The Future is Now
The UN Global Sustainable Development Report (GDSR)

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1. A decisive decade ahead

Sounding the alarm bell:

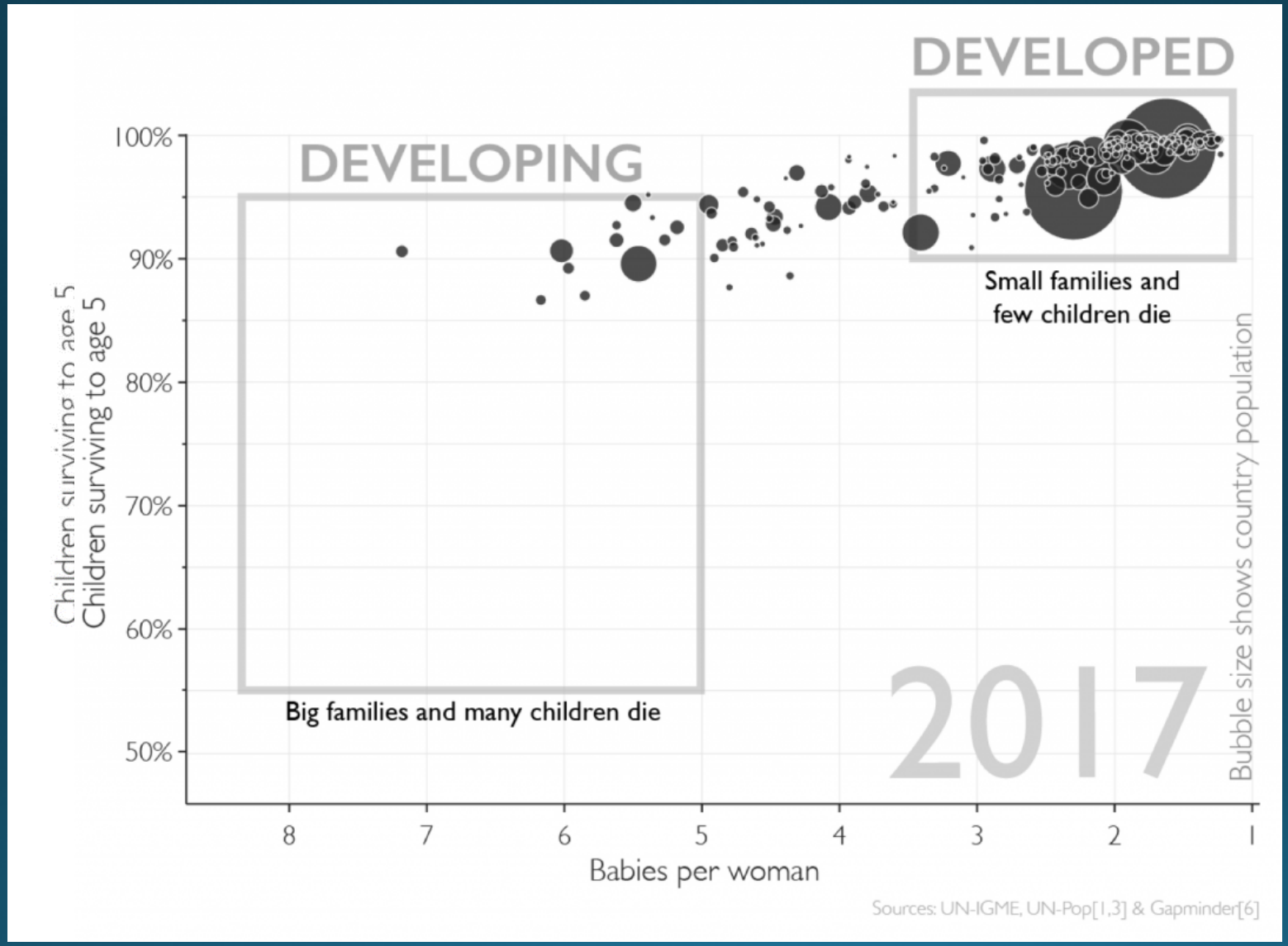
The need to scale-up and accelerate implementation

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?



Rosling, 2018. Factfulness

Understanding the systemic challenges

Biodiversity loss

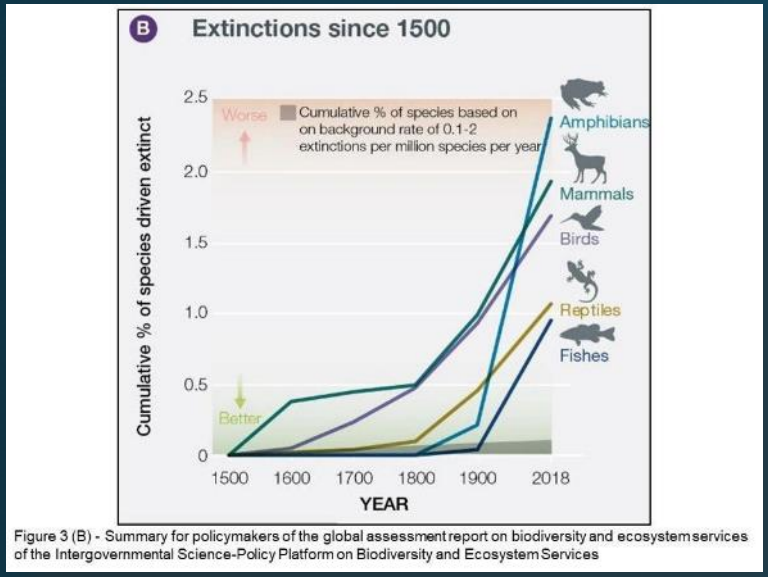
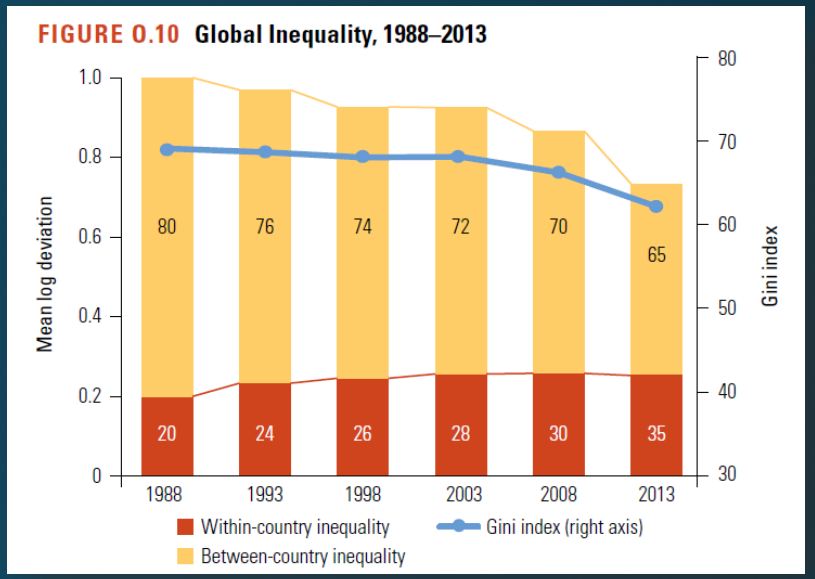


