

The UNESCO Action Plan and 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals for Climate Change

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Abstract

UNESCO is an international specialized agency based on the United Nations (UN) located in the Paris. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization abbreviated as UNESCO. The mission and goal of UNESCO are to maintain the peace and security throughout the globe by encouraging international collaborations through educational, scientific, and cultural heritage in order to increase respect for principals of justice, international rules of law, and international human rights. Recently, the UNESCO published a new set of 17 goals for the nation's sustainable society. The Organization ensures to actively participate in UN activities to improve harmony and planning within the United Nations system. The 2030 agenda is primarily about shifting the world on to a sustainable and most in-depth. Currently, UNESCO launched broad goals and objectives for the international community including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Among these sustainable goals, climate change, water security is more significant. In this paper, we briefly reviewed the seventeen goals by UNESCO.

Key words : UNESCO, global, sustainable goals, climate change.

1. Introduction:

Climate change is a significant change in weather patterns. It has brought many environmental risks to human health, such as infectious diseases, damage of biodiversity, increased stress on food-producing systems, ozone layer reduction. The emission of methane from the oil and gas sector, from coal mines and farms, and municipal solid waste directly contribute to the global climate change. To achieve environmentally sound environment and minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment, sustainable management of resources is essential¹.

The United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP) has been one of the leading organizations working to achieve the MDGS. The 2030 agenda with a set of 17 integrated and individual sustainable development goals and targets to sustainable society. The major environmental threats are i. poverty, ii. climate change, iii. ocean acidity, and iv. water stress.

There are 17 sustainable development goals to tackle the climate change which is a global issue. The goals are constituted to safeguard social, economic and environmental sustainability. Responsible consumption and production is one of the 17 sustainable development goals which is labelled as number 12. The goal centralized on accomplish economic improvement and sustainable enlargement that requires urgent reduction of the ecofriendly footprint by changing the way of generation and consumption

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Figure 1. UN-Sustainable development goals (adopted from ref.1)



Fig. 2. A more detailed and ongoing chronology of Article 6 is provided by the UNFCCC at (Adopted from the ref.2).

of products and resources. To achieve this goal, there are two basic important targets; the efficient management of natural resources and way of disposal of toxic waste and pollutants. Here is the brief image of UNESCO 17 sustainable goals¹ published by UNESCO (Figure 1).

Municipal solid waste measures, including separation and treatment of biodegradable waste, can also support the targets through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. Supporting industries, businesses and end customers to recycle and reduce waste is identically important, as is promoting developing countries to shift towards more sustainable markings of consumption by 2030. Among those, the most serious problem is water shortage and water pollution.

1.1. UNFCC Time line

The solutions to the adverse effects of climate change are also the roadway to a safer, cleaner, healthier, and wealthier future for all. However, for the bright future of peoples in all countries, all countries governments, private organizations, societies,

and enterprisers required to understand the problems and be involved. All national governments around the world recognizing this, and agreed to enhance their efforts to educate, licensed and secure all collaborators and major groups to find and implement permanent solutions for climate change² (Fig.2).

2. Detailed Information of 17 Sustainable Goals

A new 17 sustainable development goals (SDS), sets forward a bold new framework for growth collaboration over the next 15 years by the United Nations 2030 scheme. This is very significant of UNESCO’s universal endorsement to participate to the construction of peace, the wipeout of poverty, sustainable development and multicultural dialogue through education, communication, information, culture, and the sciences. The sustainable development goals served as the most comprehensive, industrious and compendious agenda ever seen, to leave no one behind. This is an ideal shift that desires us all to act in new ways³.

2.1. No Poverty, Zero Hunger

Wipeout of poverty by establishing human proportions and potency through quality education and skills development; sustainable management of terrene and coastal resources; science, technology and innovation; access to ICTs and the media; protection and promotion, of multicultural and of the divergence of cultural feelings. Use science technology innovation (STI) to improve food and water resources⁴.

2.2. Good Health and Well Being, Quality Education

Protect healthy lives and sponsor welfare for all at all ages. Research and training in natural calamity, water quality, climate change, and life sciences. Ensure comprehensive and genius education for all and sponsor permanent learning. Science, technology, engineering and mathematics education (STEM); and education for sustainable development (ESD) as part of quality education⁵.

2.3. Global Priority, Clean Water and Sanitation

Obtain gender equal opportunity and privilege women and girls. Support girls' and women's education, the attendance and endorsement of women in the media, science, and culture and cope up acuteness against women in all its forms. Make secure access to water and sanitation for all in all the nations. Secure water sources through water research, capacity building, education, water reserves management, support for an idea and global monitoring⁶.

2.4. Affordable Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth

Make sure access to inexpensive, honorable, sustainable and concurrent energy for all. Better access to clean energy through comprehensive science technology and innovation (STI) systems. Publicize broad and sustainable economic growth, occupation and respectable work for all. Make more powerful institutional and human dimensions in science, technology and innovation to encourage appropriate

work and economic growth.

