

Education for Sustainable Development
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Lecture - 01
Introduction

Hello everybody. Welcome to this course on Education for Sustainable Development that is ESD. We will discuss about the details of ESD that is which is primarily based on UNESCOs 17 sustainable development goals. So, the course is about education for sustainable development. So, let us explore what are its objectives and expected learning outcomes and thereafter we will move on to the its history and background.

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So, the as because the primarily we will discuss about the concepts key concepts like the education what is sustainability, sustainable development, UNESCO sustainable development goals and education for sustainable development.

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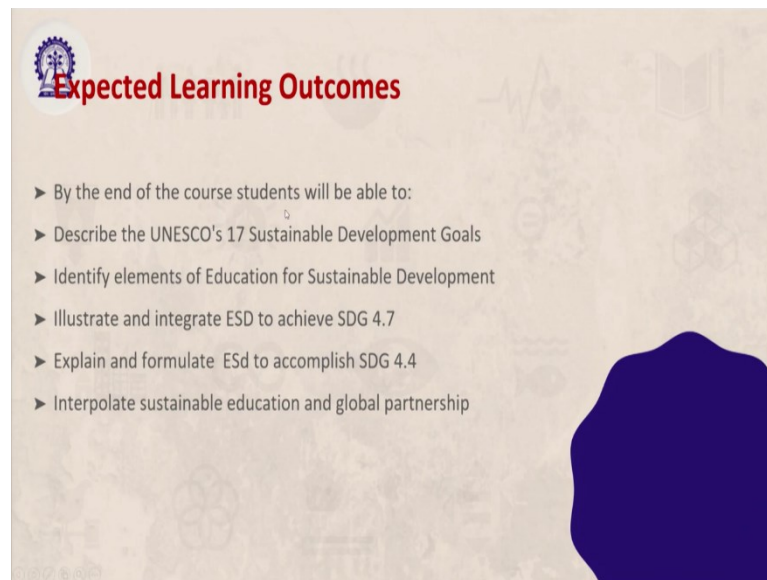
Course objectives

- ▶ Students will gain understanding of Sustainable Development and its 17 goals
- ▶ Students will be able to understand and explain SDG 4- Quality Education for all
- ▶ Students will be able to analyze how to use Education for Sustainable Development to achieve SDG 4.7 and SDG 4.4
- ▶ Students will be able to study and link sustainable education and global partnership

So, the course objectives are primarily that is all of you will gain about the idea and understanding of UNESCOs 17 sustainable development goals. And will exclusively work on or discuss on Sustainable Development Goal 4; that is Quality Education for all and all its sub contents.

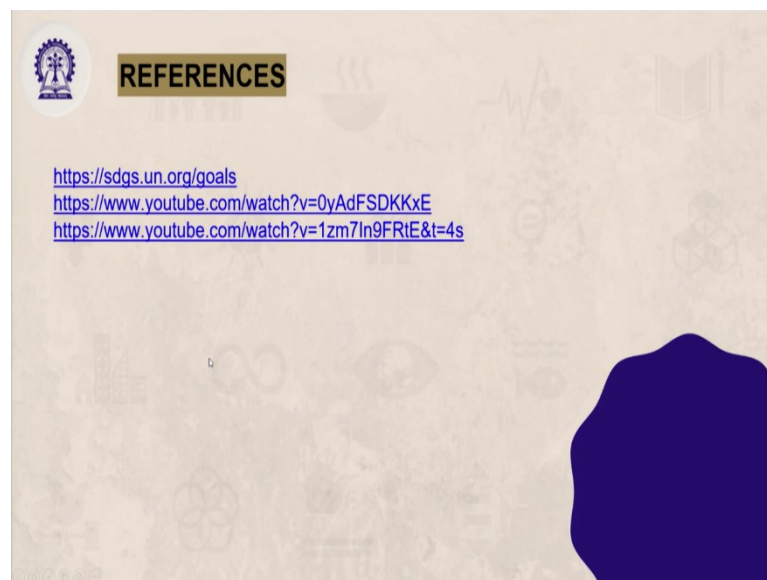
And you will be able to analyze how this ESD can help you to achieve SDGs 4.7 and 4.4 which exclusively deals with global citizenship and technical and vocational education. Then I will be able to link SDGs sustainable development goals and a global partnership with all related disciplines and interdisciplinary topics ok.