Figure 3 (B) - Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

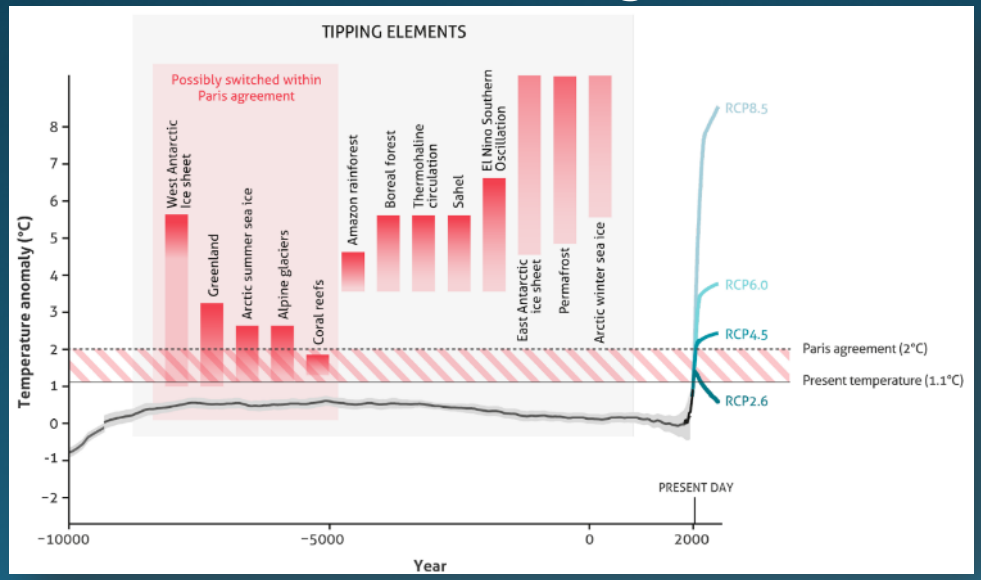
IPBES, 2019

Raising inequalities



World Bank, 2016

Climate change



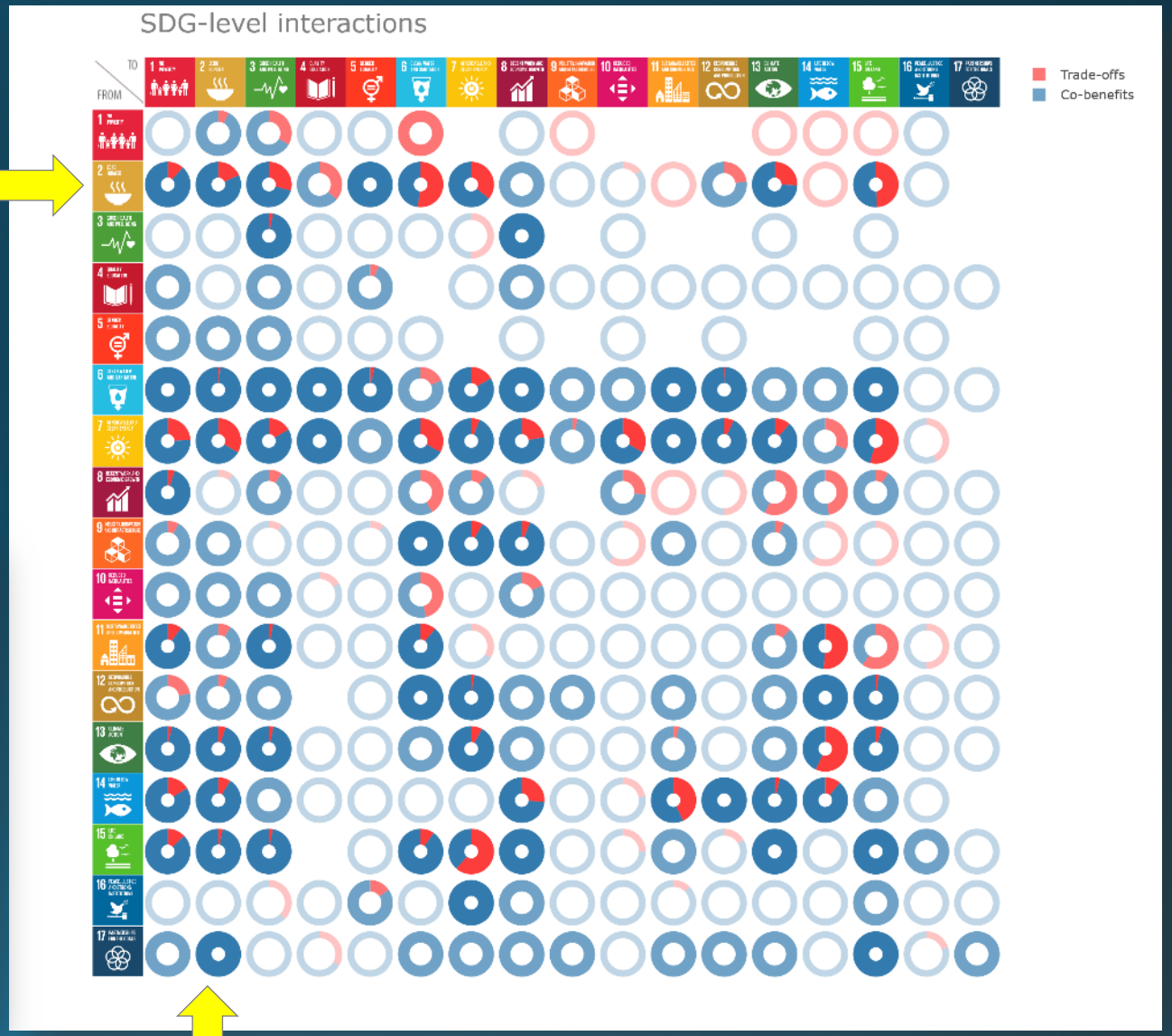
Future Earth, 2017, based on Schellnhuber et al. 2016