2.5. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Reduced Inequalities

Construct a flexible foundation, advance sustainable automation and promote, support comprehensive Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) systems and build up the capacity of member states to oversees and critically evaluate STI for sustainable development. Wipe out prejudice within and among all the countries. Confined the STI gap between advanced and developing countries to enhance that all countries fully profit from scientific and technological growth and novelty.

2.6. Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production

Make sure all cities comprehensive, protected, flexible and sustainable. Construct a sustainable cities that are water sources, conserve environment and are flexible to climate change and natural calamity. Comprehensive sustainable devouring and manufacturing designs. UNESCO-designated biosphere resources and UNESCO global geoparks are watchtowers of accountable consumption and production.

2.7. Climate Action, Life below water

There are few issues required take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Enhances flexibility to climate change and natural calamities, by assuming scientific materials and climate information services. Protect and sustainably use the seas, oceans and coastal reserves. IOC manage capacity development and transfer of coastal technology; Supply normalizing support and science-based policy advices on all claiming's of ocean sustainability: acidification, coastal livelihoods, fisheries, and pollution⁷.

2.8. Life on Land, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Sustainably control forests, encounter desertifica-

tion, interruption and converse land degradation, interruption biodiversity loss. UNESCO-nominated biosphere resources and UNESCO worldwide geoparks as education sites for biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources. Encourage fairness, harmonious and comprehensive societies. Encourage international scientific collaboration and peacebuilding, containing through the executive of transient water resources and transboundary biosphere stockpiles and UNESCO worldwide geoparks.

2.9. Partnerships for the Goals

Modernize the global cooperation for sustainable development. Stimulate approach to science, technology, and innovation (STI), supports direct capacity building, powerful multistakeholder collaborations and provide data monitoring and summarizing. Each object/goal is significant in itself and they are all connected.

3. Urgent Actions Required by United Nations

3.1. Zero Poverty

Over 800 million people neighboring the world still live on less than \$1.25 a day. Now it's time to construct on what we learned and eradicate poverty collectively.

3.2. Climate Change

Every nation in the world is watching the extreme effects of climate change. The collision of global warming is getting worse. The sustainable development goals (SDG) expend a roadmap for countries to work collectively to meet this urgent and critical challenge.

3.3. Clean water and 'Sanitation

Water shortage influences more than 40% of people around the world, and that number is forecast to go even higher as a result of climate change. Greater international collaboration, safeguard wet-

lands and rivers, distributing water treatment technologies and more that leads to succeed this goal.

3.4. Ocean Acidity

Ocean consumes about 30 % of the carbon dioxide that humans generates; but we are generating more carbon dioxide than ever before, and that makes the oceans more acidic 26% over, since the start of the industrial drastic transforms.

4. Financial and technical resources to facilitate National ACE Strategy development and actions

4.1. LIFE Programme for Environment and Climate Action (European Union)

Regulation EU/1293/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the inauguration of a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE). This LIFE programme is the European Union's (EU) financing device for the environment and climate action. The conventional goal of LIFE programme is to subscribe to the exercise, renovate and development of European Union's (EU) environmental and climate policy and constitution by co-funding projects with European added value. During the years 2014-2020, the life programme has a financial plan of € 3.46 billion, containing an € 864 million sub-programme for climate action (LIFE Climate Action). The commission recommended to assign EUR 3.2 billion more during the period 2014-2020 to a new LIFE programme for the environment and climate Action. The new recommended LIFE policies will construct on the success of the actual LIFE+ programme but will be excellent structured, more crucial, clear and more resilient. Prominence will also be established on better administration. It targeted on controlling greenhouse gas emissions; enhancing flexibility to climate change; and enhancing awareness, communication and conversion of facts on climate actions⁸.

4.2. CTCN – Climate Technology Centre and Network

The CTCN supports increased, various and scaled-up relocation of environmentally substantial technologies for climate change alleviation and altering in developing countries, in line with their sustainable development preferences. These technologies contain any piece of device, method, realistic knowledge or ability for fulfilling a concern activity that can be used to act on climate change. The CTCN works with stakeholders committed in a expansive range of activities related to climate technologies to assist the progress of south-south, north-south, and triangular partnerships and cooperation⁹.

4.3. REGATTA – Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Action

Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action (REGATTA) established for Latin America and Caribbean. In Latin America and the Caribbean, REGATTA is providing the prevailing of climate change adaptation in National Development Plans and empowered the communication for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) action in compete countries. This local network is also assigning to the implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in the province. Through the societies of proceeding and webinars, REGATTA consolidate climate change data, collecting experiences, distributes information and construct network among appropriate stakeholders¹⁰⁻¹⁴.

CONCLUSIONS

UNESCO cumulative assurance to the 17 global goals is our most significant protection system in assuring that the advantages of our urbanizing world are transfer among all countries and people and not just by the favored few. These goals are engaged to provide the interest of every man, woman, and child on our world. And that means that accomplishing

these goals is up to all of us. This has to be a global movement a participating together of people and an assembled around a universal cause on a global scale.

We rely on that UNESCO, through its functional expertise in education, information, communication, the sciences, and culture is unique positioned to support countries in making these global goals a realistic for all.

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