

From insight to impact

The UN Global Sustainable Development Report (GDSR)



Prof. Dr. Peter Messerli
Centre for Development and
Environment (CDE)
University of Bern, Switzerland





1. A decisive decade ahead

*Sounding the alarm bell:
The need to scale-up and
accelerate implementation*

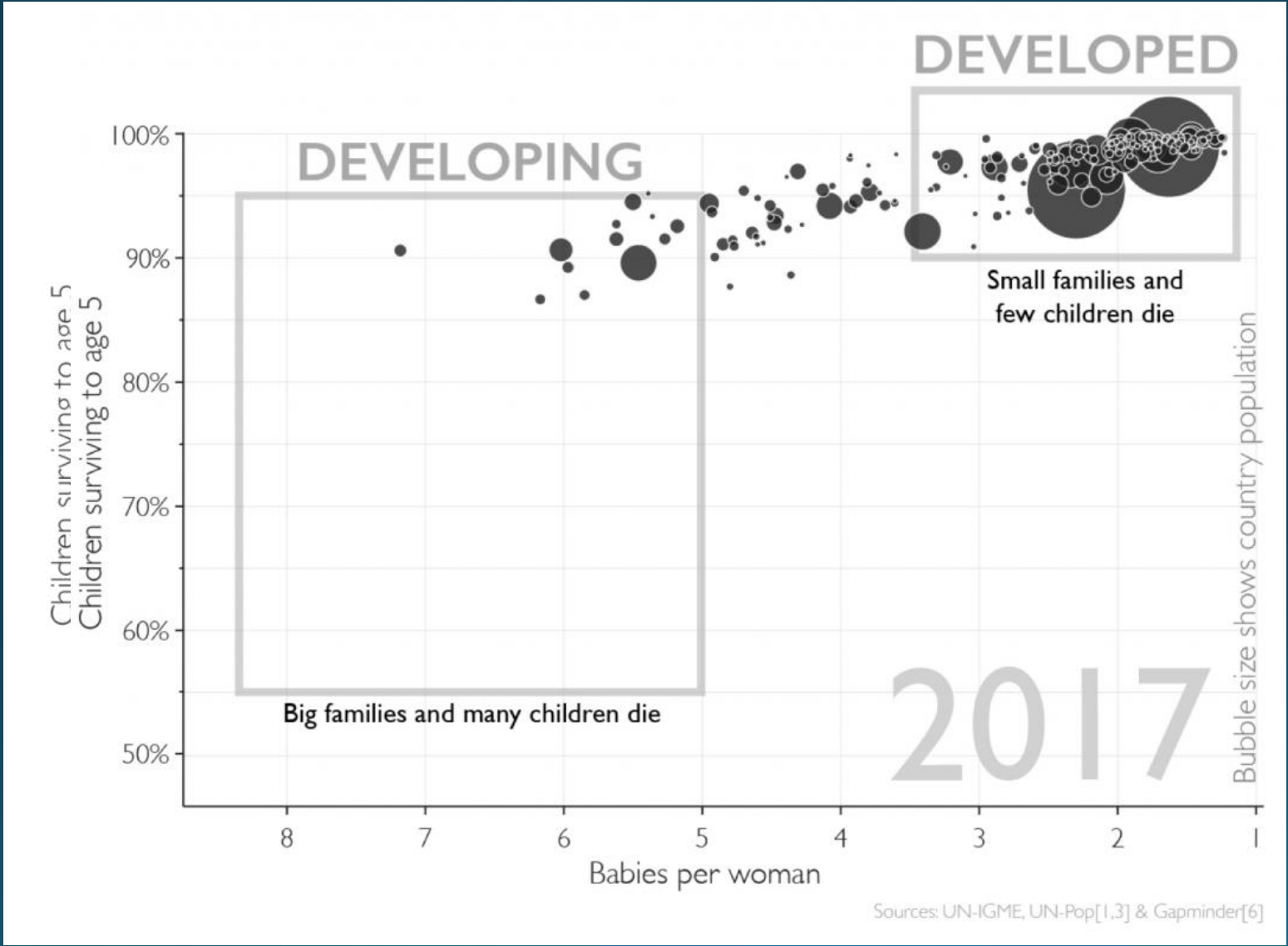
Business-as-usual approaches

GOAL	WITHIN 5%	5-10%	>10%	NEGATIVE LONG-TERM TREND
Goal 1		1.1. Eradicating extreme poverty	1.3. Social protection for all	
Goal 2		2.1. Ending hunger (undernourishment)	2.2. Ending malnutrition (stunting) 2.5. Maintaining genetic diversity 2.a. Investment in agriculture*	2.2. Ending malnutrition (overweight)
Goal 3	3.2. Under 5 mortality 3.2. Neonatal mortality		3.1. Maternal mortality 3.4. Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases	
Goal 4	4.1 Enrolment in primary education	4.6 Literacy among youth and adults	4.2. Early childhood development 4.1 Enrolment in secondary education 4.3 Enrolment in tertiary education	
Goal 5			5.5. Women political participation	
Goal 6		6.2. Access to safe sanitation (open defecation practices)	6.1. Access to safely managed drinking water 6.2. Access to safely managed sanitation services	
Goal 7		7.1. Access to electricity	7.2. Share of renewable energy* 7.3. Energy intensity	
Goal 8			8.7. Use of child labour	
Goal 9		9.5. Enhancing scientific research (R&D expenditure)	9.5. Enhancing scientific research (number of researchers)	
Goal 10			10.c. Remittance costs	Inequality in income**
Goal 11			11.1. Urban population living in slums*	
Goal 12				12.2. Absolute material footprint, and DMC*
Goal 13				Global GHG emissions relative to Paris targets**
Goal 14				14.1. Continued deterioration of coastal waters* 14.4. Overfishing*
Goal 15				15.5. Biodiversity loss* 15.7. Wildlife poaching and trafficking*
Goal 16			16.9 universal birth registration *	

* target not specified ** based on most recently available data



A Success Story?



