸۳۹							۲۲۲۲	۲۱۰		۲۴	۵۹۰	۱۹۹	۱۲	۷۵۹	۹۹	۲۷۰	۵	گرمسیری-استوایی
۷۲۸								۲۱۰		۲۷				۶۰		۸۷	۵	معتدله/سرزمینی
۵۵۹								۲۱۰	۶۰	۲	۶۷		۷			۵		چمنزارها/مراعی
۳۵۳۶۲	۳۲۰							۱۰۰۶۷				۳۸۰۰	۳۶	۱۰۹۳۸		۱۳۸۳	۲۱۲۳	تالاب ها
۲۴۰۷۶								۱۶۱۳۷						۳۹۰		۱۵۸۶		جزر و مدی/مانگرو
۴۷۱۸۸	۶۳۹							۳۹۹۸			۱۸۳۱۶	۷۲		۱۱۸		۱۱۸۳		بلاق-دشتهای میانی
۲۰۴۸۵								۱۶۰۳				۵۱۰۲	۱۳۱۲۳			۲۳۰		دریاچه‌رو دخانه ها
																		بیابان
																		توندرا
																		یخ-صخره
۲۲۲											۵۸	۱۰	۱۳۰					اراضی زراعی
																		شهری

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Goal 1: Halve Poverty						
Proportion of population below 1\$ per day (PPP) (%) €	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Proportion of population below 2\$ per day (PPP) (%) €	7.7	6.3	5.5	4.1	3.2	3.1
Poverty Gap Ratio based on 1\$ per day (PPP) (%) €	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Poverty Gap Ratio based on 2\$ per day (PPP) (%) €	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
Share of 20% poorest people in the total consumption (%) €	5.6	5.7	5.7	6	5.9	5.9
Proportion of underweight children under 5 years of age (%)						
Proportion of pop below min dietary energy cons (%) €	13.2	11.9	11.6	11.5	8.8	7
Ratio of Poverty Gap for the Food Poverty Line (%) €	3.9	3.5	3.2	3	2.2	1.9
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education						
Net enrollment ratio in primary education (%)	94.7	96.9	97.9	97.8	98.1	98.1
Proportion of pupils that start grade 1 reach grade 5	89.5	91.5	91.3	92	92.7	93.4
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (%) – males	97.1	97.3	97.6	98.09	98.1	98.1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (%) – females	93.3	94.1	94.7	95.94	96.2	96.7
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women						
Ratio of girls boys: primary, secondary and tertiary education (%)	88.9	90.2	91.3	92.5	93.4	93.9
Ratio of literate females to males among 15–24 year-olds (%)	96.1	96.7	97	97.8	98.1	98.6
Share of women waged-employment in non-agricultural sector (%)	13.6	11.6	12	12.14	13	16.1
Percentage of seats held by women in the National Parliament (%)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.1
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality						
Under 5 year mortality rate (in 1000 live births) †	36					
Under 1 year–old infant mortality rate (in 1000 live births) †	28.6	26.5	25			
Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	100	96	100	99		
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health in the Context of Reproductive Health						
Maternal mortality rate (in 100.000 live births) †	37.5	37.5	37.5			24.6
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. %†	89.6	89.5	89.2	89.1		97.3
Fertility rate from 15 to 19 years of age	29.8					
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases						
HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women.						
Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate. %	7.99					
Use of condom in recent risky sexual contact						
Percentage of 15-24 olds who have full knowledge about HIV/AIDS				4.09	8.6	
Use of contraceptives among women aged 15-49	73.8					
Number of orphaned children by HIV/AIDS						
Malaria prevalence rate (per 100,000 persons)	30.9	30.2	24.1	35.2	20	30
Number of deaths caused by malaria (per 100,000 persons)			2			1
Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective treatment measures						

United Nations

United Nations

- the report of the **United Nations** Secretary-General to the 68th Session of the General Assembly on "Mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system" recognized the important contribution of the sustainable development initiatives.
- Question: how is UN helping to best integrate climate change mitigation measures into economic and trade activities.

