GEEF 2019
Global Engagement & Empowerment Forum
on Sustainable Development
GEEF 2019 REPORT
A CALL TO ACTION: EMPOWER PEOPLE, SHARE PROSPERITY

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Editor-in-Chief : SOHN Myongseoi
Managing Editor : CHUN Jee-in
Photographers : YOO Jae Yoon + YI Siwoo

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B107 Underwood Hall, 50 Yonsei-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 03722, Korea
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ABOUT GEEF 2019

The Global Engagement & Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development (GEEF), is an annual international event, organized by the Institute for Global Engagement & Empowerment (IGEE) and the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens, where all stakeholders, including global leaders and experts, convene to collaborate towards accomplishing the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In its second year, GEEF 2019 presented “A Call to Action: Empower People, Share Prosperity” as its main theme and offered 16 sessions covering various topics including universal healthcare, women’s empowerment and sustainable cities.

GEEF 2019 CO-HOSTS

YOONSEI UNIVERSITY

Yonsei University established the Institute for Global Engagement & Empowerment (IGEE) in 2017 in an effort to get the university deeply involved in solving global problems and to contribute to implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by utilizing the university’s resources. Ban Ki-moon currently serves as IGEE’s Honorary Chair.

KOICA

KOICA is a governmental organization established in 1991 to maximize the effectiveness of South Korea’s grant aid programs for developing countries by coordinating various Official Development Aid projects, resources and knowledge.

BAN KI-MOON CENTRE FOR GLOBAL CITIZENS

The Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens, based in Vienna, is co-chaired by Ban Ki-moon and former Austrian President Heinz Fischer. It focuses on empowering women and youth to thrive as global citizens for world peace and sustainable development.

THE SEOUL INSTITUTE

The Seoul Institute is a think-tank for the Seoul Metropolitan Government. Established in 1992, the institute aims to establish a medium- to long-term vision for Seoul and propose social policies on welfare, culture, education, and industries and urban management policies on city planning, transportation, safety and the environment.
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that no one is left behind. The SDGs were adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit, and officially came into force on January 1, 2016. They build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality and innovation. The 17 goals are interconnected, meaning the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another. While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 goals by the year 2030.
THE PATH
WE FORM TOGETHER

The Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment (IGEE) at Yonsei University co-hosted its signature annual event, the Global Engagement & Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development (GEEF). As this international forum has been the cornerstone for fulfilling the mission and vision of IGEE, GEEF continues to serve as an influential platform for an open, free, and respectful exchange for all not only to collaborate towards accomplishing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but also to share great inspiration with desires to advance humankind and our common good. The GEEF 2019 Report provides summary, progress, and outcome of the second annual Forum held at Yonsei University in Seoul, Korea on February 14-15, 2019.

Through GEEF 2019, high excellence and a great level of engagement by a wide cross-section of stakeholders were made which included governments, international organizations, academia, business, civil society, and students. Alongside various stakeholders, we also witnessed worldwide participation where a total of 106 esteemed speakers and panelists from 27 different nations and nearly 2,000 participants from 80 countries around the world gathered together to discuss and strengthen the global community.

As GEEF 2018 addressed the importance of multi-stakeholders’ collaboration and global engagement, GEEF 2019 focused on sustainable development and social equity based on people and prosperity. GEEF 2019 was able to offer numerous sessions on various topics such as global health, women’s empowerment, and sustainable cities, which allowed strengthening the cooperation among agencies and experts from different fields and departments.

Based on the success of GEEF 2019, IGEE will continue its objectives to carry out GEEF sub-events on global issues for sustainable development throughout this year. The events will reflect IGEE’s efforts toward extending its partnerships, solidifying the linkages with a variety of institutions, and aiming to connect with the ongoing cooperative projects that primarily focus on championing sustainable development. We also expect to expand our participation with several organizations’ sustainable development projects in
developing countries, and work closely with multilateral development banks to play an active role in global research network for sustainable development. The outline as well as the details of these events will be announced and published through the IGEE website and our own social media.