Understanding the systemic challenges

Biodiversity loss

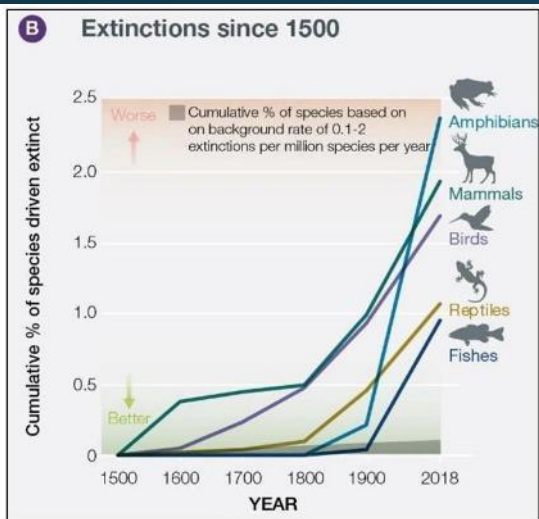
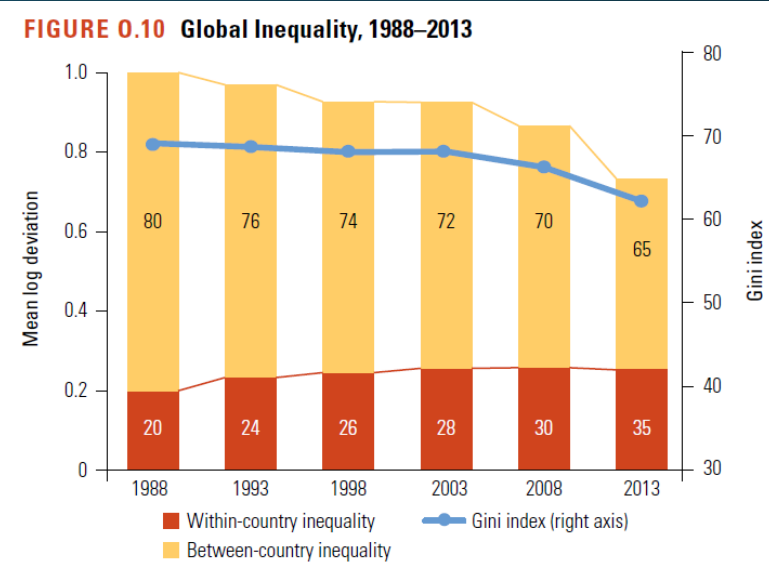


Figure 3 (B) - Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

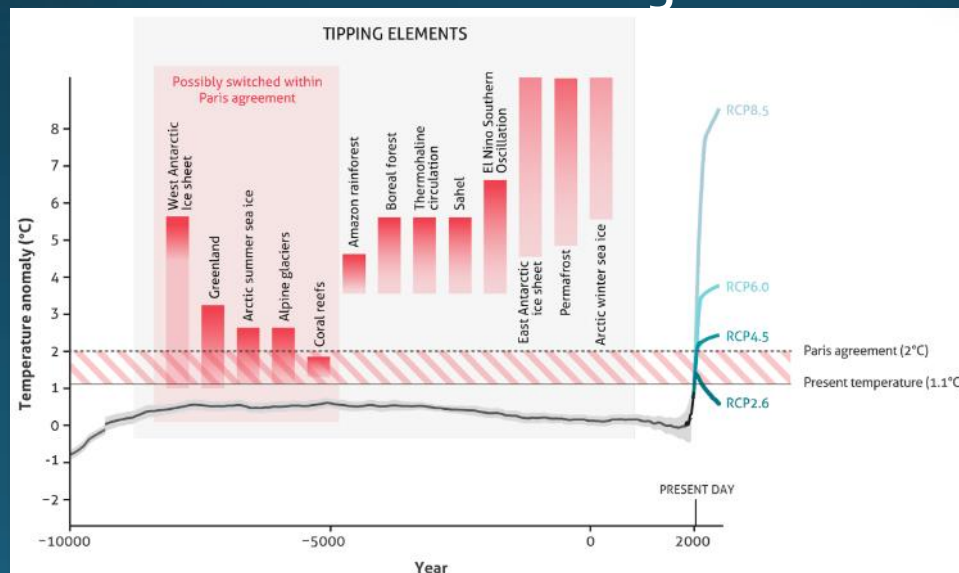
IPBES, 2019

Raising inequalities



World Bank, 2016

Climate change



Future Earth, 2017, based on Schellnhuber et al. 2016

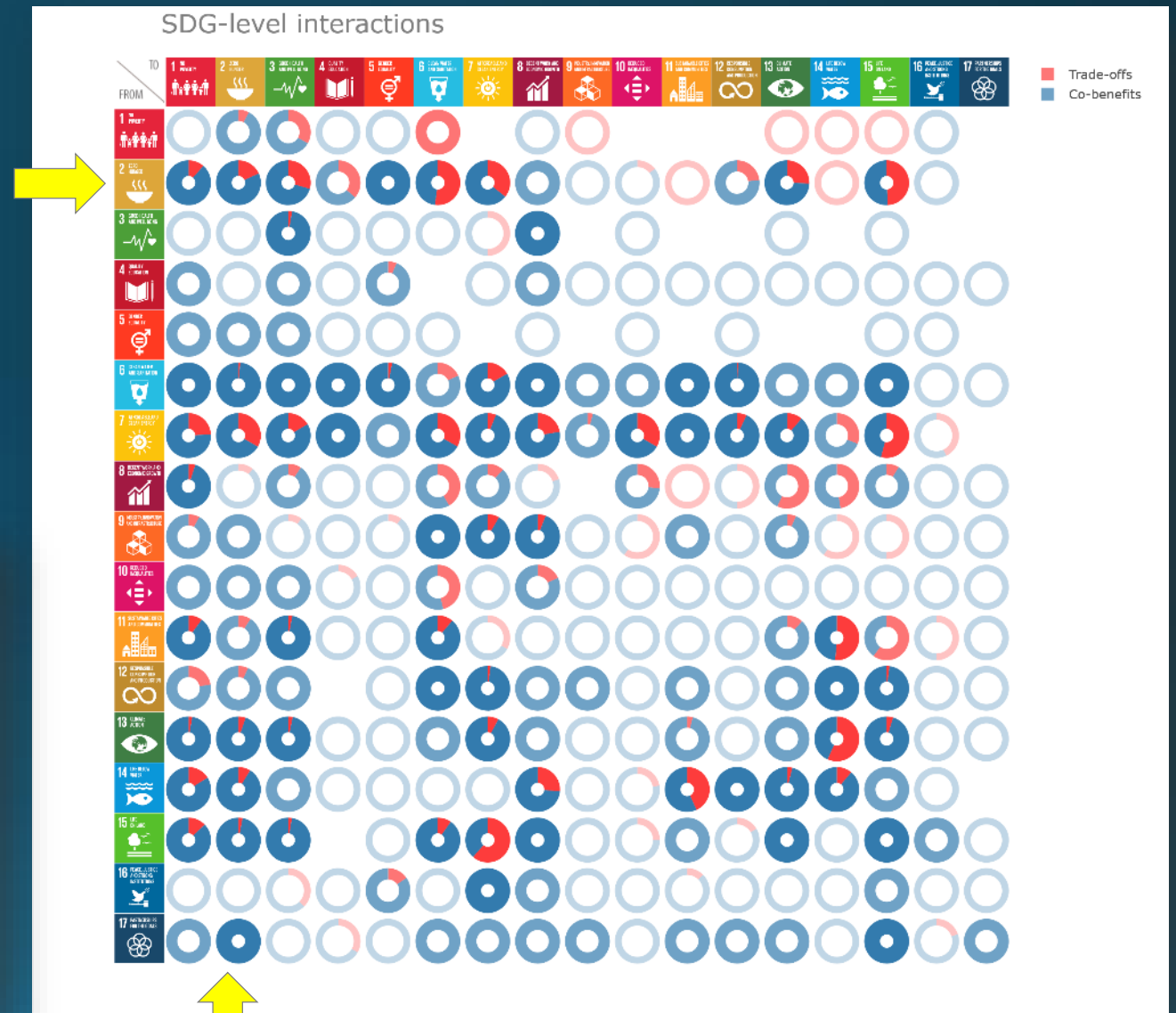


2. Knowledge-based transformations

Insight (a): From boxes to arrows – a systems perspective

Moving forward:

- *address trade-offs*
- *harness co-benefits*
- *turn vicious- into virtuous cycles*

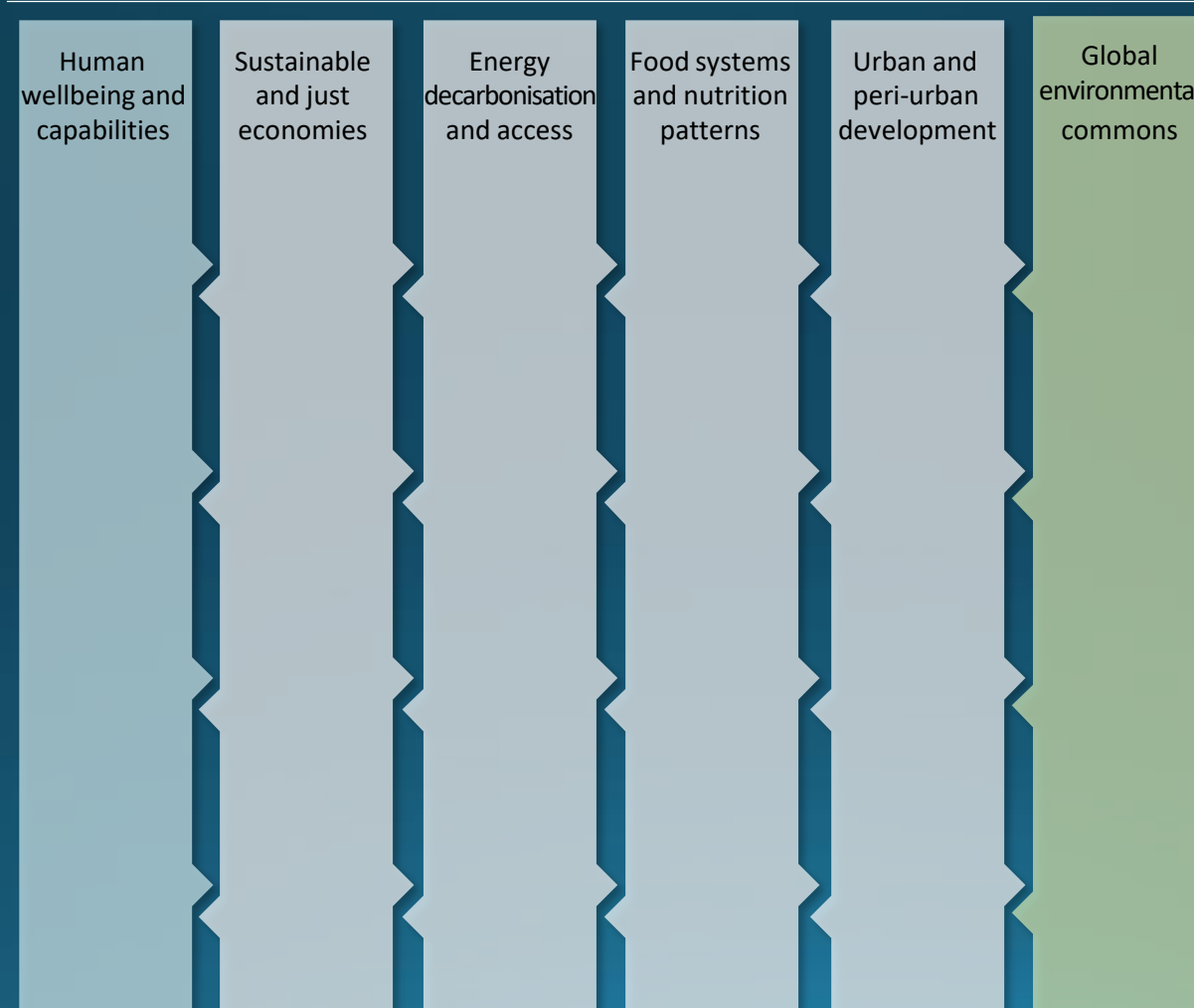




2. Knowledge-based transformations

Systemic entry points

ENTRY POINTS FOR TRANSFORMATION



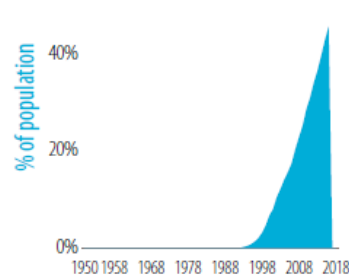


Insight (b): Levers for change in a hyper-connected world

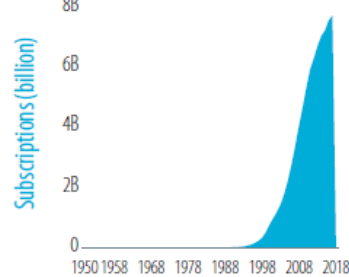


Flows of information

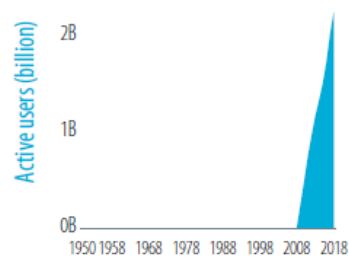
Individuals using the Internet



Mobile cellular subscriptions

