

Decade after: How the Covid-pandemic can accelerate progress towards SDGs

Eeva Furman

Finnish Environment Institute SYKE

Finland's expert panel for sustainable development

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Reaching the targets have been far too slow



GSDR2019

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

Four alarming trends, which threaten the progress of the entire 2030 Agenda

Rising inequalities



Biodiversity loss

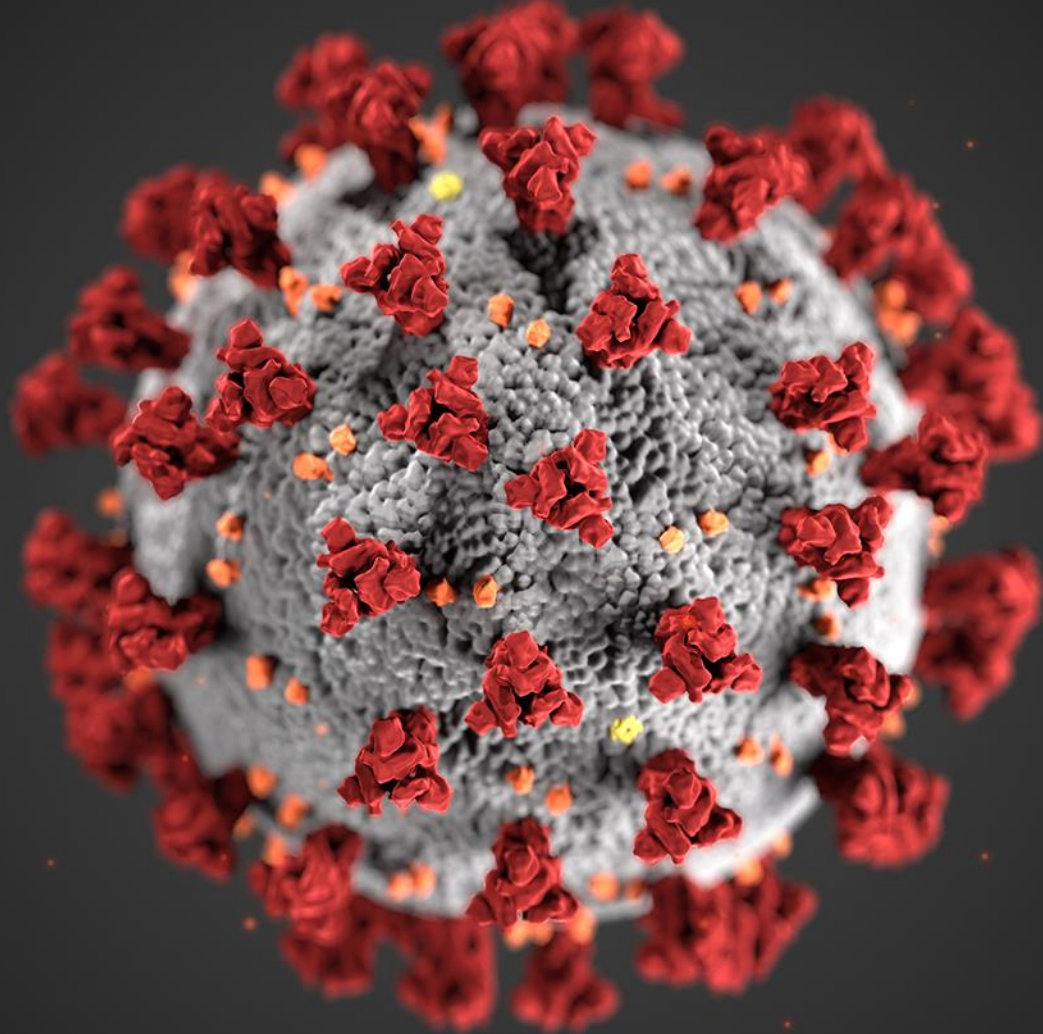


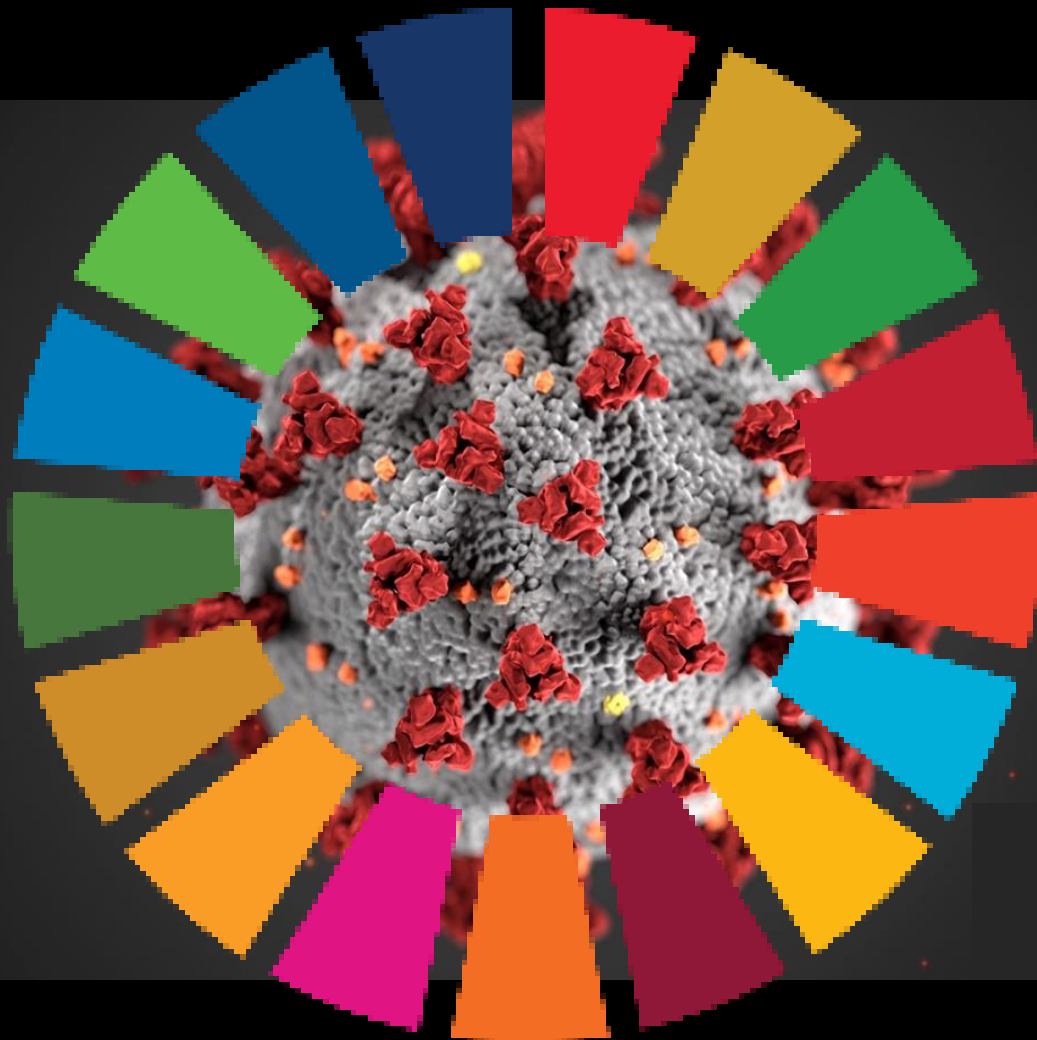
Climate change



Growing amount of waste







Could covid speed up the progress to reach the 2030 target?



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GSDR2019

Dealing with change (cultural, geological, ecological...)