The next GEEF, to be held at Yonsei University on February 26-27, 2020, will be designed through in-depth preparation with improved quality. We are planning to create a platform with city mayors worldwide to discuss initiatives, projects, and solutions to target climate change, energy, and economic problems within urban cities. Moreover, we intend to invite corporate businesses, shared service providers and global investment companies to solve our social problems. We will also utilize Yonsei University’s overseas academic institution network to discuss the role of universities in the field of sustainable development and promote better social participation.

GEEF 2020 will carry on with similar vision and mission from the previous years. Meanwhile, GEEF 2020 will serve as a platform for reporting and disseminating ongoing results of our work, rather than solely a venue for one-time discussions. Therefore, our collective journey to a better and equitable future must continue beyond GEEF 2020. We as a global community, through cooperation and active participation, are the ones that ultimately create our own path.

KIM YONG-HAK
President of Yonsei University

SOHN MYONGSEI
Executive Director of IGEE
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BAN KI-MOON
8th Secretary-General of the United Nations
Honorary Chair of IGEE
Co-Chair of Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens

In 2018, the Institute for Global Engagement & Empowerment (IGEE) at Yonsei University initiated the Global Engagement & Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development (GEEF) as part of the joint efforts to promote as well as ensure all pursuit towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to create a global network for a continued cooperation. Following from last year, GEEF 2019 continued the same vision and mission where close interactions among stakeholders were perceived and in-depth discussions from plenary and parallel sessions with various topics related to sustainable development transpired.

Through GEEF, an optimistic reality was witnessed where continuous progress has been made through the influence of partnerships and cooperation. Especially, this fruitful event showed active engagement by people from all around the world with their great interest, passion, and devotion in sustainable development as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, it is fair to say that various challenges remain in regards to the sustainability for our humanity, and they must be addressed in terms of society, economy, and the environment. To solve these problems, responsible participation and mutual support from experts and stakeholders in various fields must go on.

If we are to succeed in creating a better world for all, we must all demonstrate invaluable commitment, play our own parts in this ongoing process, and strengthen our international community. The highest priority should be to draw a creative and complete solution through collaborative engagement and
participation of various stakeholders, including the government, international organizations, universities and civil society. Among our stakeholders, universities and academic institutions are the ones that can robust cooperation and deliver the global solutions. As global leader producers, they have the unique role to contribute and develop a sustainable as well as a responsible future for our humanity. These global academic hubs not only offer greater impact to our people, communities, and societies but also accelerate the progression in achieving sustainable development.

Among the SDGs, Goal 17 of the 2030 Agenda highlights the prominent role of academics institutions to help achieve the SDGs. Universities have the ability and the resources that can provide knowledge, innovations, and solutions to underpin the implementation of the SDGs and address the challenges of the SDGs. They also contain great expertise to make the proper academic reflection as well as the verification to carry out and evaluate sustainable development. They are also givers that impact towards higher education, educates students to become SDG implementers, provides practical information, motivation, and better engagement within the global partnership, and also creating innovation and solutions through research.

With their academic capabilities, universities can utilize their human and intellectual resources as effective synergy towards the sustainable development of our humanity. That is why I believe that GEEF can be valued as a unique forum where Yonsei University is the only academic institution that hosts an international event with a topic on sustainable development in Asia. This year’s GEEF can be said to have been successfully completed with the collaboration of 11 governmental agencies, 13 international organizations, 26 academia, and 13 non-governmental and civil organizations. Nevertheless, adjustments can be made through an improved GEEF.

We hope to increase more participants for next year, carry on to formulate a venue for introducing and reporting various development projects, and expect fixed release and dissemination of professional reports in the sustainable development field through GEEF. With many aspirations, GEEF will continue to serve as a special place where unlimited potential exists and global citizenship among all of us can be fostered, and remain as a frontrunner that all stakeholders and actors can meet together, collaborate, and further the progress of not only the SDGs but also the progress of a people-centered development.
WORKING TOGETHER AS GLOBAL CITIZENS TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

HEINZ FISCHER
11th President of Austria (2004-2016)
Co-Chair of Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens

The foundation of the Ban Ki-moon Centre in Vienna was an idea of Ban Ki-moon during his second term as Secretary-General of the United Nations. In 2015, when I was also in my second term as President of the Republic of Austria, Ban Ki-moon told me: “Your term is ending in 2016 and so is mine – why don’t we work together on the Sustainable Development Goals in a common institution.” Thus, the Ban Ki-moon Centre was founded, with Ban Ki-moon and me as co-chairs.