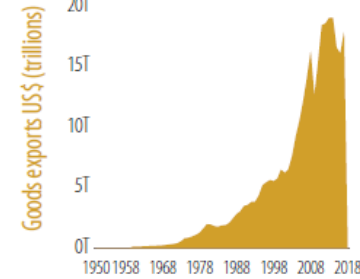


Monthly active Facebook users worldwide

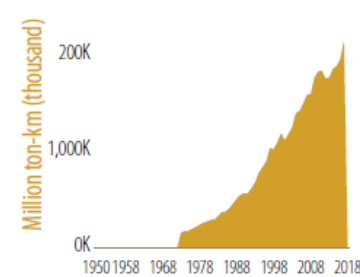


Flows of goods

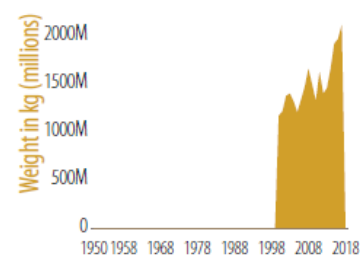
Merchandise exports



Air transport, freight

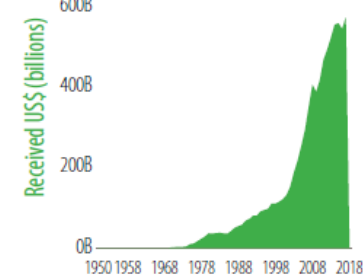


Rice imports by the EU

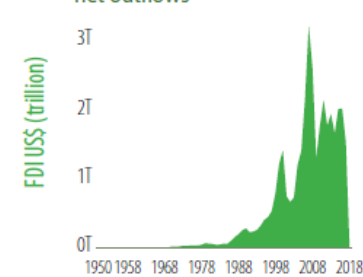


Flows of capital

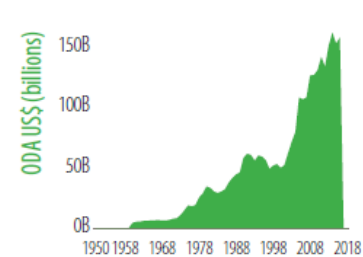
Personal remittances, received



Foreign direct investment, net outflows

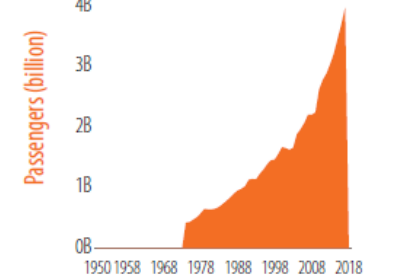