Security for the future

Basis for wellbeing:

- Individuals
- Communities,
- Countries
- businesses

resilience

Human civilization – Nature systems relationship

Planetary health

Minimise stressors of human health: eg. Pollution

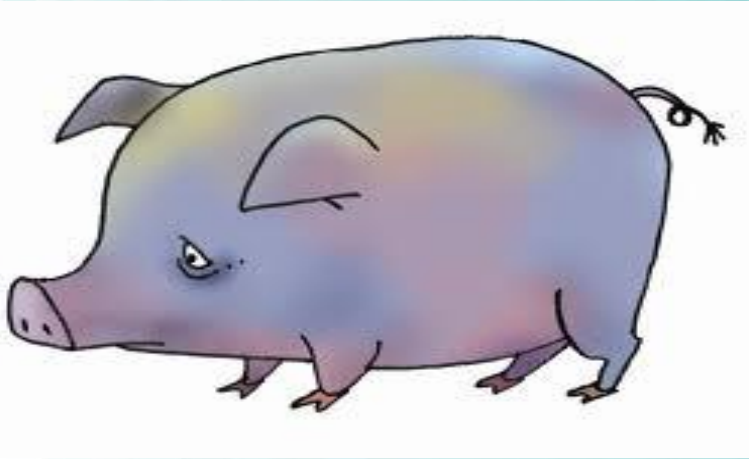
Maximise supporters of human health: eg. diverse microbiota



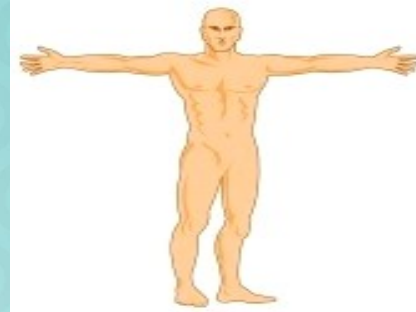
S Y K E

Example: Anthropocene has changed our relationship to viruses: less natural habitats > less wildlife > less virus species

Change in the proportions of biomass between animals on land Smil 2002
Barnosky 2008



Domesticated animals
ca 65%



Humans
ca 32%



Vertebrate
wildlife
< 3%



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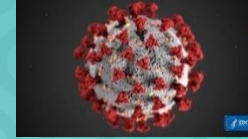
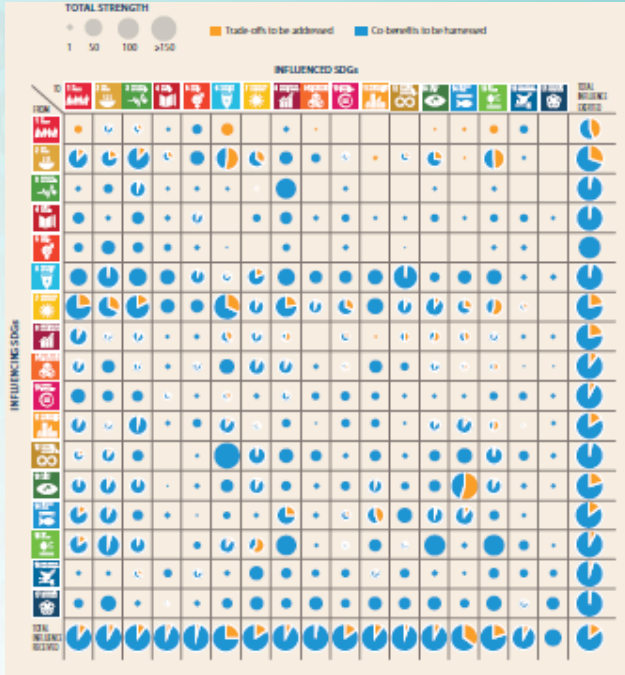
50 000 years ago