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So, these are the expected learning outcomes. Whatever we have discussed about these objective, these are all expected learning outcomes.

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So, now these are some of the references. You can get plenty of references in UNESCO portal and UNESCO related websites.

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So, now let us discuss about sustainable development goals. Most of us we are familiar with sustainable development goals UNESCO and from time to time its declarations. Starting from the Brundtland commission in 1987.

So, we will explore little bit history and background, we will not go into the depth of that history, but a little bit background of these UNESCO sustainable development goal, which has been initiated by UNESCO with along with its member countries in 2015 onwards and the target was to meet by 2030.

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So, so therefore, we will have a this brief discussion about the historical background of this UNESCO 17 sustainable development goals, ok.

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So, these are as you can see from this picture these are the 17 goals. The first one is the no poverty, zero hunger. SDG 3 is the good health and well-being, 4 is the quality education, 5th is the gender equality, 6th is the clean water and sanitation, 7th is the clean and affordable energy, 8 is the decent work and economic growth.

9th is you can say; you can say its about the infrastructure development, 10th about the reducing the inequalities and 11th is about sustainable cities and communities, 12th is about sustainable consumptions and productions, 13 is about climate, climate action, 14th is about marine life, 15th is about life on land.

16 is about justice peace and institution strong building strong institutions, 17th is about global partnership. So, these are the some of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. We will have a brief discussion on this, but exclusively we will focus on ESD that comes under quality education SDG 4.

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The slide features a light beige background with a faint world map. In the top left corner is the United Nations logo. The title 'WHAT ARE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS?' is written in blue, bold, uppercase letters. Below the title, a blue arrow points to the word 'Purpose', followed by text in black and red. The text states that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. In the bottom right corner, a woman with glasses and a dark jacket is speaking, with a blue circular graphic behind her.

So, the basic purpose of the Sustainable Development Goals is to know about the Global Goals, which were adopted by all the member states of United Nations in 2015. As a universal declaration as a universal declaration to end poverty to protect the our planet, to protect our resources, to conserve our resources and preserve our heritage culture everything that to ensure for ensuring that the people not only enjoy the peace and prosperity at present.

But for the future generation we are also preserving, is restoring it conserving it for the future generation. So, this is the basic idea about UNESCO SDGs. Earlier it was also the different types of goals were set by UNESCO from time to time and the action plan was also going on, but after the monitoring an evaluation and after the scrutiny all the member states again they decided to revise it and ultimately in 2015 with the consensus of all the member states.

Now, UNESCO declared that these 17 goals are to be achieved by each and every country both developing and developed country by 2030. So, the basic intention is to not only to protect our planet, but our you know planet and ecosystem, but our you know our society, our community as well as the our economic conditions economic growth.

So, this is the basic background of 2015 declaration of UNESCO and all the 17 goals are somewhere related to each other, are interdependent we can say. So, all the so taking into account the whole domain or whole all the aspects of the challenges that we are facing

right now, all the challenges all the issues all the things, so and as per the triple bottom line parameter of sustainable development paradigm development paradigm.

So, it has been primarily divided into three domains: one is a society that is people human resource, another is you can say environment definitely our ecosystem environment and third one is the financial growth financial domain which is the economic domain, financial domain or we can say call it as the prosperity domain. So, this people planet and prosperity is the basic domain on the basis of which all the 17 goals have been divided have been categorized, but all these goals are interdependent in each other and the whole and the almost all the issues have been covered by the 17 goals.

And UNESCO has also declared that ESD that is which comes under SDG 4 that is education for Sustainable Development Goal as the key tool for educating people, for spreading awareness for enabling all the countries and the governments and the education systems to you know to manifest to achieve these 17 goals for every each and every country by 2030.