2. Knowledge-based transformations

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

Moving forward:

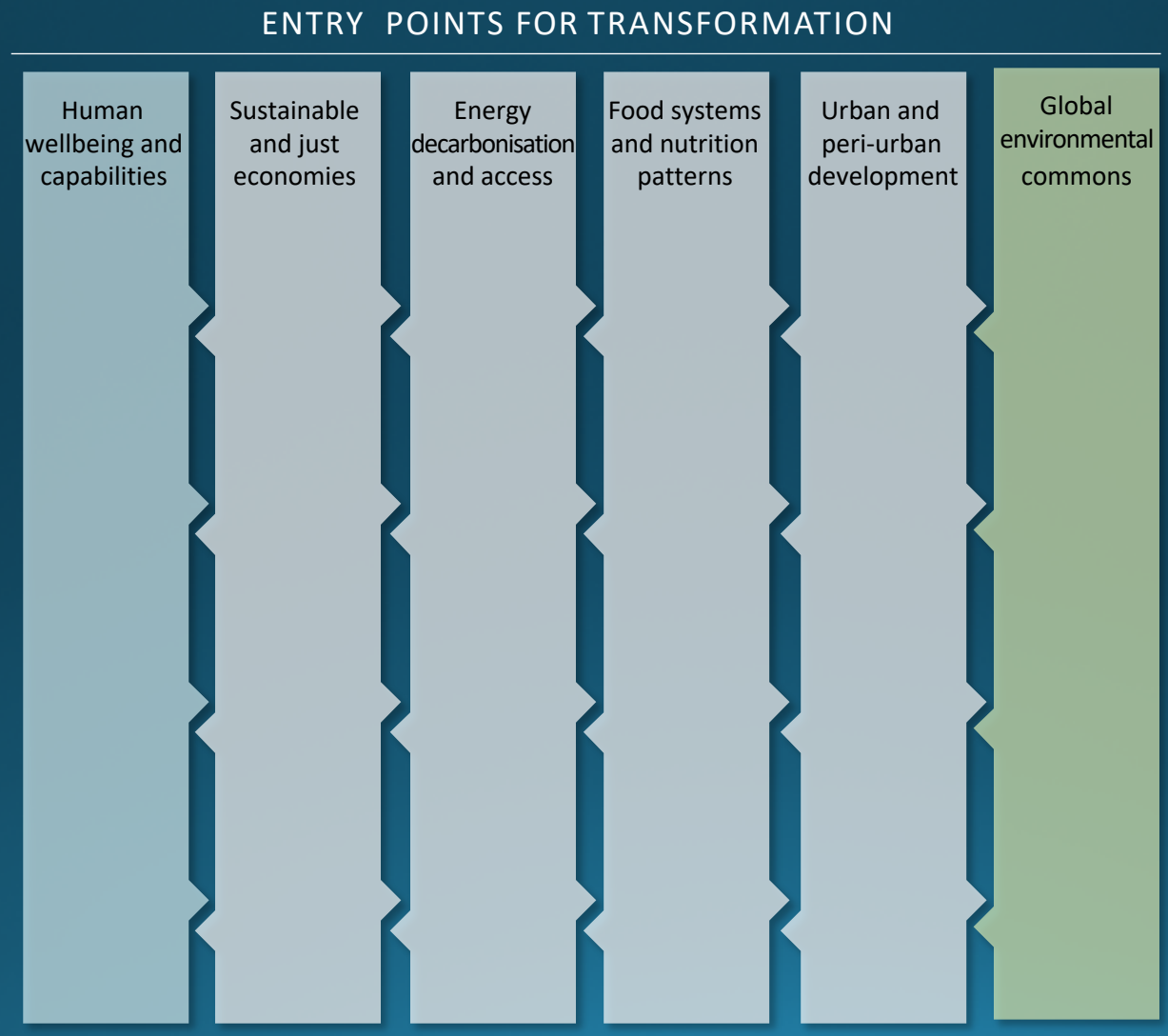
- *address trade-offs*
- *harness co-benefits*
- *turn vicious- into virtuous cycles*