1%

99%

1. The interlinkages of issues and actions became visible

GSDR2019



**DEMO-
GRAPHY**

DRIVERS

ECONOMY

ECOSYSTEMS

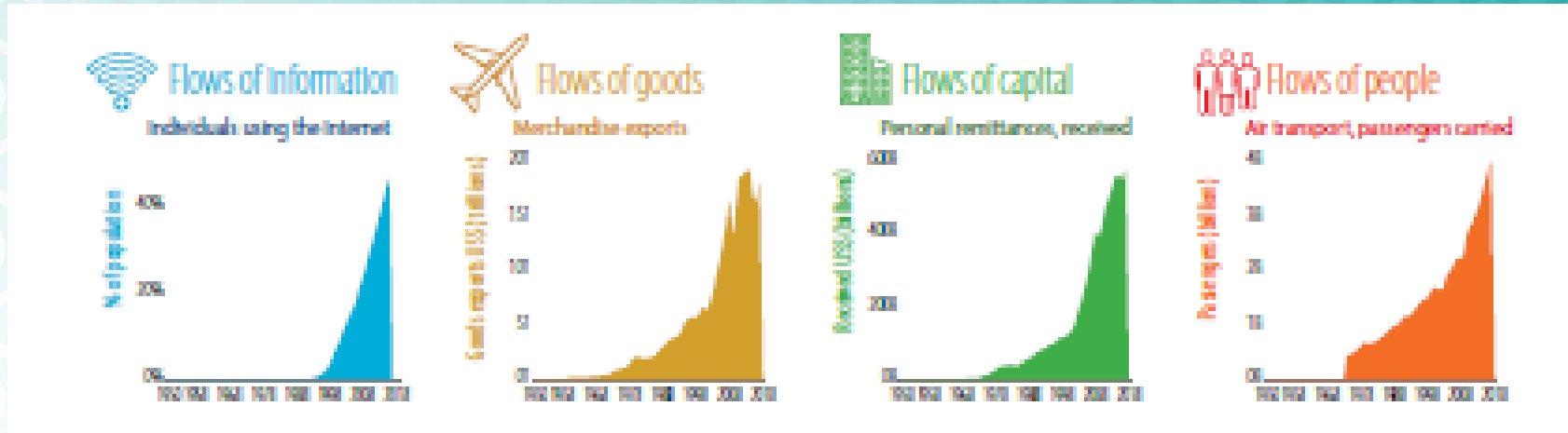
ANTHROPOCENE

IMPACTS: EPIDEMICS & ACTIONS

**HEALTH, WORK, JUSTICE, FOOD,
ENVIRONMENT, EQUALITY ETC. ETC.**



2. The fragility of the global inter-connectedness became visible



Are the global flows changing their form?

Are the rules becoming better defined?

Are the benefits and losses of global flows becoming more transparent?

If yes, how this affects fairness?

3. All actors are now sharing the sense of insecurity

Who gets the revenues in the future?