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The slide features the UN logo in the top left corner. The title "WHAT ARE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS?" is centered at the top in blue. Below the title, a blue arrow points to the text: "► Aim : The SDGs are a bold commitment to tackle some of the more pressing challenges facing the world today. All 17 Goals interconnect, meaning success in one affects success for others. Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality or better health helps eradicate poverty, and fostering peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities and help economies prosper." In the bottom right corner, there is a circular inset showing a woman with glasses speaking into a microphone.

So, these sustainable development goals primarily these are bold commitments thus all the member countries or the UNESCOs bold commitment to tackle some of the pressing more pressing challenges that we are facing nowadays. Challenges from the climate change impact to the fragile in natural infrastructure, natural resources achieving gender equality,

better health, eradicate poverty, fostering peace and inclusive society, reduce inequalities economic prosperity.

Then you know taking care of our ecosystem in terms of our marine life as well as the taking care of our biodiversity and building sustainable cities and the reducing the; that means, reducing the habits of unsustainable consumption and production of the products all kinds of things. All these are that these are related to all the three domains of our life like our thinking domain, our thinking domain our effective domain, how do we feel about it its value system, its requirement etcetera and the behavioural domain.

So, taking into account the all the domains of our behaviour and activity and thought process etcetera. So, we can say this SDGs, 17 SDGs this can it can be say it called as an paradigm shift in our thought process, paradigm shift in our behaviour, paradigm shift in our approach towards life, approach towards not only life, but our ecosystem.

So, hence the whatever pressing challenges emerging challenges where nowadays facing nowadays. How to mitigate those challenges how to mitigate those challenges. Starting from our carbon emissions global warming to terrorism to inequalities to riots to you know all kinds of economic slowdown, pandemic all kinds of things challenges that we are facing.

How to resolve it, how to mitigate it, if you can only achieve all these 17 goals for every country you can achieve individually as well as globally individually; that means, by country wise as well as globally, if you can achieve it by 2030. Then we can prosper we can believe in a sustainable world, which is not just sustainable for our present generation, but we can restore it, conserve it, preserve it for our future generations. So, these are the basic aims of UNESCO sustainable development goals.

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So, this 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that is adopted by United Nations 2015. It provides a shared blue print for peace and prosperity for the people and planet now and for future as well. So, its the heart of this, so as it is a heart of the 17 SDGs which are an urgent call for actions by all the countries.

So, all the countries both developing and developed countries they should take the responsibility of moving ahead dealing with all these challenges and mitigating these challenges and moving towards the achievement of all the 17 goals, 17 goal, 17 SDGs as discussed as explained by as narrated by UNESCO.

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The slide features a logo in the top left corner, the title "ORIGIN OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS" in blue text, and a paragraph of text. A speaker, a woman with glasses, is overlaid on the bottom right of the slide.

developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

So, the origin of this let us discuss about the origin of the Sustainable Development Goals. So, the thing actually these are this is these goals are not just to not just to end the poverty and other deprivation, but also go hand in hand with the strategies that improve the health, that improve the education, that improve the that reduce the inequality as per the economic growth.

And while tackling the climate change and working condition one and the climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forest and everything. So, all the domains that is from the; that means, from the planets, all the domains like the air atmosphere to the land to the marine life, to the you know to the economic growth to education to health to you know deprivations all kinds of and the resource depletion everything, it includes everything.

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THE SDGS BUILD ON DECADES OF WORK BY COUNTRIES AND THE UN, INCLUDING THE [UN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS](#)

- In June 1992, at the [Earth Summit](#) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, more than 178 countries adopted [Agenda 21](#), a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human lives and protect the environment.
- Member States unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration at the [Millennium Summit](#) in September 2000 at UN Headquarters in New York. The Summit led to the elaboration of eight [Millennium Development Goals \(MDGs\)](#) to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.