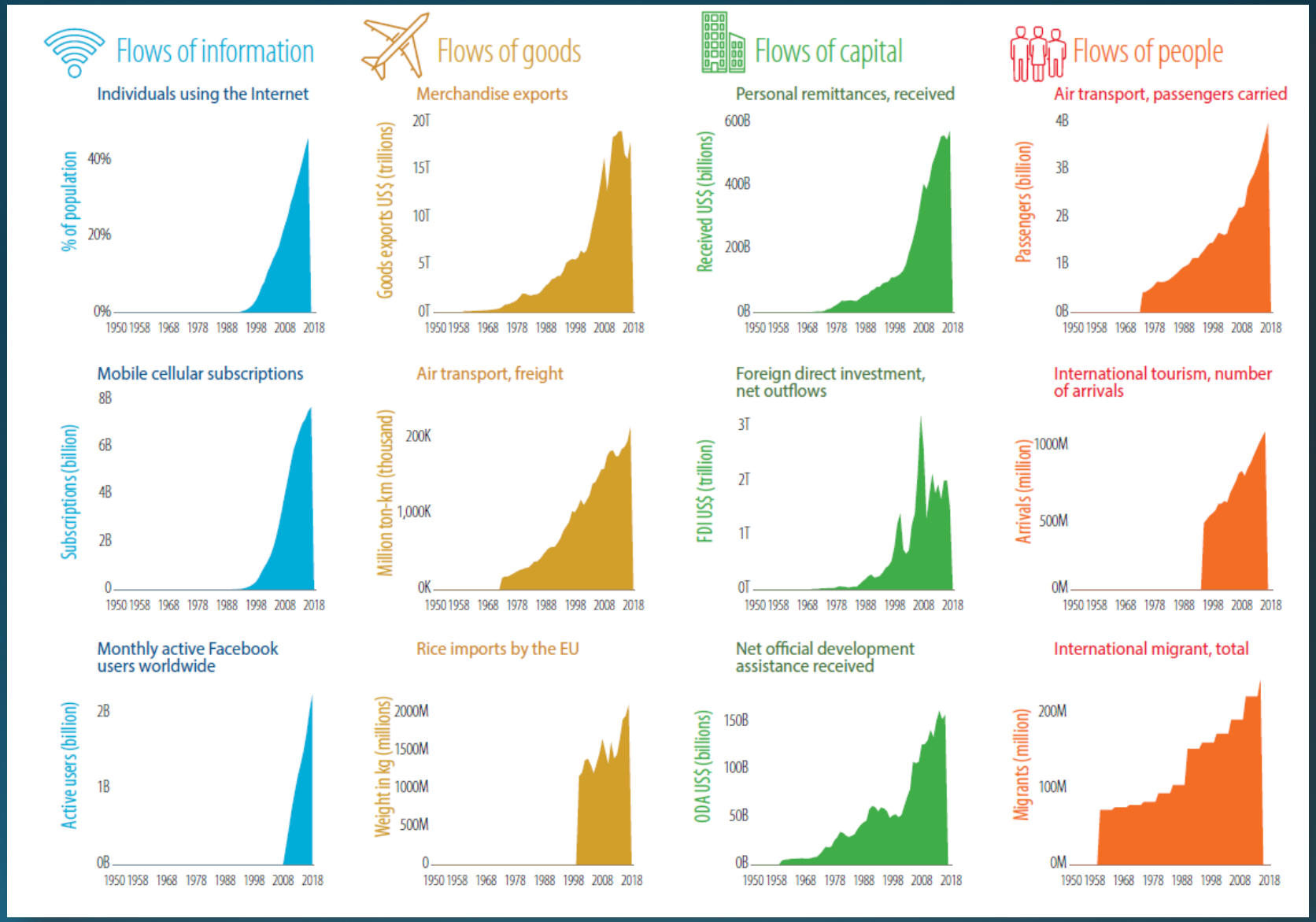
https://datablog.cde.unibe.ch/index.php/2019/08/29/sdg-interactions/