Country/Corporation	Revenue (USD bn)	Country/Corporation	Revenue (USD bn)	Country/Corporation	Revenue (USD bn)	Country/Corporation	Revenue (USD bn)
1 United States	3363	26 Mexico	224	51 General Electric (US)	140	76 Walgreens Boots Alliance (US)	104
2 China	2465	27 Switzerland	216	52 CSCEC (CN)	139	77 HP (US)	103
3 Japan	1696	28 Berkshire Hathaway (US)	211	53 AmerisourceBergen (US)	136	78 Assicurazioni Generali (IT)	103
4 Germany	1507	29 India	200	54 Agricultural Bank of China	133	79 Cardinal Health (US)	103
5 France	1288	30 Norway	200	55 Verizon (US)	132	80 BMW (DE)	102
6 United Kingdom	996	31 McKesson (US)	192	56 Chevron (US)	131	81 Express Scripts Holding (US)	102
7 Italy	843	32 Russia	187	57 E.ON (DE)	130	82 Nissan Motor (JP)	102
8 Brazil	632	33 Austria	187	58 AXA (FR)	129	83 China Life Insurance (CN)	101
9 Canada	595	34 Turkey	184	59 Indonesia	129	84 J.P. Morgan Chase (US)	101
10 Walmart (US)	482	35 Samsung Electronics (KR)	177	60 Finland	128	85 Koch Industries (US)	100
11 Spain	461	36 Glencore (CH/IE)	170	61 Allianz (DE)	123	86 Gazprom (RU)	99
12 Australia	421	37 ICBG (CN)	167	62 Bank of China (CN)	122	87 China Railway Eng. (CN)	99
13 State Grid (CN)	330	38 Daimler (DE)	166	63 Honda Motor (JP)	121	88 Petrobras (BR)	97
14 Netherlands	323	39 UnitedHealth Group (US)	157	64 Cargill (US)	120	89 Schwarz Group (DE)	97
15 South Korea	304	40 Denmark	157	65 Japan Post Holdings (JP)	119	90 Trafigura Group (NL/SG)	97
16 China Nat. Petroleum (CN)	299	41 EXOR Group (IT/NL)	154	66 Costco (US)	116	91 Nippon Telegraph and Tel. (JP)	96
17 Sinopec Group (CN)	294	42 CVS Health (US)	153	67 Argentina	116	92 Boeing (US)	96
18 Royal Dutch Shell (NL/GB)	272	43 General Motors (US)	152	68 BNP Paribas (FR)	112	93 Venezuela	96
19 Sweden	248	44 Vitrol (NL/CH)	152	69 Fannie Mae (US)	111	94 China Railway Constr. (CN)	95
20 Exxon Mobil (US)	246	45 Ford Motor (US)	151	70 Ping An Insurance (CN)	110	95 Microsoft (US)	94
21 Volkswagen (DE)	237	46 China Constr. Bank (CN)	150	71 Kroger (US)	109	96 Bank of America Corp. (US)	93
22 Toyota Motor (JP)	237	47 Saudi Arabia	150	72 Société Générale (FR)	108	97 ENI (IT)	93
23 Apple (US)	234	48 AT&T (US)	147	73 Amazon.com (US)	107	98 Greece	93
24 Belgium	232	49 Total (FR)	143	74 China Mobile Comm. (CN)	106	99 Nestlé (CH)	92
25 BP (GB)	226	50 Hon Hai Precision Ind. (TW)	141	75 SAIC Motor (CN)	105	100 Wells Fargo (US)	90

■ Nation states ■ Multi-national company ■ Fossil-fuel based industry

What happens to today's populist agendas?

New populist agendas?

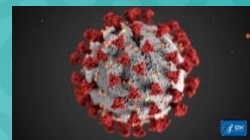
Informed and empowered people?



What is economy going to base on?

4. Key systems to be transformed are shared

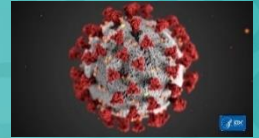
- Human well-being and capabilities
 - Sense of security, education
- Sustainable and just economies
 - Resilience
- Sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition
 - Food security
- Energy decarbonization with universal access
 - Risk perception
- Sustainable urban and periurban development
 - Corona geography
- Securing global environmental commons
 - Planetary health



5. The integrated levers suggested for sustainability transformation tested successfully with covid

Four levers to be coherently deployed for each entry point:

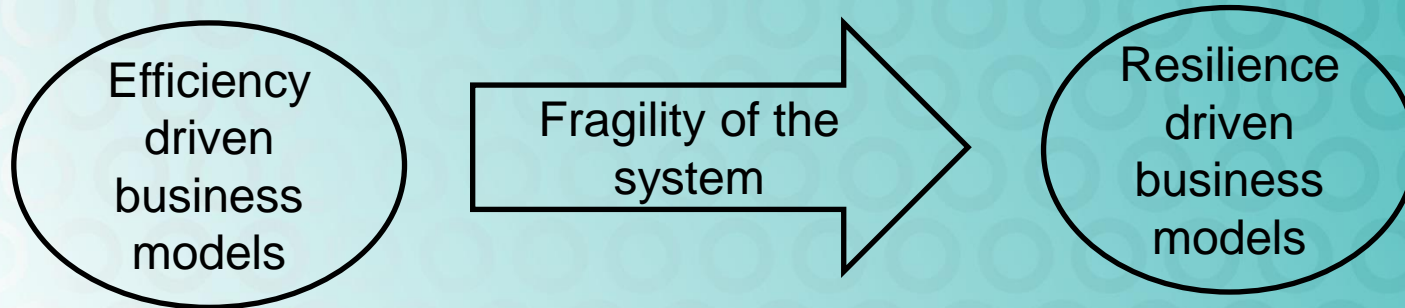
- Governance
- Economy and finance
- Individual and collective action
- Science and technology