So, the SDGs actually build on the decades by the work on the countries and the united nation including the even department of economic social affairs. Actually, it started in June 1922. June 1922 the earths summit held in Rio de Janeiro Brazil ok. So, at that summit more than 170 countries 78 countries adopted that attended and adopted agenda 21, which is the agenda 21, which is the comprehensive plan of action to build the global partnership for sustainable development and to improve the human lives and protect the environment.

So, it started in the journey began from 1992 earth summit by at held at Rio de Janeiro. Thereafter the member states unanimously adopted this Millennium Declarations in the at Millennium Summit in September 2000 at United Nations headquarter New York. So, after 92 then 2000 again all the member states they attended this Millennium Summit and again they decide then they elaborated of elaborated of the on 8 millennium development goals.

So, in that summit they identified 8 Millennium Development Goals to reduce the extreme poverty by 2015. So, the Millennium Development Goals MDGs primary focus was to reduce extreme poverty by 2015. Actually, the it started with all kinds of the poor impoverished and you know under developed countries like you know from Africa African countries etcetera. It began the journey from there and gradually it expands it move towards the all the countries of the countries and continents.

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THE SDGS BUILD ON DECADES OF WORK BY COUNTRIES AND THE UN, INCLUDING THE [UN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS](#)

- The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation, adopted at the [World Summit on Sustainable Development](#) in South Africa in 2002, reaffirmed the global community's commitments to poverty eradication and the environment, and built on Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration by including more emphasis on multilateral partnerships.

So, again thereafter the Johannesburg Declaration; the Johannesburg Declaration known as DGs and Plan Implementation World Summit again held in 2002 in South Africa and again it reaffirmed the global community's commitment to end poverty and to take care of the environment, and to built and to built on the Agenda 21, which actually and the both Agenda 21 and the Millennium development goals, Millennium Declarations by including more emphasis on the multilateral partnerships.

Hence, here comes the partnership, global partnership, multilateral partnership as the vehicle as the tool to achieve all these items of Agenda 21 as well as the MDGs as well as MDGs. So, again it is pursued in 2002 in South Africa.

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THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- At the [United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development \(Rio+20\)](#) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, Member States adopted the outcome document "[The Future We Want](#)" in which they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and to establish the [UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](#).
- The Rio +20 outcome also contained other measures for implementing sustainable development, including mandates for future programme/s of work in development financing, small island developing states and more.
- In 2013, the General Assembly set up a 30-member [Open Working Group](#) to develop a proposal on the SDGs.

(A video inset shows a woman speaking at a podium.)

Then again thereafter, so thereafter at the united nation conference in 2012 ok. 2012 June 2012 Rio de Janeiro Rio de Janeiro Brazil 2012 again member states adopted the outcome document, again outcome document that what kind of future we want The Future We Want that they adopted this outcome document in which it was decided that the process to develop a set of SDGs to build up on the MDGs and establish the UN High-level Political Forum for the Sustainable Development.

So, here they actually after evaluating all these things, they found some of the gaps some of the loop holes in MDGs that is the millennium development goals. So, after analyzing and reflecting on these gaps and the short comings, again all the member countries they decided to again modified revise and prepare and prepare a fresh forum political forum, fresh forum fresh sustainable development goals based on the document.

That is the future we want and they again they try to how to; that means, fill up those gaps those shortcomings, how to overcome those short comings and it can move ahead for achieving all other goals, they decided the discuss on that table. So, then Rio de Janeiro also outcome also containing the other measures of implementing sustainable development goals.

Including the mandate of future programs, work in development finance, small all kinds of small and developing states etcetera. So, in 2013 the general assembly set up at 30 member open working group to develop a proposal on the SDGs. So, the process again

began in 2013 with a general assembly based on a 30 member committee. So, regarding the development of the proposal SDG proposals.

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Then thereafter so by that time Brundtland commission had also Brundtland report has also already given declarations about our common future in 1987. And the World Commission on the World Environment and Development and then sustainable development all these thing committees reports were also referred.

So, nor when and prime ministers committee report all kinds of issues or interconnected issues between the social equity, economic growth integrated all the three areas etcetera. So, primarily based on the Brundtland commissions report in declarations in 1987 on the common future on our common future.