In that capacity, we had the pleasure to co-organize the very first Global Engagement and Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development (GEEF) in February 7 and 8, 2018 together with the Institute for Global Engagement & Empowerment (IGEE) at Yonsei University in Seoul. Ban Ki-moon and myself were excited about the foundation of the Centre in 2017 and proud to have found a key partner in gathering young and inspiring people from all over the world.

The topic of the GEEF 2018, “Putting People and Planet at the Center”, was very dear to my heart. Getting to know aspiring global citizens who pursue the goal of becoming change makers and of creating sustainable solutions for today’s challenges was a wonderful experience. The 65 speakers, including the current Secretary-General of the United Nations António Guterres, gave great input and encouraging words for more than 2,000 participants from 58 countries.
This year’s Forum in Seoul on February 14 and 15, 2019 was even more remarkable. Together with IGEE, Yonsei University, KOICA and the Seoul Institute, we organized the conference around the topic “A Call to Action: Empower People, Share Prosperity.” The Ban Ki-moon Centre hosted a plenary session on “Women’s Empowerment for Inclusive and Sustainable Development”, with the goal of highlighting the benefits of empowering women worldwide and ensuring their proactive role in society.

Just like GEEF, the Ban Ki-moon Centre is still very young but has already made great achievements. Apart from our indispensable partners in South Korea, Kuwait and Kazakhstan, we created online courses and the Global Citizenship Initiatives Portal (GCI Portal). We provided scholarships and fellowships for young global citizens and attended various conferences and workshops on the topic of youth and women empowerment.

Our future projects involve the Women’s Empowerment Programs for Asia and the GCC region, our yearly Global Citizen Scholarships in the margin of the European Forum Alpbach, as well as the online courses together with APCEIU and other activities to promote the SDGs.

As for the future of GEEF, I am very much looking forward to the input of young women and students regarding the topics of cities, climate and energy. There is no doubt that this Forum creates sustainable synergies and brings the international community together to implement the Agenda 2030. GEEF constitutes an important hub for cooperation and exchange of ideas, awareness raising and education. As Co-Chair of the Ban Ki-moon Centre, as Global Citizen and as an optimist I can ensure you, that together we will do our absolute best to leave no one behind and to empower women and youth to become leaders of tomorrow.

In this spirit, I look forward to my next visit to Korea and to the coming activities which help the implementation of our common goal, the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
GEEF 2019
BY THE NUMBERS

16 Sessions
106 Speakers
13 Partners and Sponsors
66 Organizations
1,374 Registered Participants from
80 Countries

More than 2,000 in Attendance over 2 Days

10 countries
55 people

USA 31
ECUADOR 9
CANADA 4
PERU 4
NICARAGUA 2
OTHERS 5
16 countries 61 people

AUSTRIA 11
FRANCE 11
GERMANY 7
RUSSIA 5
UNITED KINGDOM 5
OTHERS 22

22 countries 79 people

RWANDA 10
EGYPT 9
KENYA 8
D.R. CONGO 7
GHANA 7
OTHERS 38

33 countries 1,174 people

KOREA 1,042
MONGOLIA 15
VIETNAM 13
INDONESIA 12
MYANMAR 11
OTHERS 81

ASIA & OCEANIA

AFRICA

EUROPE
GEEF 2019
PARTICIPANTS
IN DETAIL

BY CONTINENT

AFRICA
79 PEOPLE
5.7%

EUROPE
61 PEOPLE
4.4%

AMERICA
55 PEOPLE
4.0%

ASIA / OCEANIA
1,174 PEOPLE
85.4%

UNKNOWN
0.5%

TOP 10 NATIONALITIES
(Unit: people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td>75.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Top 10
1,165
84.9%