Context-dependent combinations of the levers form *integrative pathways to transformation*

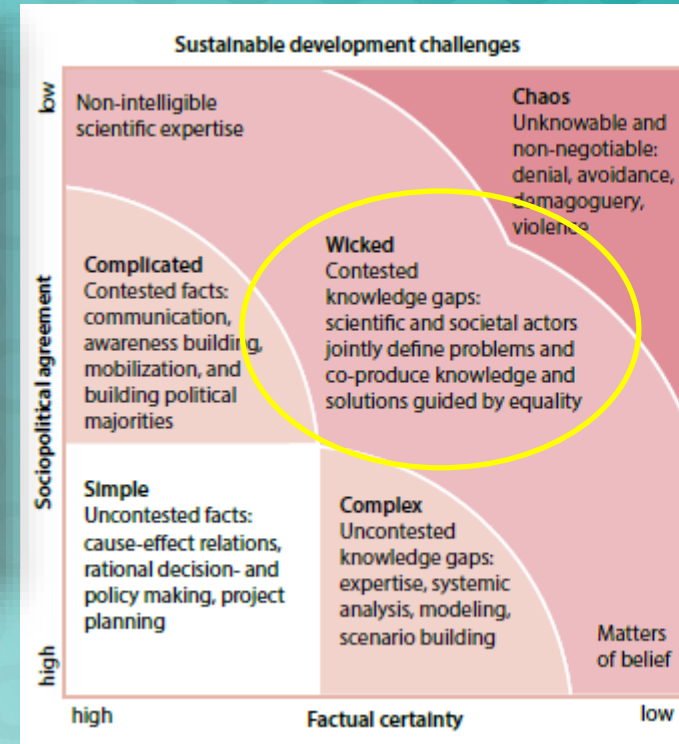
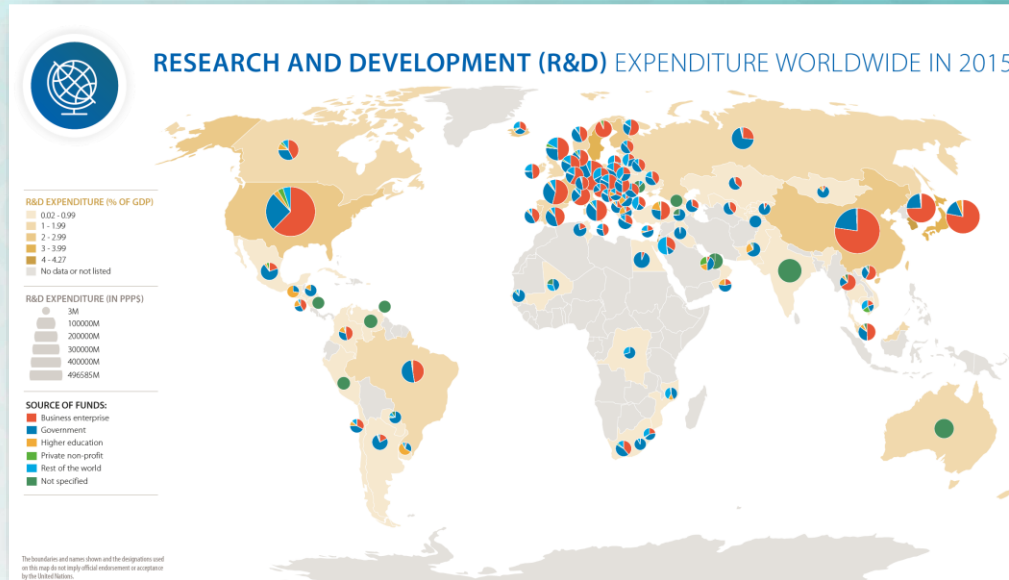
Sustainable and just economies

Did Corona change the economic geography of the world?