So, they discuss about the Brundtland reports Brundtland commissions report; that means, how to get the solution of the problems of environmental degradations as discussed in the commission report and as and again to investigate the numerous concern that has been raised in previous decades related to human activity or having the severe negative impact on the planet that and that patterns of growth and development that would be unsustainable.

And which and finding out the all the loop holes of the Millennium Development Goals and evaluation the evaluating the progress of that, then again this 30 member committee

of UNESCO, they decided they started the journey of finalizing these sustainable development goals since 2013.

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EARTH SUMMIT AND AGENDA 21

- The concept of sustainable development formed the basis of the United Nations Conference on **Environment and Development** held in **Rio de Janeiro in 1992**.
- In June 1992, at the **Earth Summit** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, more than 178 countries adopted **Agenda 21**, a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human lives and protect the environment.
- The summit marked the first international attempt to draw up **action plans and strategies** for moving towards a more **sustainable pattern of development**.

So, then so all these Earth Summits and the Agenda 21 all these are going on, it has been started this journey has been started since 1992. You can say that 1887 the Brundtland reports and the commissions report it started all these things in 2000 then the 2013 the journey finally, begins towards the final and final discussion, final elaboration on the sustainable development goals.

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THE MILLENNIUM SUMMIT

- At the Millennium Declaration at the **Millennium Summit** in September 2000 at UN Headquarters in New York, member states unanimously adopted the MDGs.
- The Summit led to the elaboration of eight **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.
- The MDGs established **measurable, universally-agreed objectives** for tackling extreme poverty and hunger, preventing deadly diseases, and expanding primary education to all children, among other development priorities.
- The SDGs then replaced the **MDGs**.

And after that so after that this Millennium Development Goals actually the elaboration of these with the elaboration of the Millennium Development Goal and to what extent it reduced the extreme poverty etcetera by evaluating all this thing in 2015. Then again the set up that this SDGs can be replaced the MDGs can be replaced by the SDGs.

Because the SDG will be covering its more (Refer Time: 18:15) will be covering a broader issues and so they postponing these MDGs after evaluating its progress they that they move towards the SDGs. How these 17 SDGs? The categorizations began from since 2013 to 2015 they finalize it. So, they say that let us remove this MDGs or let us take these SDGs as the replacement of the MDGs. And so finally in 2015 this SDGs sustainable 17 sustainable SDGs were declared by UNESCO with the consensus of its member states.

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2015 - A PIVOTAL YEAR

- In January 2015, the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the [post-2015 development agenda](#). The process culminated in the subsequent adoption of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), with [17 SDGs](#) at its core, at the [UN Sustainable Development Summit](#) in September 2015.
- 2015 was a landmark year for multilateralism and international policy shaping, with the adoption of several major agreements:
 - [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (March 2015)
 - [Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development](#) (July 2015)
 - [Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) with its 17 SDGs was adopted at the [UN Sustainable Development Summit](#) in New York in September 2015.
 - [Paris Agreement on Climate Change](#) (December 2015)

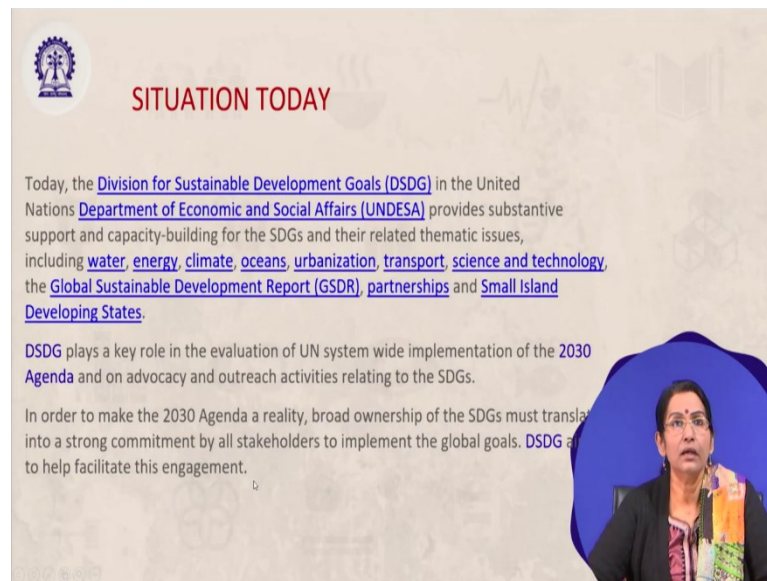
So, therefore, this 2015 has become a pivotal year ok. So, in 2015 January General Assembly began the negotiation process with regard to the post development agenda and agenda for sustainable development. So, the and subsequent adoption of 2030s Agenda for Sustainable Development with 17 SDGs, as its core domains under which again under each domain each SDG there are so many targets and sub domains and that is the declaration took place in the with the United Nations Development Summit in September 2015.