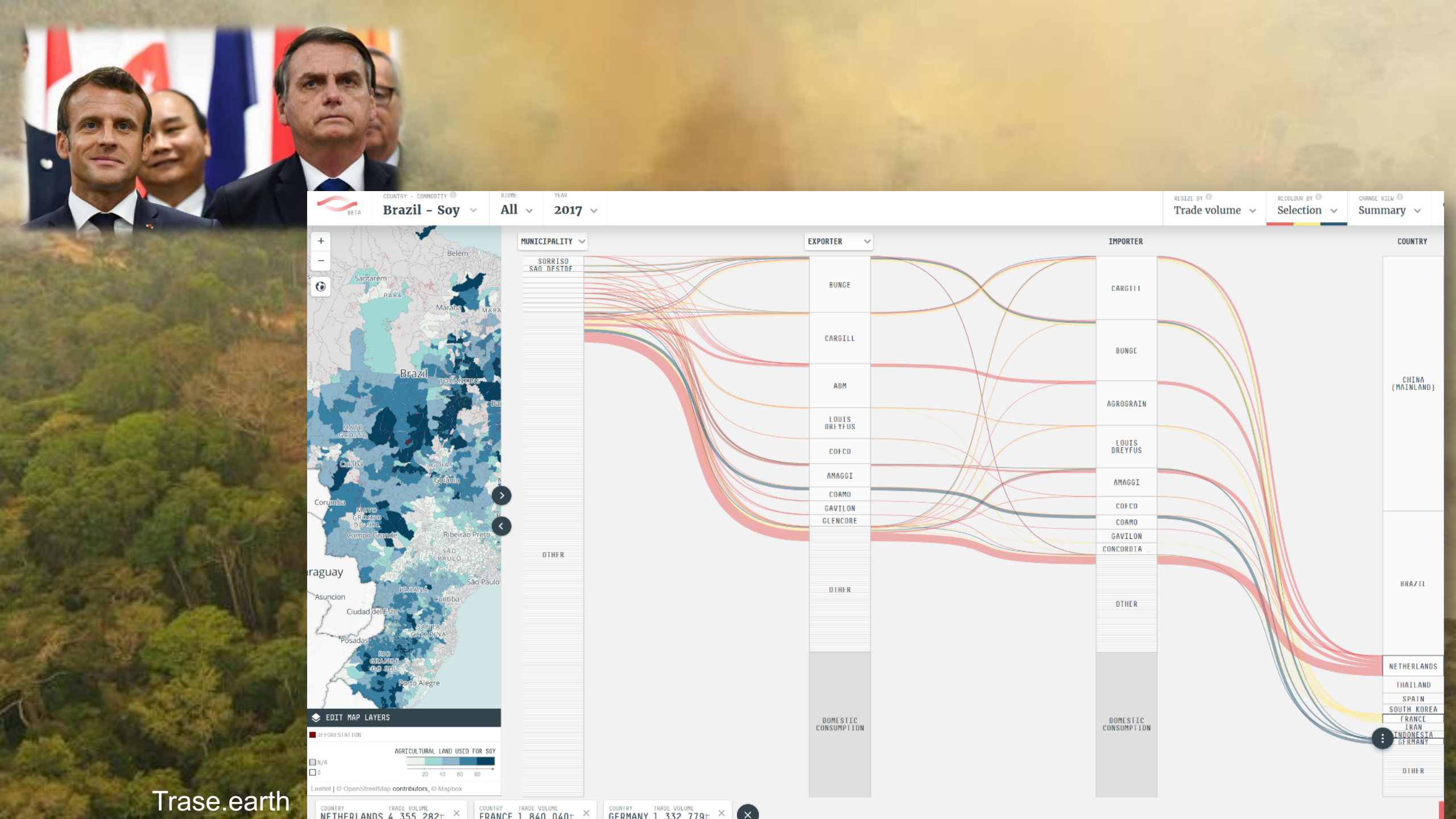
2. Knowledge-based transformations

Systemic entry points



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

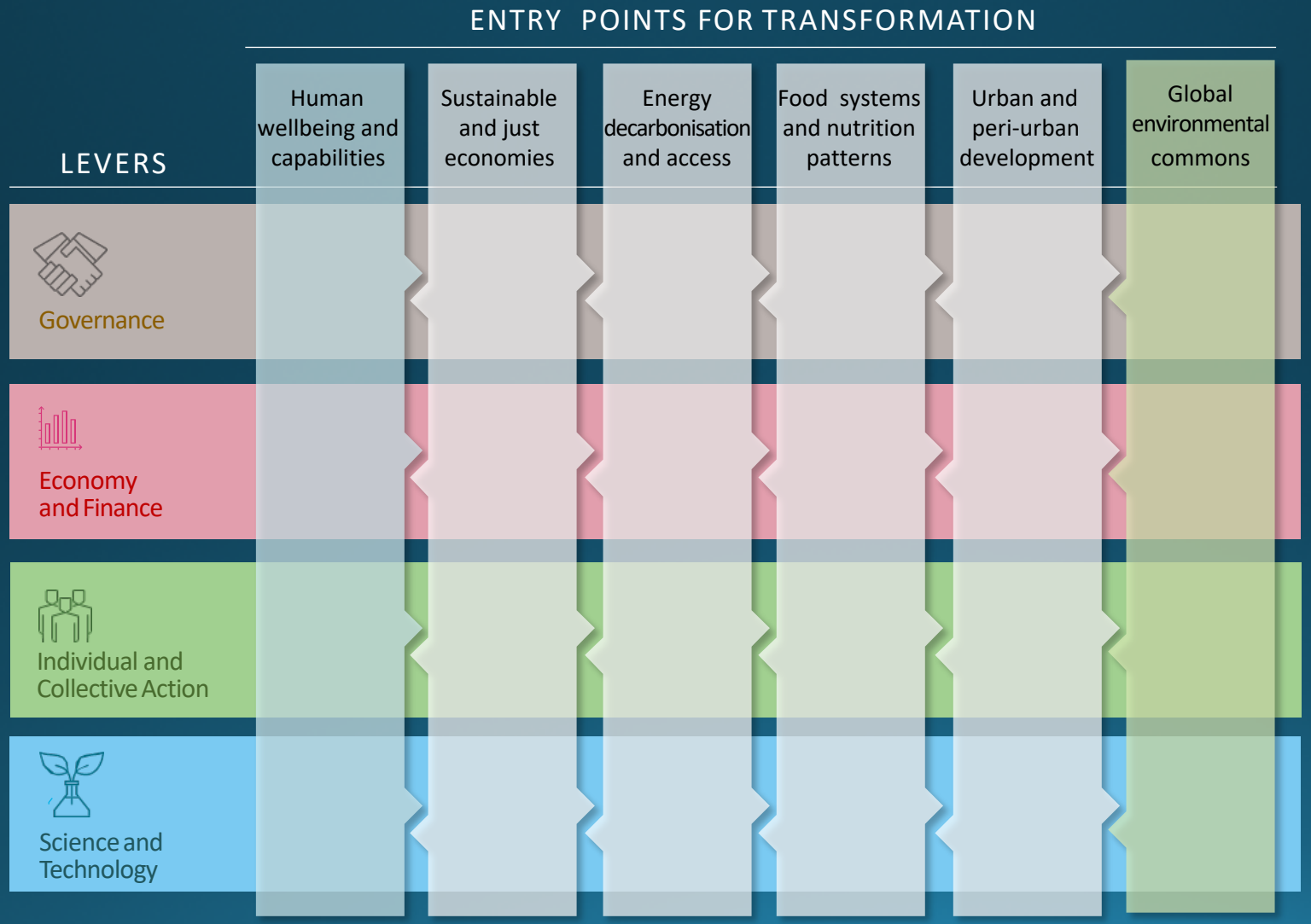



COUNTRY - COMMODITY
Brazil - Soy
BIOME
All
YEAR
2017
RESIZE BY
Trade volume
RECOLOUR BY
Selection
CHANGE VIEW
Summary
MUNICIPALITY
EXPORTER
IMPORTER
COUNTRY
SORRISO
OTHER
BUNGE
CARGILL
ADM
LOUIS DREYFUS
COFCO
AMAGGI
COAMO
GAVILON
GLENCORE
OTHER
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
CARGILL
BUNGE
AGROGRAIN
LOUIS DREYFUS
AMAGGI
COFCO
COAMO
GAVILON
CONCORDIA
OTHER
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
CHINA (MAINLAND)
BRAZIL
NETHERLANDS
THAILAND
SPAIN
SOUTH KOREA
FRANCE
IRAN
INDONESIA
GERMANY
OTHER
EDIT MAP LAYERS
DEFORESTATION
AGRICULTURAL LAND USED FOR SOY
N/A
0
20
40
60
80
Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors, © Mapbox
COUNTRY
NETHERLANDS
TRADE VOLUME
4,355,282t
COUNTRY
FRANCE
TRADE VOLUME
1,840,040t
COUNTRY
GERMANY
TRADE VOLUME
1,332,779t