- changes in the geography of production
- changes in the geography of consumption
- impacts on flows, globally and locally
- reorganising division of benefits and losses

Moving towards shared sustainability science



Focus from education to learning to new routines

Today's education

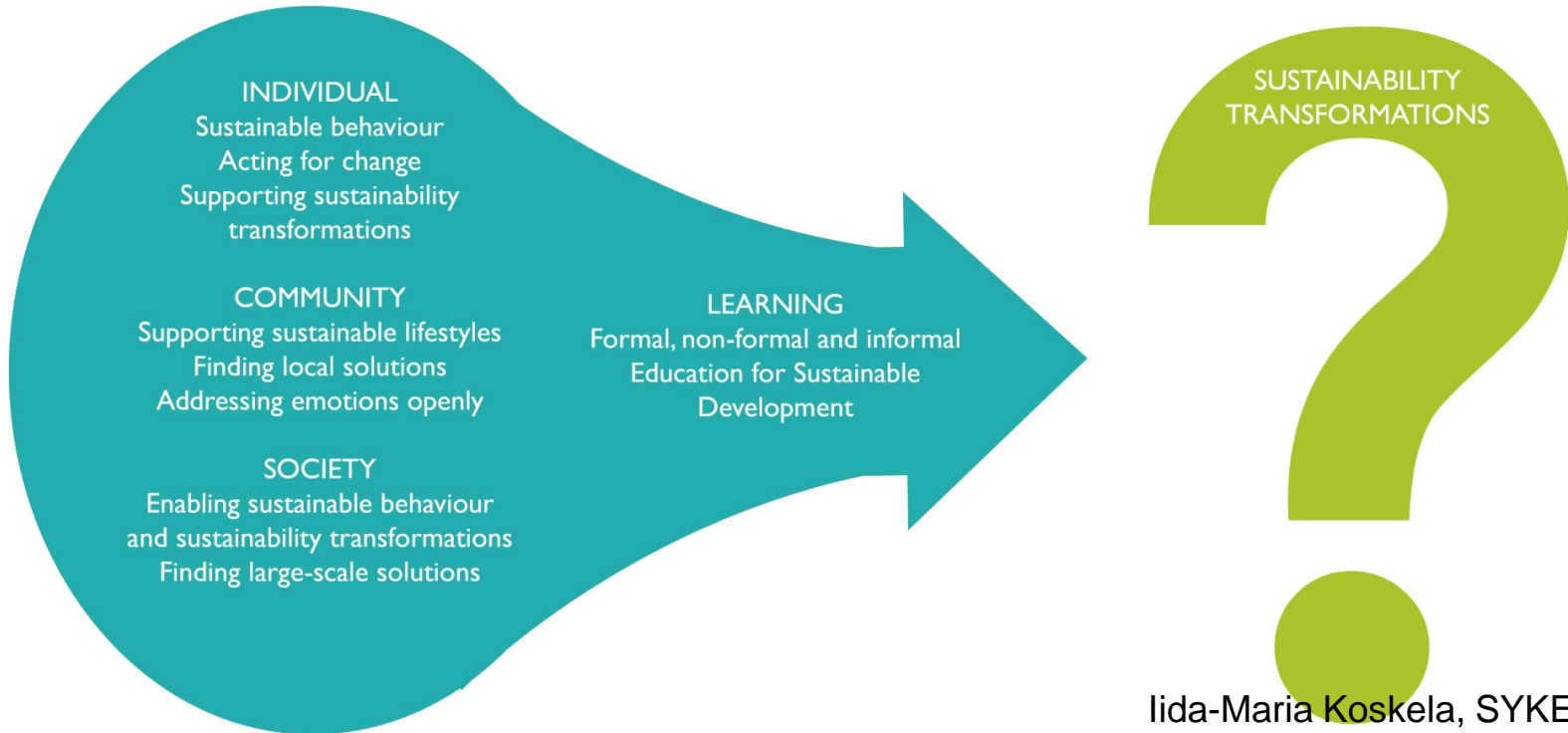
- High quality teaching of conceptual thinking
- Numerical targets for learning
- Skills to foster the economic growth
- Traditions