- United Nations **programmes** aim to help developing countries achieve the dual objectives of ecosystem/biodiversity conservation and improved economic and social welfare.
- Does so by linking the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources on the one hand, and the economic trade of its derived products and services on the other.
-

- It is clear that our efforts to conserve ecosystems and biodiversity and promote its sustainable use for economic development must also take into account the need to mitigate **climate change**.
- In particular, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) introduced targeted measures such as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), which now includes "conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks" (REDD+).
- These measures offer financial incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to foster sustainable development.
- Furthermore, the United Nations Climate Change Conference held last month in Warsaw agreed on the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, which provides a package of measures designed to contribute both to climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation.
- With the introduction of such REDD+ measures and funding, developing countries have an opportunity to integrate ecosystem and biodiversity conservation activities into climate-friendly policies, thereby strengthening local sustainable economic activities in forest areas. The dual benefit is of carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation.

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inclusive sustainable
growth

Economic recovery

Environment and
natural capital

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Sustainable development

UNDP helps countries to simultaneously reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development that leads to transformational change, bringing about real improvements in people's lives. We promote an integrated approach to achieve sustainable development that tackles the connected issues of multidimensional poverty, inequality and exclusion, and sustainability, while enhancing knowledge, skills and production technologies to reduce risks and sustain development gains. We help countries build their capacity to integrate environmental considerations into development plans and strategies, including through managing and sustainably using natural resources; ensuring that natural wealth is used to improve people's lives; promoting economic recovery and livelihoods, and better targeting policies and social protection for those in need.

Our Goals

Our goal is to strengthen capabilities and opportunities to reduce poverty and marginalization – focusing on the most vulnerable and excluded population groups – in ways that are sustainable from economic, social and environmental standpoints.



We encourage a shift to sustainability, where economic growth benefits poor and marginalized groups, and avoids irreversible environmental damage.

In Pakistan, for example, 26-year old Neelum, mother of three young daughters, participated in a UNDP-supported two month long tailoring training aimed at improving livelihoods and the local economy. Photo: UNDP Pakistan



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Climate and disaster resilience

A changing climate and rapidly growing exposure to disaster risk presents the world with an unprecedented challenge. For developing countries, both less able to cope with the impact and more likely to be affected, the challenge is particularly severe. These countries face mounting losses from a range of natural hazards, from earthquakes and tsunamis through to severe flooding, storms and drought. We face the threat of decades of development progress being rolled back and poverty becoming entrenched. Meanwhile, climate change cuts across society, from agriculture to health, energy to water resources.

Our Goals

UNDP's work is to integrate issues of climate, disaster risk and energy at country level, and focus on building resilience and ensuring that development remains risk-informed and sustainable. [MORE >](#)



We back efforts to systematically identify and prevent big risks to development, where possible, and where not, to help countries and communities with quick recovery and greater resilience to setback.

In Lao PDR for example, with our help, three provinces, five districts and over 30,000 households are learning new practices to increase resilience to climate change. (Photo: UNDP/Lao PDR)



Solve PC issues: 4 messages

Trade

- Sustainable transformation of ecosystem and biodiversity resources into **tradable economic goods** and services is required for economic development.
- Sustainable development activities can keep generating additional income opportunities for rural and marginal communities as well as other actors in the value chain.
- For example, global demand for natural and organic cosmetic and personal care products is growing significantly, particularly for sustainably sourced natural ingredients. The major markets for these products are expected to reach
 - \$6.7 billion in the United States;
 - \$5.6 billion in Brazil;
 - \$8.2 billion in Europe; and
 - \$16.2 billion in Asia in 2015.

عهدنامه جهانی - شرکت ها و بنگاههای اقتصادی

مقوق بشر	اصل اول	در حوزه فعالیت و نفوذ خود از حقوق بشر حمایت کنند .
	اصل دوم	تضمین کنند که خود در نقض حقوق بشر نقشی ندارند .
معیارهای کار	اصل سوم	حمایت از آزادی انجمنها و شناسایی حقوق مذاکره جمعی
	اصل چهارم	منع هرگونه کار اجباری و با اعمال زور
	اصل پنجم	لغو مؤثر کار کودکان
	اصل ششم	منع تبعیض کاری و اشتغال
محیط زیست	اصل هفتم	حامی رویکرد پیشگیرانه در مقابله با مشکلات محیط زیست
	اصل هشتم	در محافظت از محیط زیست پیشقدم شوند
	اصل نهم	فناوری سازگار با محیط زیست را تشویق کنند و گسترش دهند