Net official development assistance received

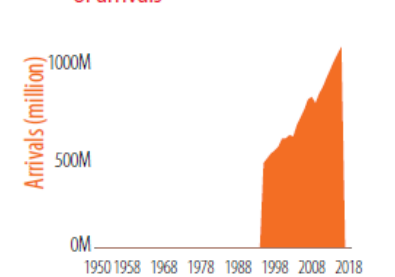


Flows of people

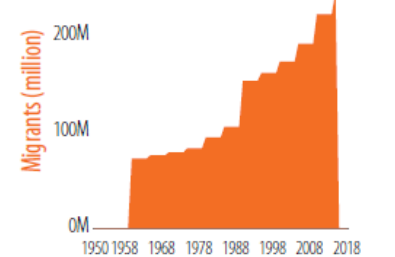
Air transport, passengers carried

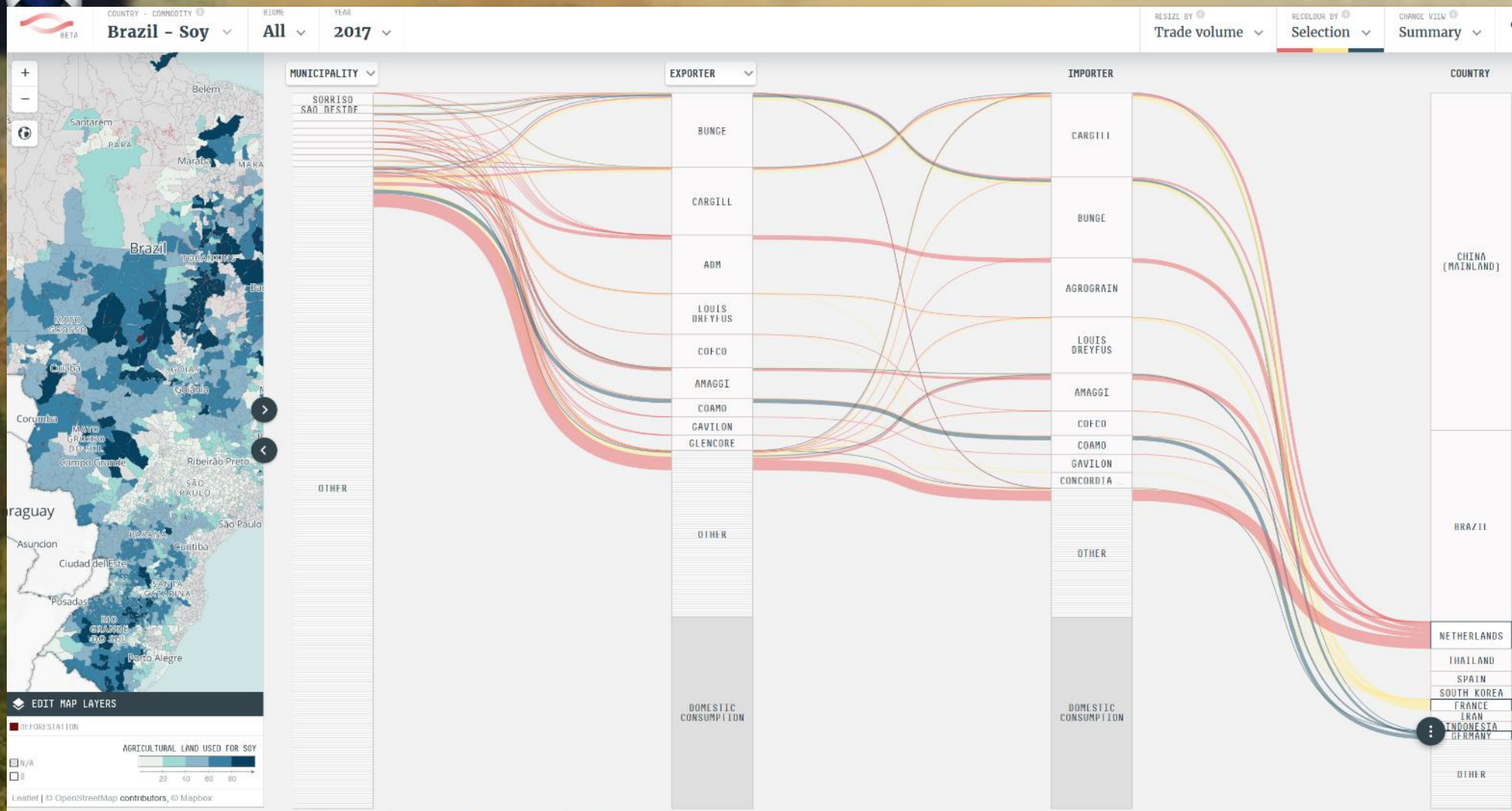


International tourism, number of arrivals



International migrant, total

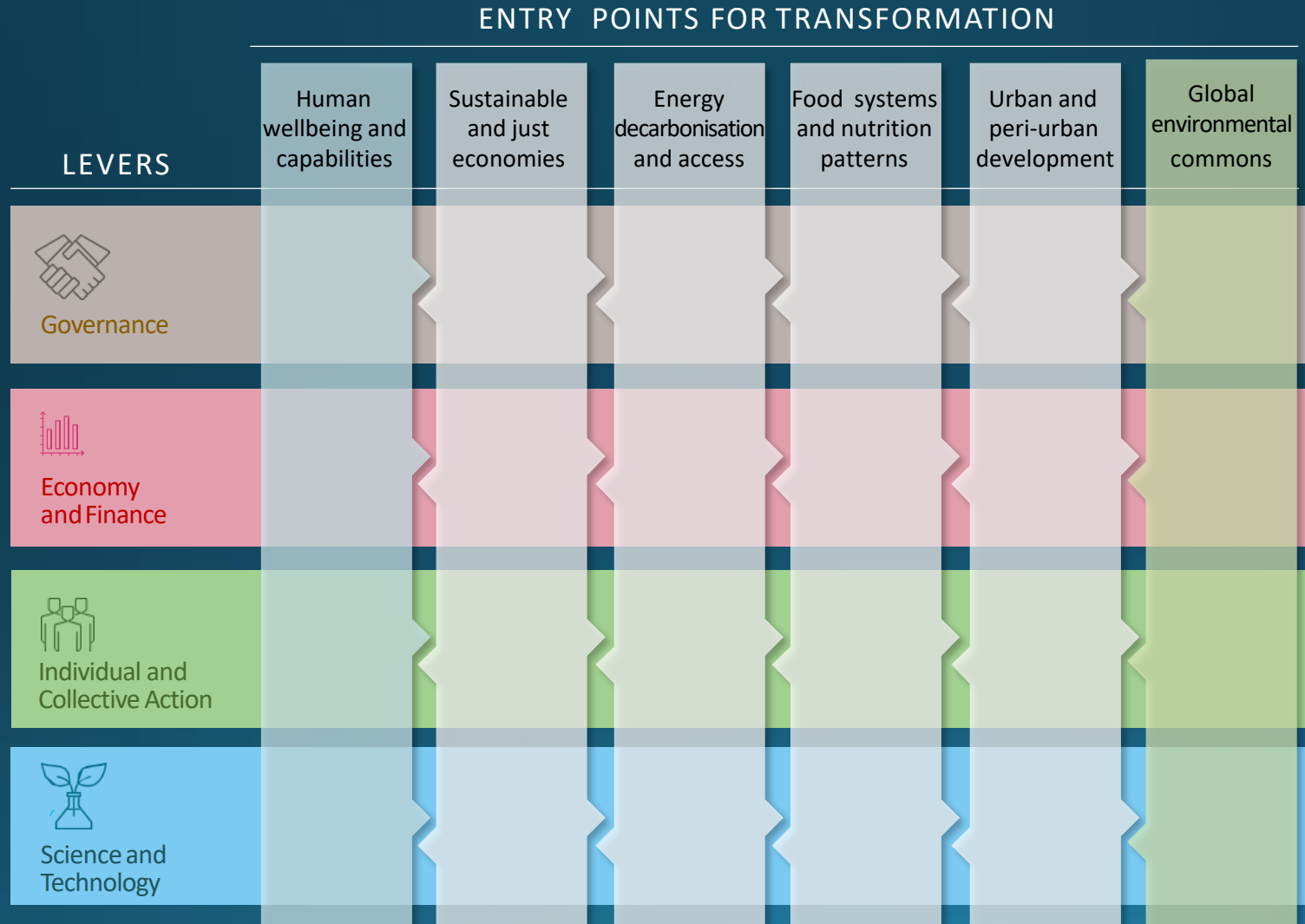






2. Knowledge-based transformations

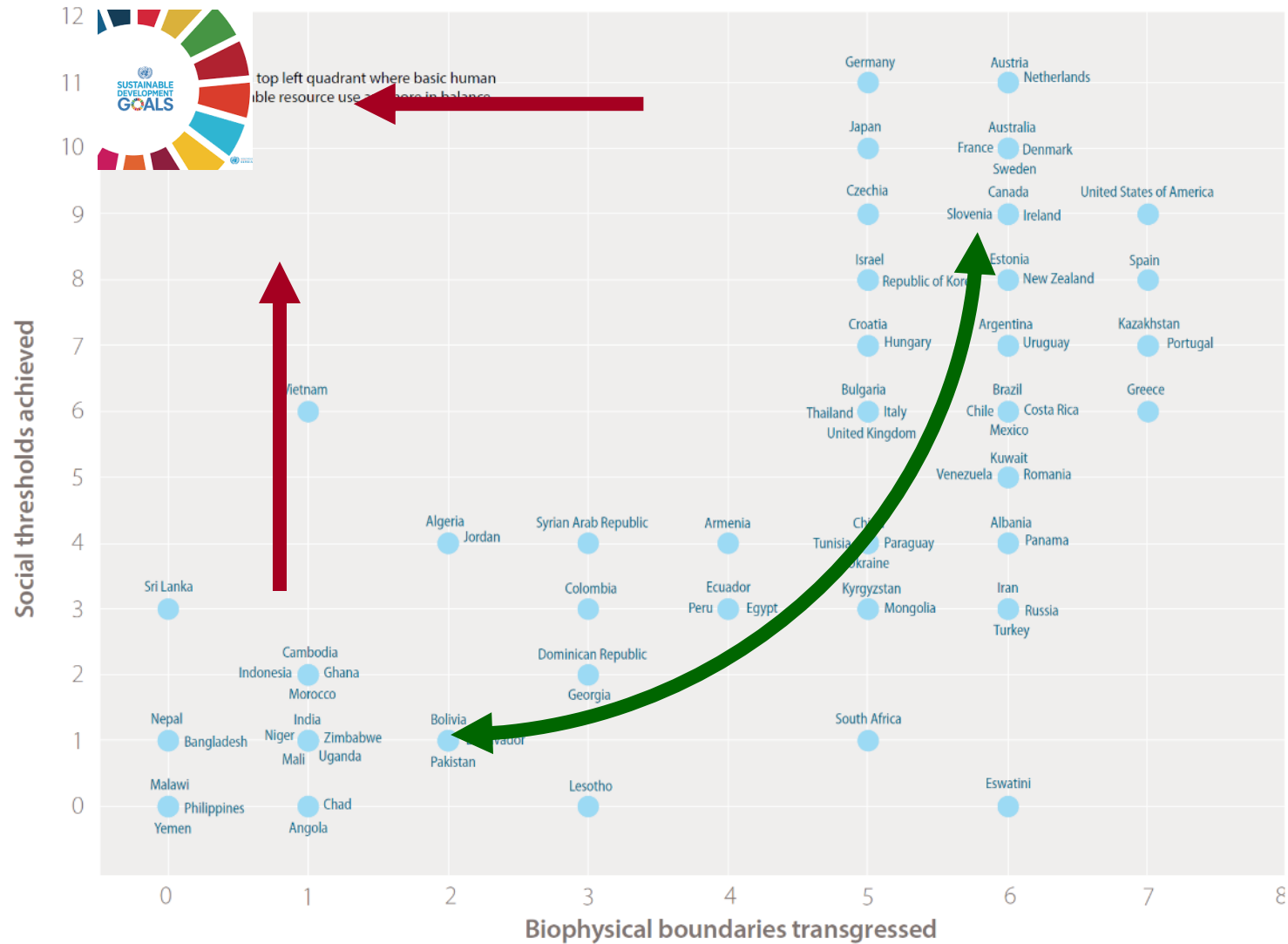
Innovation through combined levers and new partnerships





Insight (c): Context and universality matter!