SD-education

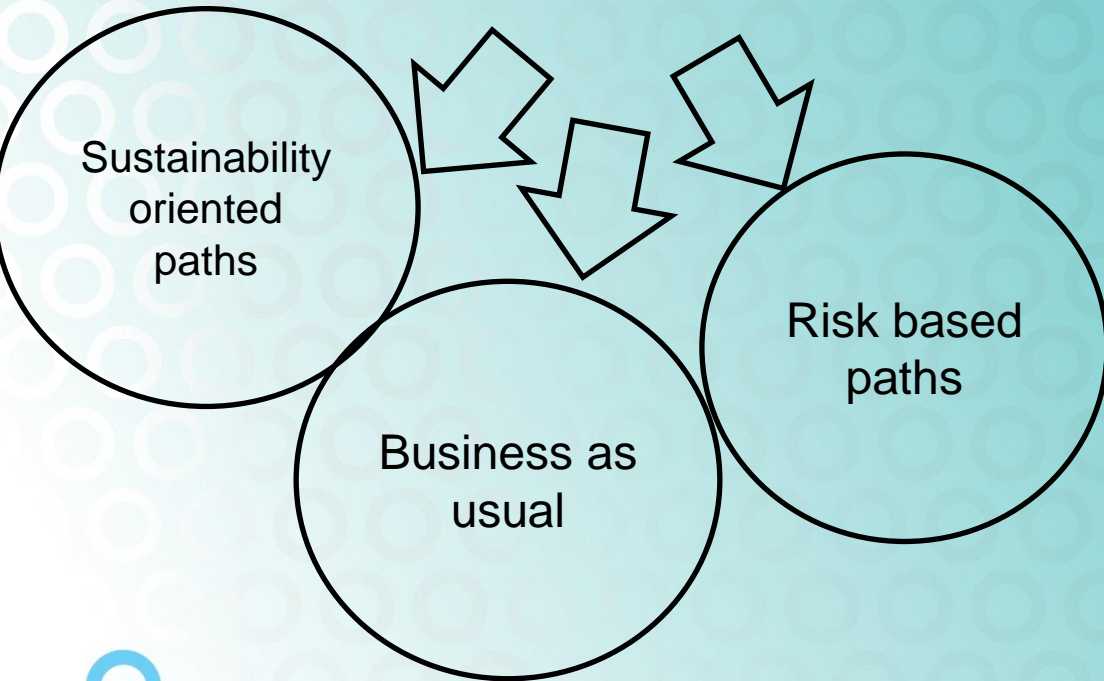
- Understanding the human – nature connection, systemic thinking
- Understanding local problems and ability to look for solutions
- Ability for critical thinking
- Recognising the importance of a peaceful and just society
- Ability for empathy, social skills

Learning new norms and new routines through experimenting



At the crossroads – conscious choice

3 alternative roads with x alternative paths



From yesterday	The coronavirus crisis as a crossroads?	For tomorrow
	A socially-just economy How do we create an economy in which nobody is left behind? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disgorgement logic: externalisation of social and ecological costs. Value creation logic: internalisation of social and ecological dimensions. 	
	Global environmental change How do we approach the insidious yet existential threat of global environmental change? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wait for the consequences until it is too late. Reshape the relationship between people and nature in the economy, towns and cities, nutritional systems and energy systems. 	
	Global inequality What answers do we seek when responding to global crises? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "My country first". Ensuring free trade plus development aid. Cooperation based on partnership in the interests of achieving a shared vision of the future. 	
	The role of science What is the role of science in the resolving of global problems? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts with words of warning alongside doubters and fake news. Decision-makers and the world of science jointly developing solutions. 	
	Further issues in the area of sustainable development Prosperity? Happiness? Participation? Inter-generational contract? Social relationships? Security?	

Eeva.furman@ymparisto.fi

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/gsdr2019>

www.kestavyyspaneeli.fi/en

Messerli et al. Nature Sustainability, 2019

Koskela, I-M. Finnish Environment Institute Report Series. 2019

Kick the ball to fly!