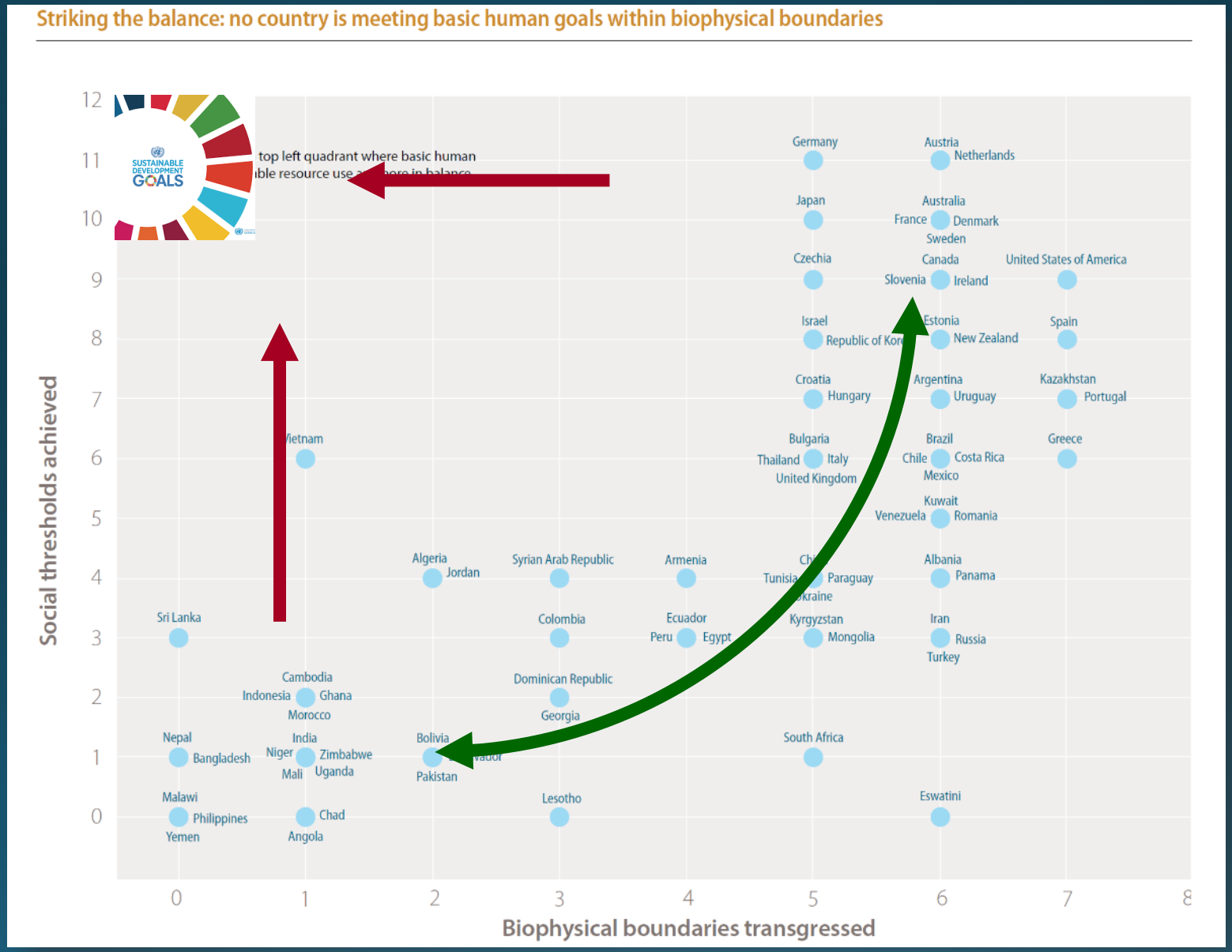
Trase.earth

2. Knowledge-based transformations

Innovation through combined levers and new partnerships



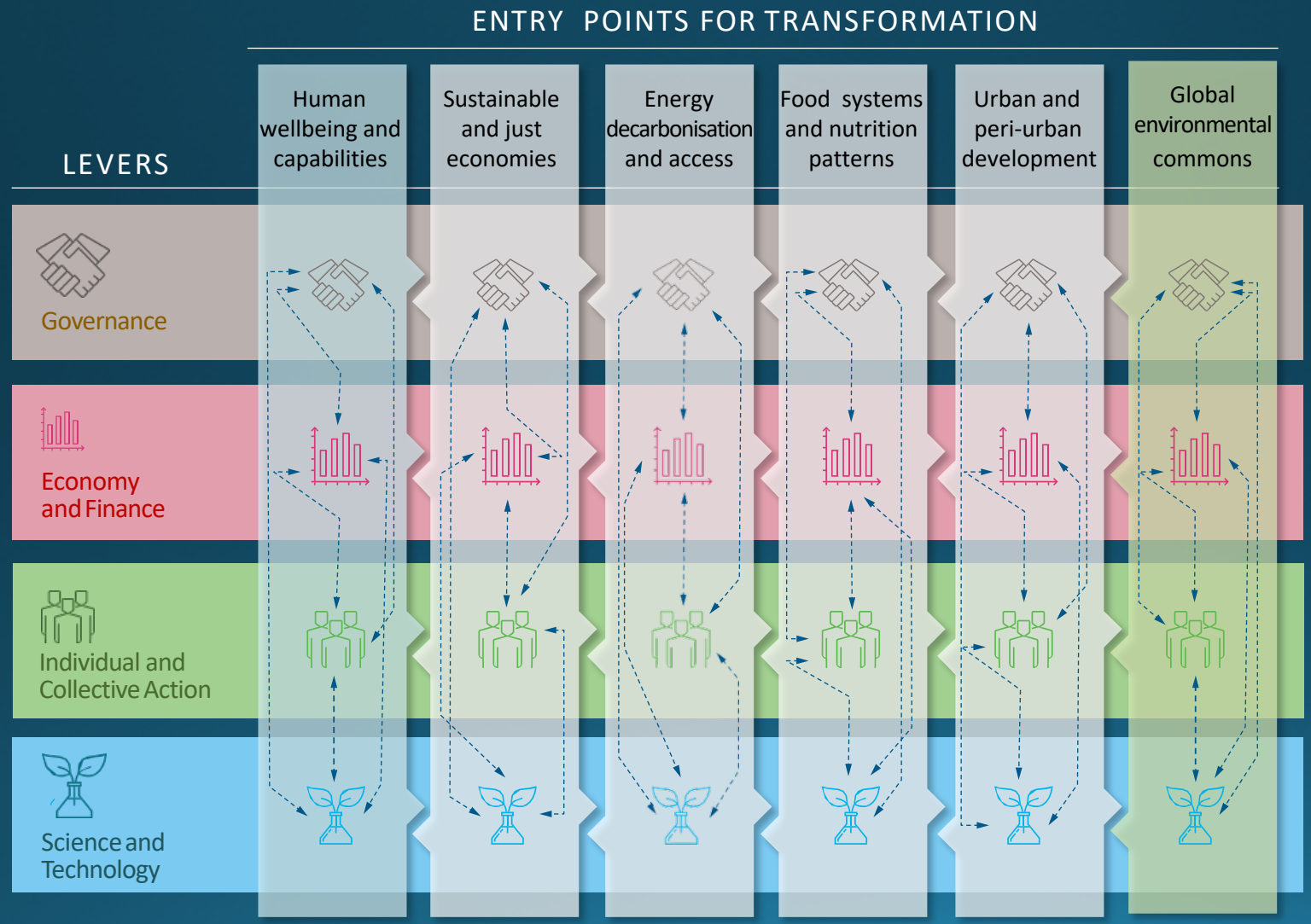
Insight (c): Context and universality matter!