Total
1,374
100%
### From G20 Countries

#### G7 Countries & EU

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Participants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>E.U.</td>
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#### Remaining Countries

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<th>Participants</th>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
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### By Affiliation

<table>
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<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gov.&amp;Public</td>
<td>151</td>
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<tr>
<td>Int’l Org.</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Enterprise</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GEEF 2019
KEY INVITED SPEAKERS

SEBASTIAN KURZ
Chancellor of Austria

HELEN CLARK
37th Prime Minister of New Zealand
Former Administrator of UNDP

ARMIDA SALSIAH ALISJAHBANA
Executive Secretary of UNESCAP

MYINT HTWE
Union Minister for Health and Sports, Republic of the Union of Myanmar

MAHMOUD MOHIELDIN
Senior Vice President of World Bank Group

IRINA BOKOVA
Former Director-General of UNESCO
HELEN CLARK
37th Prime Minister of New Zealand
Former Administrator of UNDP

PARK WON-SOON
Mayor of Seoul

NATALIA KANEM
Executive Director of UNFPA

SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN ABDULLAH AL KHALIFA
President of Bahrain Supreme Council of Health

LEE MI-KYUNG
President of KOICA

MICHAEL WEN ZHANG
President of SenseTime

MOON CHUNG-IN
Special Adviser for Foreign Affairs and National Security to South Korean President Moon Jae-in

HYUN OH-SEOK
Former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance, Republic of Korea
PLENARY SESSIONS

• Plenary Session on Health: The Innovative Action to Leave No One Behind

• Women’s Empowerment for Inclusive and Sustainable Development

• Sustainability and Future Cities

• Special Roundtable on Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation

SPEECHES

• Vision of Europe and the SDGs
  Sebastian KURZ  Chancellor of Austria

• Seoul’s Model of SDGs 2030
  PARK Won-soon  Mayor of Seoul

• Back to Basics with Women
  LEE Mi-kyung  President of KOICA
PARALLEL SESSIONS

• Desertification in Northeast Asia and North Korea: Current Situation and Solution
• Financing for the SDGs
• International Young Scholars’ Perspectives: Spotlight on National Initiatives for the SDGs I & II
• Quality of Life and Governance for Future Cities
• University Social Responsibility and SDGs
• Draft Framework of the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030
• Saving Children from the Horrors of War: Discussing Children’s Rights in Today’s Conflict-Affected Areas
• Putting People’s Health First: Empowered Voices Calling for Fair, Public-Oriented Medicine Access and Innovation
• Technology for Future Cities
• Academia and Partnerships for SDG Implementation and Evaluation
• Youth as Partners to Achieve the SDGs

SIDE EVENTS

• SDG 5 Advocacy Ceremony
• Sustainable Development Professorship Ceremony
LEE Yeon Ho  
Professor at Yonsei University

Monika FROEHLER  
CEO of Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens
“Humanity now is experiencing new challenges and these challenges demand innovative and integrated solutions. Yonsei University established the IGEE with a strong belief that the role of future university is to meet and overcome these challenges.”

“Academic institutions can look ahead, mobilize knowledge, and be the truth-seekers in the age of sustainable development.”
WELCOME REMARK

HEINZ FISCHER
11th President of Austria (2004-2016)
Co-Chair of Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens

“The future of the whole world is dependent on the active engagement and connection of youth worldwide.”

“A Global Citizen is not defined by gender, age, race, nationality or religion, but rather by the actions that unite us as human beings.”

“The Sustainable Development Goals represent this common ground and the shared challenges that we face as humankind.”
“For sustainable development, we should leave no one behind, and to do so, we should move forward while looking after the most vulnerable and the most marginalized. They could be any one from women, to the disabled, to refugees suffering from conflicts.”

“Women can lead the change and transformation of the status quo.”
WELCOME REMARK

BAN KI-MOON

8th Secretary-General of the United Nations
Honorary Chair of IGEE
Co-Chair of Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens
During my ten-year tenure as United Nations Secretary-General, one of the UN’s most important accomplishments was establishing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, known as the SDGs. In 2015, the UN member states showed their devotion and adopted this new vision for sustainable development based on a single principle: “leave no one behind.”