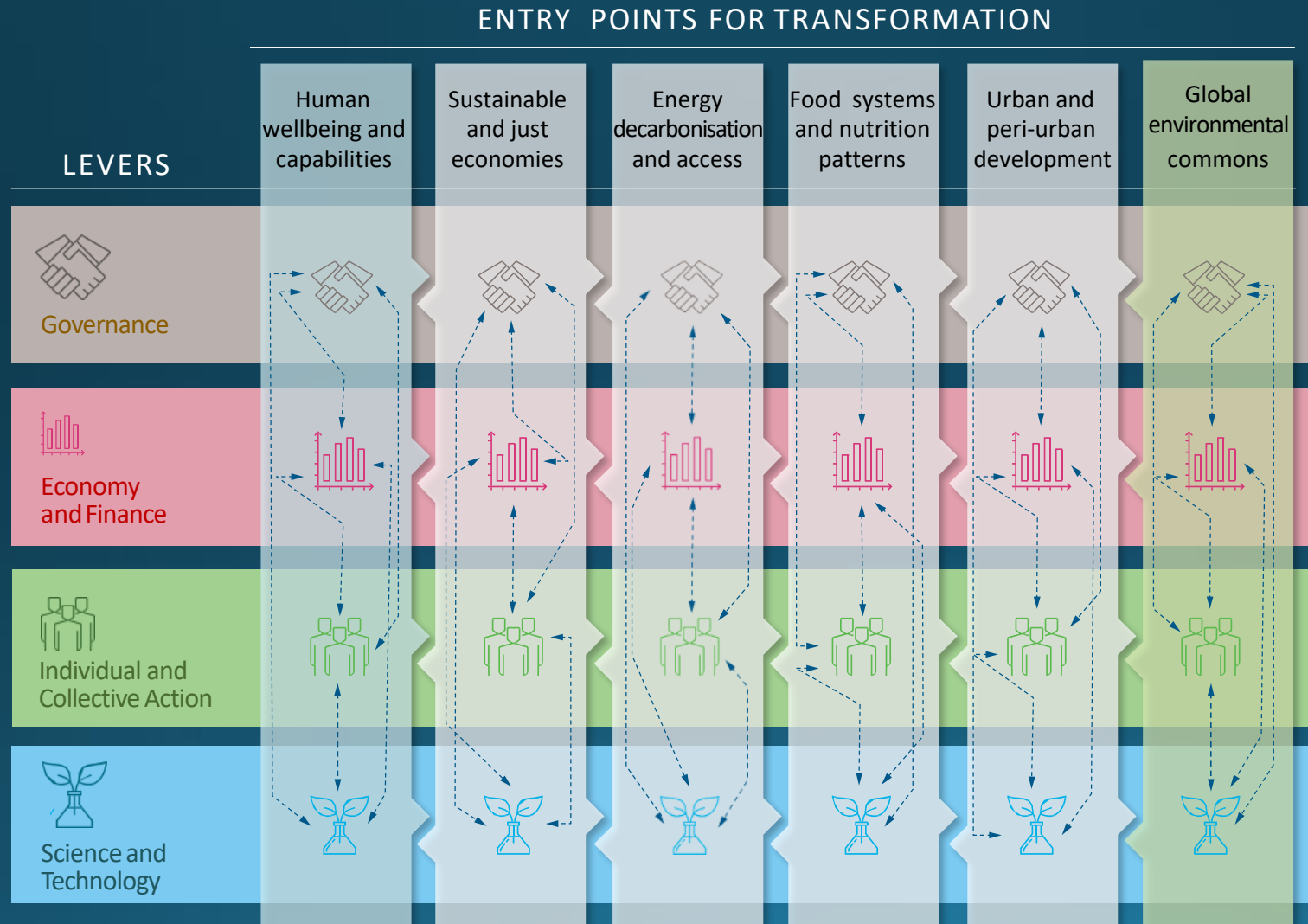
Striking the balance: no country is meeting basic human goals within biophysical boundaries





2. Knowledge-based transformations

Context-specific pathways to transformation for sustainability



Each entry point:

- ✓ Impediments
- ✓ Levers
- ✓ Integrated and context-specific pathways
- ✓ Call to Action

Pathways to Transformation as context-specific configurations of levers to achieve transformation in each entry point

Building sustainable food systems and nutrition patterns



Pathways

Food systems and nutrition patterns

Levers



- Social protection floors
- Integrating social & env. externalities
- Governing value and supply chains