So, 2015 we can say as a landmark year for the international policy shaping multilateralism with the adaptation of several major agreements also. So, at the same year also Sendai

Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and then Addis Ababa Action Agenda for Finance Development 2030 agenda for sustainable development, UN Sustainable Development Summit and Paris Agreement of climate change.

All these issues and the all these agreements took place in 2015. Hence 2015 in the history of UNESCO is considered as a very pivotal year or spear heading year of our present world or the our future we can say our proposed future world future planet.

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The slide features the UN logo in the top left corner. The title 'SITUATION TODAY' is centered at the top in red. The main text describes the role of the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) within the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). It lists thematic areas: water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology, and mentions the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), partnerships, and Small Island Developing States. A second paragraph states that DSDG evaluates the UN system's implementation of the 2030 Agenda and conducts advocacy. The final paragraph emphasizes the need for broad ownership and stakeholder commitment to achieve the global goals, with DSDG facilitating this engagement. A woman is visible in a video inset in the bottom right corner of the slide.

So, the situation is right now the situation today is the division of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the United Nations department of economic affairs that took place and support and capacity building for the SDGs and then including the water energy, climate, ocean, urbanization, transport, science and technology global sustainable development and all partnership all kinds of these all kinds of these thematic issues were discussed there.

After which, so this division of SDGs took place in the agenda of in the agenda implementation with the implementation of 2030 agenda. And now it becomes a reality with reality with a major stakeholder of the major stakeholder as the inhabitants of the; that means, global citizens inhabitants of the global citizens they become the major stakeholder of this to implement this the global goals. And to make it a reality make it a reality.

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The slide features a light beige background with a faint world map. In the top left corner is a circular logo with a gear and a tree. The title 'CONCEPTS COVERED' is in a dark brown box. Below it is a bulleted list. In the bottom right, there is a small video inset of a woman with glasses and a dark jacket, speaking.

- A historical Introduction to UNESCO 17 Sustainable Development Goals
- What are sustainable development goals
- Origin of sustainable development goals
- The United Nations conference on sustainable development

So, now it is the responsibility of on all the countries all the countries all the continents as well as all the citizens of this planet. Is not just about this country that country or only member countries etcetera. But it is the it is the responsibilities, it is the responsibility civic responsibility it is the responsibility of all the citizens of this planet that is the that is where we all of us we are the global citizen and this is our responsibility how to make our planet more sustainable not only for the present generation, but for the future generation by and the deadline the timeline is 2030.

So, let us discuss on this let us discuss on this all the 17 goals briefly that we will discuss in the next class. So, now this introductory session on this ESD primarily covers the brief history of UNESCO 17 goals background, then the journey the journey brief history since to Brundtland commissions report. The origin of this SDGs and the United Nations conference etcetera. Brief history just to we just discuss about the brief background historical background of this SDGs and 2030 agenda declaration.

So, now we will move on to the each and every SDGs what comes under the main focus of this SDG and primarily we will be exclusively dealing with the ESD that comes under SDG 4 that is the quality education. How ESD plays an important role, vital role, key role in not only enhancing the awareness educating people, changing the mindset, changing the life style, but also help the people in achieving all the 17 goals for each and every country.

Thank you.