The SDGs are people-centered development that focuses on progression against the existing challenges such as poverty, inequality, public health, gender equality, and many others. Today, the world is changing fast and the journey of achieving inclusive and sustainable development cannot be done alone. That is why leaving no one behind requires a transformation in humanity through communities coming together as one global partnership.

Achieving the SDGs by 2030 may seem as a never-ending mission. Yet, year 2030 is soon to come. Therefore, a global legacy needs to be addressed for the betterment of our world. The whole process will be a continuing challenge. Currently, challenges remain but progress is shown. Progress is visible but still uneven.

For example, the 2018 SDG Report stated that poverty gap still remains in which there are approximately 38 million more hungry people in the world, rising from 777 million in 2015 to 815 million in 2016. Despite this reversal result, I still believe that we are ahead in the right direction. I am also confident in all of our ongoing efforts and commitments that can ultimately achieve our goals of the 2030 global agenda.

In this regard, a collective effort is needed to promote a global collaborative partnership among all stakeholders at every level of our society. We must work together. We must all play our parts in this progression to become more effective, cohesive, and accountable. I urge you to take full responsibility, join in our efforts as Global Citizens, and contribute towards building a global community, sustainable cooperation, and a world with a better future for all.
We live in the time of transition when the global order around us is changing. China is becoming the world’s new superpower. The relationship between the US and Europe is not what it used to be. Ongoing conflicts in the Middle East often lead to violence. Europe is struggling with migration issues and Brexit. At the same time, global competition is becoming ever stronger, and technological progress is bringing changes. In today’s world, rapid change is the only constant.

There is indeed a need for change. However, when there is a lot of change, we need direction. As people, societies, and nations, we must keep reminding ourselves of what direction we want to take and which priorities are crucial to us. In this aspect, the Sustainable Development Goals are a compass for all of us in this ever-changing era.

In order to achieve the SDGs, we need to be active at different levels. First, we need a holistic view of each goal, which is the most important aspect of the SDGs. Secondly, we must achieve the goals through international cooperation.

Peace, justice, and prosperity are what we want to achieve for our societies. Peace enables people to live safely and have the freedom to shape their own lives. Justice ensures that everyone has equal rights and dignity. Prosperity fosters health and development.

In order to achieve these goals, we must build
foundations to fight poverty, end hunger, and ensure security and strong institutions. We must provide opportunities for development through education, work and competitiveness that can be shared equally across all sections of the population including women and youth. We must take care of our planet for the sake of the next generation. One without the other cannot go well in the long run. The SDGs are a good compass because they give us a holistic view and the opportunity to focus on what really counts.

Within the European Union, we must not only be grateful that we are nations with the rule of law, but take responsibility beyond our borders so that the SDGs can be implemented elsewhere in the world. This requires international cooperation because many of the goals, climate action in particular, can only be achieved through international cooperation. To fight climate change, we must work together to promote innovation to champion both the economic growth and environmental protection.

We live in an inter-connected world. If individual countries do not contribute to climate action, they will harm us all. If geopolitical tensions lead to renewed armaments, it is a danger for all of us. It is not only a cause for concern but also an inspiration for us all to work together.

Despite some setbacks, we have achieved great success. Extreme poverty has been halved since 1990. Serious diseases, such as polio, are on the verge of eradication. However, despite these victories, there is still much left to do for all of us, and every single one of us can make a contribution in our own area.

I am convinced that we are on the right path. Peace, justice and prosperity do not come by themselves, but they are becoming increasingly common in many parts of the world. It is our responsibility to defend and preserve the achievements of the previous generations, as well as to help make them a reality in other parts of the world.
Cities play an important role in achieving sustainable development. It is the most important and critical vision that I consider as the beginning and the end of all policies in Seoul because sustainable development is imperative not only for our time but also for the future generations.

In 1960, South Korea’s gross national income per capita was just $79. In 2018, it surpassed $30,000. That is about a 370-fold increase. During the rapid economic growth, sustainability was neglected, resulting in many side effects such as environmental destruction, community collapse, and polarization. Now, Seoul is determined to redefine development.