O'Neill et al. 2018

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

Levers

Photo Credit: Xun Wang and Xin Zhang, University of Maryland

Building sustainable food systems and nutrition patterns

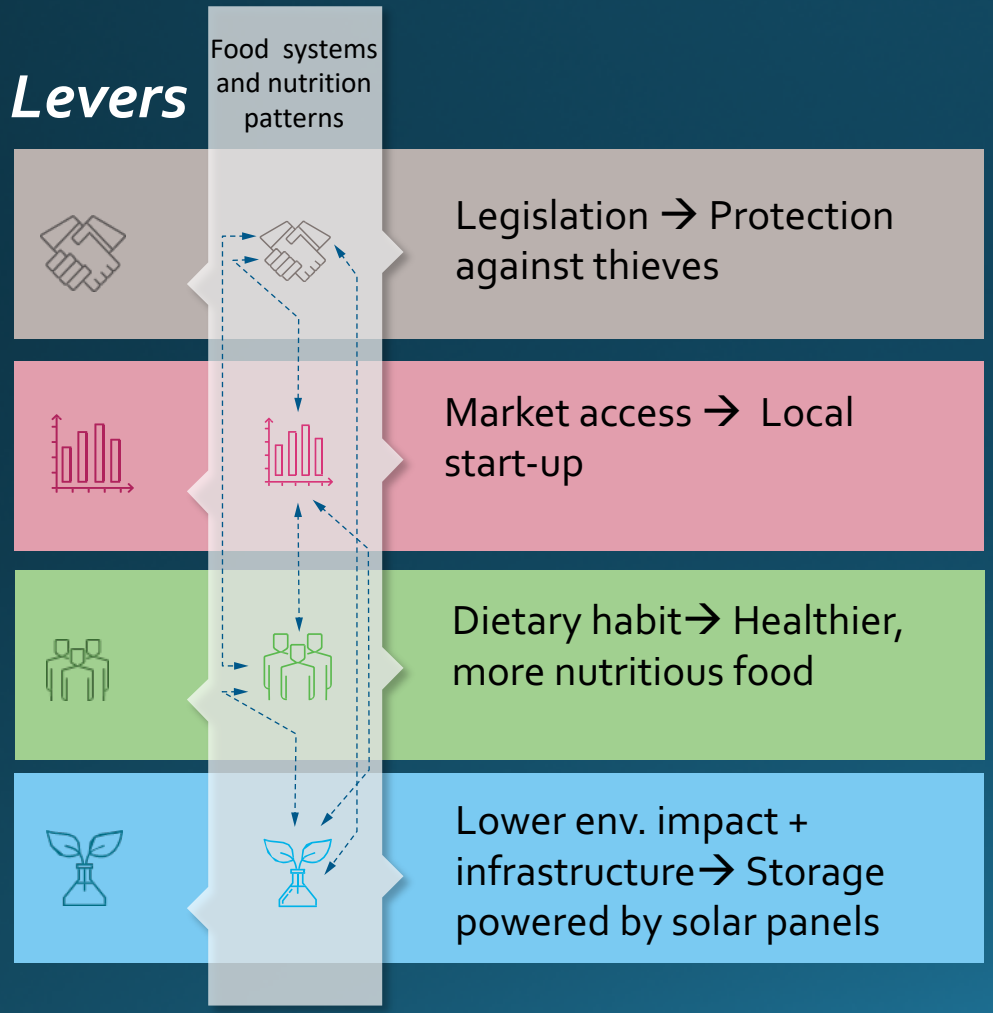
Integrated pathways

Example: Start-ups for solar powered cold storage in low-income countries…

Source: ColdHubs, http://www.coldhubs.com/

Building sustainable food systems and nutrition patterns

Integrated pathways

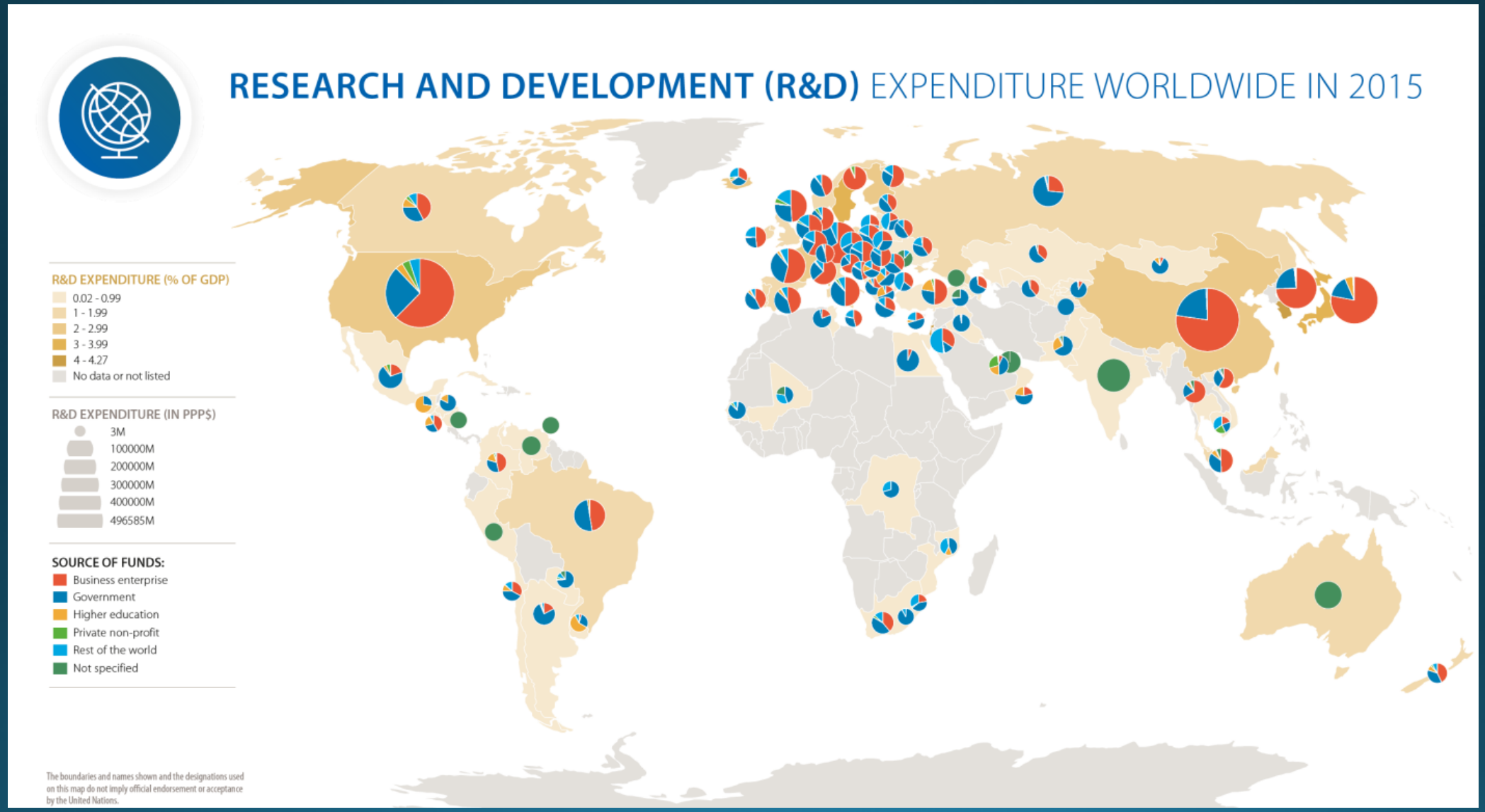


The experience proved the potential for multiple co-benefits:

- Reduced food loss
- Increased local farmer income
- Improved nutrition
- Job creation for women
- Sustainable business model

Source: ColdHubs, http://www.coldhubs.com/

3. Science for Sustainable Development



From insight to impact
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