- Insurances against shocks
- Improved trade agreements
- Market access



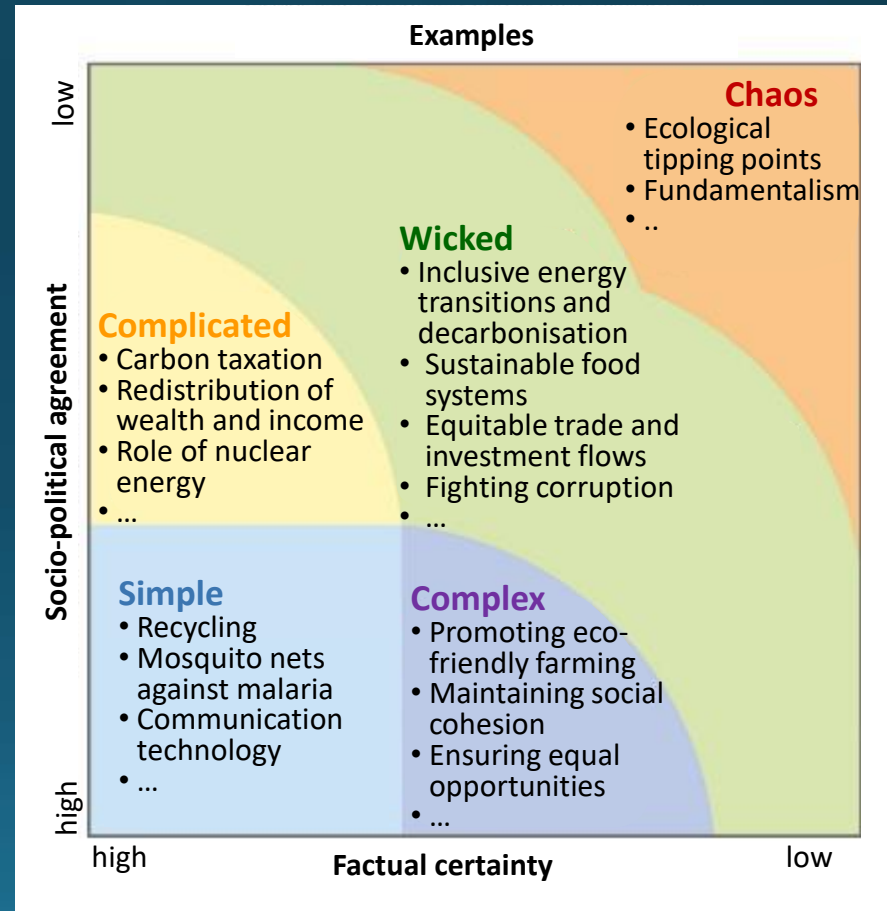
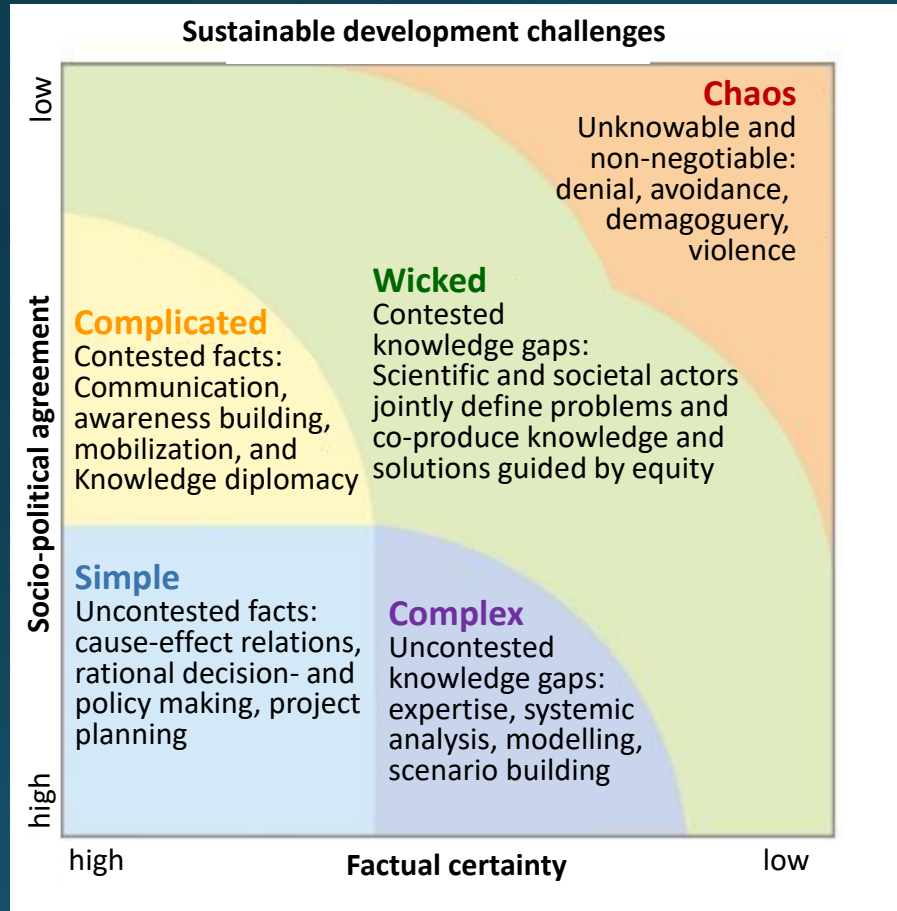
- Reducing food waste
- Changing dietary habits



- Lower environmental impacts
- Access to information and data
- Infrastructure and transportation

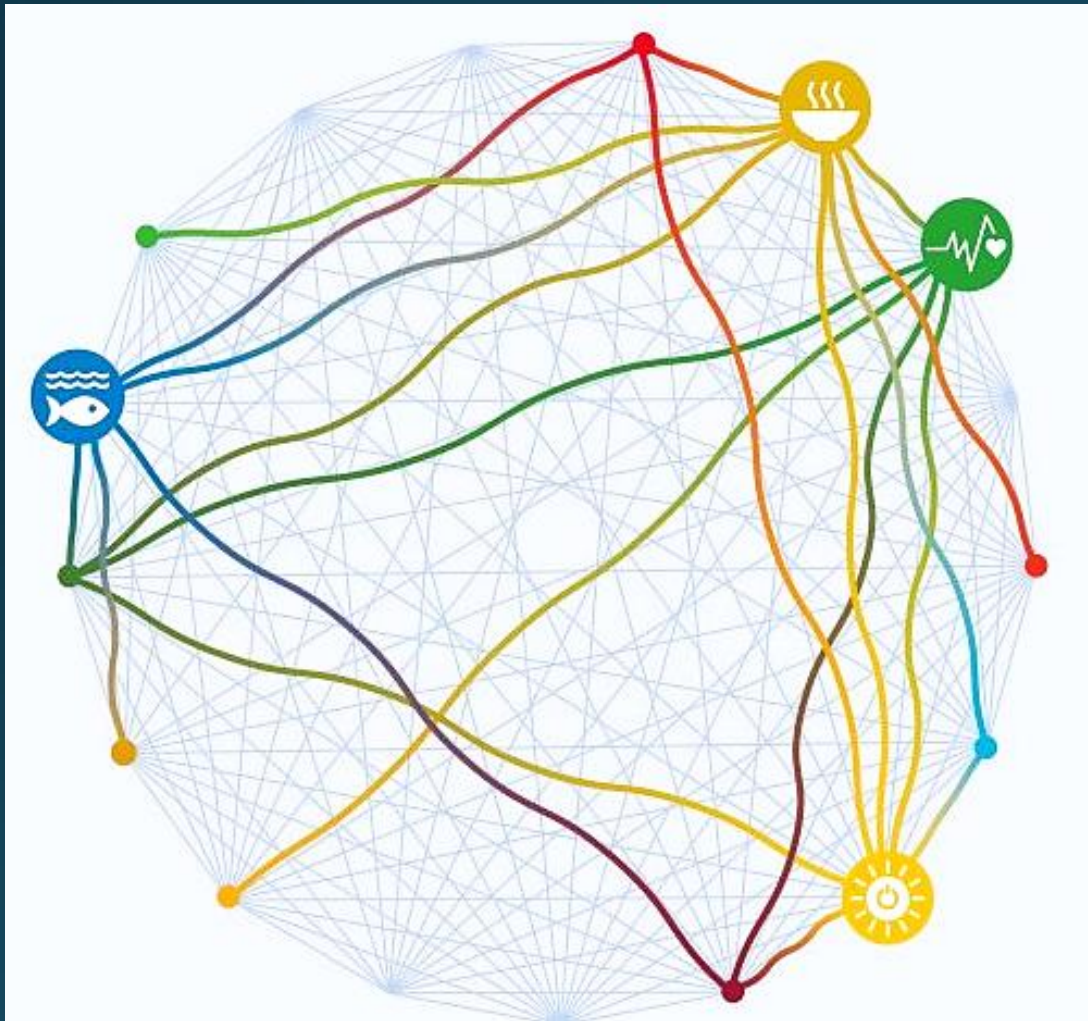


3. The role of STI in knowledge-based transformations to sustainable development



Call to Action (1/3):