More than half of the world population lives in cities. By 2050, more than 60% of the population is expected to live in cities. If cities are sustainable, the world becomes sustainable and active urban cooperation is more important than ever. Seoul has implemented several policies to tackle the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, one goal at a time.

To fight climate change, Seoul has begun to transform from an energy-consuming city to an energy-producing city. With the help of our citizens, Seoul has cut energy consumption by 5.16 million TOE in the past seven years by implementing energy saving practices and increasing renewable energy production such as solar energy.
To fight inequality, one of the greatest challenges of our time that undermine sustainability, the Seoul Metropolitan Government has started to regularize its non-regular workers and introduced new tools to help small business owners. To encourage more women to participate in economic activities, we are boosting the city-run childcare system. In order for Korea as a county to realize its full potential, it is absolutely imperative that we determine systematic ways to ensure women’s participation in the workforce.

Cities are vital platforms for not only shared space but shared economies. In today’s sharing economy, citizens are not just consumers but also have the right and responsibility of ownership. Thanks to Seoul’s sharing economy policy, such as its bike sharing system, I was honored to become the first Korean to be awarded the Gothenburg Award for Sustainable Development in 2016. Seoul is aiming to become a sharing city where its 10 million citizens share time, information and space.

Seoul also wants to share its successful urban policies and experiences with many other cities around the world. Together with UN ESCAP, Seoul established the "Urban SDGs Platform" to share our solutions to urban challenges, and to achieve sustainable development. As of 2018, Seoul has exported a total of 65 projects to 52 cities in 31 countries.

The United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will function as Seoul’s guidelines for economic, social and environmental policies. To achieve the SDGs, I believe good governance and communication, involving citizens and all stakeholders, are the key. Seoul will continue to share its experience with other cities around the world, and collaborate toward a sustainable future.
The SDG 5 Advocacy Ceremony highlighted the importance of gender equality. After a live performance by calligraphy artist Lee Sang-Hyun, IGEE Honorary Chair Ban Ki-moon and Yonsei University President Kim Yong-Hak, along with leaders and representatives of the World Bank Group, WHO, UN ESCAP, UN Women, UNFPA and KOICA came up to the stage for a handprint ceremony - a symbol of promise to work together towards women’s empowerment and gender equality. The crowd joined in by chanting "Empower People, Share Prosperity," the main theme of GEEF 2019.
PLENARY SESSIONS
PLENARY SESSION ON HEALTH:
THE INNOVATIVE ACTION TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

SPEAKERS

BAN KI-MOON
8th Secretary-General of the United Nations

NATALIA KANEM
Executive Director of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

MAHMOUD MOHIELDIN
Senior Vice President for 2030 Development Agenda, UN Relations & Partnerships at World Bank Group

PRINCESS NOTHEMBA SIMELELA
Assistant Director-General for Family, Women, Children and Adolescents of WHO

SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN ABDULLAH AL KHALIFA
President of Bahrain Supreme Council of Health

MYINT HTWE
Union Minister for Health and Sports, Republic of the Union of Myanmar
The Innovative Action to Leave No One Behind on global health issues provided floors for experts from an intersection of backgrounds, including international finance, government and NGOs, to discuss the current status of global health, what are at stake, and what possible solutions are both needed and available at grassroots to governmental level to ensure that we, as an international community, are able to join forces in having no one left behind in one’s ability to enjoy access to proper health services in a timely, humane manner.

“How we would all enjoy health is an inalienable human right. Investments in health are investments in society. They save lives and benefit economies through improved productivity.”

“Everyone should be able to access proper health services wherever and whenever they are needed.”

“South Korean President, Kim Young-sam, who was a visionary, had once said ‘Look, I can borrow brains, but no one can borrow health’ You cannot borrow health for yourself.”
“In the end, it is people at the center of health systems.”

“Human capital – investments that need to be made in health, education, and survival – is extremely costly, and are highly correlated to countries’ GDP levels. Good policy and implementation are key to achieving healthy levels of human capital. In turn, human capital can close the rich-poor gap.”