Harness existing knowledge for accelerated SDG implementation



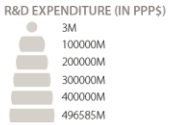
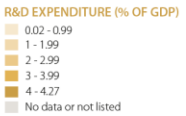
1. Continued support for international scientific assessments and synthesis and their increased coherence
2. Open access to scientific publications
3. Sustainable development councils and knowledge diplomacy
4. Support novel partnership of science (public-private-civil society) and building of competencies

5. Call to Action (2/3):

Boosting scientific knowledge in low and middle income countries

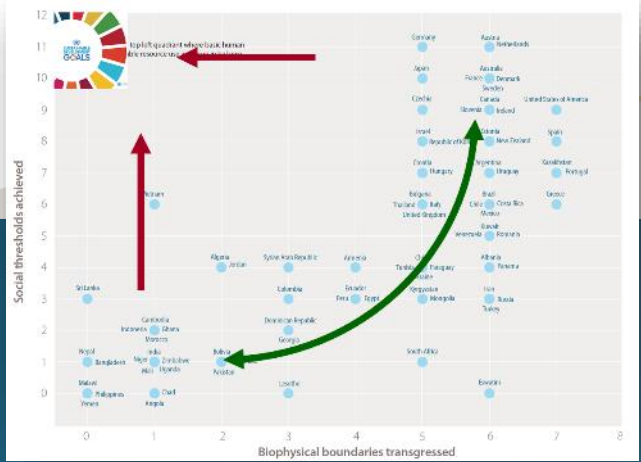
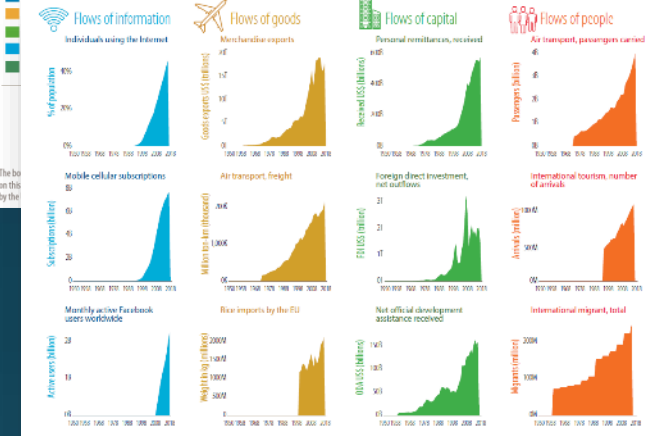


RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) EXPENDITURE WORLDWIDE IN 2015



SOURCE OF FUNDS:

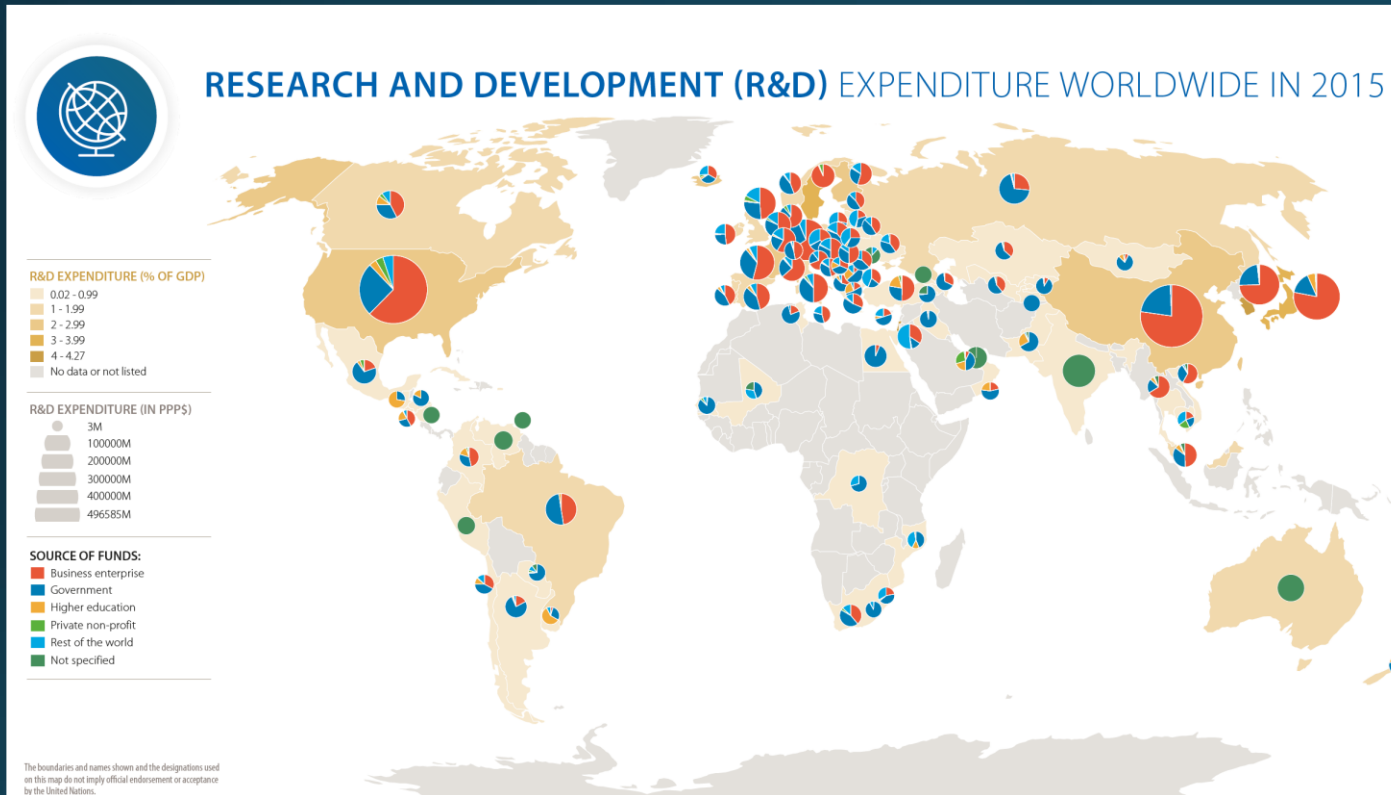
Business enterprise



1. Build open-access SDG knowledge and technology platforms to design, monitor, and evaluate transformations to SD
2. Harnessing and boosting scientific capacities through North-South and South-South transboundary research partnerships
3. Support curricula and education in sustainable development
4. Build national and regional scientific funding institutions

Call to Action (3/3):

A 'moon-shot' mission for Sustainability Science



1. Rapid increase of mission-oriented research guided by the 2030 Agenda
2. Scientific assessment of existing transformation knowledge including non-academic sources
3. Adapt funding schemes to programme structures supporting inter- and transdisciplinary research
4. Expand incentive- and evaluation schemes
5. Create experimental spaces and transformation labs for next generation science-policy interfaces

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