Partnership amongst the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Health Organization, and major international financial institutions have been signed to ensure global health (UHC). In case of recent pandemics that can place global public health at a great risk, partnerships between the public and private sectors in finance, technology and medicine would yield fast and timely intervention.

The role of the private sector is critical, as policy implementation would become more localized through digital health that would utilize big data as has been in the case of South Africa, whereby patient demographic can be quickly and accurately accessed by medical staff via digitized data. Countries like South Africa have also been able to synthesize big data to determine effective business models for medication delivery to local communities.

A re-imagined health system would better accommodate our need for more pluralistic health systems. For this, more reliance on public finance, especially in particular, official development assistance (ODA) would be crucial. Through the World Bank, healthcare has become one of the fastest growing sectors for funding and investment.
“UHC would also be key to ensuring better health for all.”

“We have to find ways to draw strengths within the communities.”

“Multi-partnerships can be best method to taking care of each other. Share the knowledge.”

Causes and Effects in Health and WHO Efforts to Overcome Challenges

Inequalities in healthcare is a challenge WHO has been long facing, especially in sub-Saharan and other developing countries. In fact, it is very difficult to build infrastructures for easier access to health. Fortunately, technological advancements are making such access easier and bridge these chasms.

We do not necessarily need big hospitals. There are a number of ways to offer primary health services at the lowest level (villages). Re-engineering primary healthcare in a more integrated way would be helpful to empowering local communities. WHO is searching for innovative approaches to these challenges, including delivering prescription medication to patients. Though there are not enough health workers to meet the patient demand, innovative technologies can help resolve this demand-supply gap in low and middle-income countries (by utilizing pre-existing platforms in a smarter way to empower and help ourselves). To ensure a better and safer future for all, effective penetration of new technology in developing countries, more public-private partnerships, good governance and integrity and accountability would be crucial.
“Reproductive rights must be in harmony with productive lives.”

“Without bridging the gender gap, it would be difficult to make social and economic progress.”

“Access to information should not be discriminatory; women should be able to freely decide on their own sexual health issues. Let us make gender, health and equality immediately a part of the SDGs.”

There is a gender disparity even among health issues: women are not given as much attention and care as men, though mothers’ state of health is critical to family health. How can we overcome gender disparity issues on health? There are over 200 million women who want, but do not have access to family planning. I am echoing what was said 25 years earlier: progress has not been fast enough. The pace of this trend needs to increase. It takes a concerted effort and it benefits everyone in the society to close the gender gap. To do this, data gap needs to be closed, and we need to be able to identify the missing elements. UNFPA is testing out mobile-health platforms in Myanmar for better results in closing such a gap. Social media activities to heighten public knowledge on contraception would be important, as one’s right to body is the foundation of rights and choices for women and family.
The Kingdom of Bahrain has made it its national priority to provide free healthcare for all Bahrain residents since the inception of the country in the 1940s. More recently, however, increased health expenditures has become a problem, as 65% of the recipients of healthcare are not residents but are foreign workers in Bahrain. To add, aging population is becoming a problem. Systematic issues – systems are not well-integrated – can add further stress to the issue. To address more systematic problems, major reforms at a governmental level will centralize and integrate valuable data and information to determine health service projection and performance evaluation, thereby providing the best suitable option for the patient’s cost and medical need.

“Empowerment of under-served population would be key to escaping poverty.”

“Education is one way of prevention of pandemics.”

Tackling Health Issues in Developing Country and People in the Remote Areas

Poverty rates have not been declining as much though international agencies like the World Bank has been making financial investments, and Myanmar has been employing many large-scale projects. Empowerment of under-served population would be key to escaping this problem, which can be and was done through providing its citizens with: ground-level education (at 4-5 families/village level) on immunization and sanitation, new technology and devices, and efficient medication delivery (hypertension, diabetes, etc.). In 2017, H1N1 outbreak was resolved within 3 months. Digitizing notification on outbreaks through e-tablets can spread messages and warnings much faster. With such technological advancement and integration, many of the community-occurring diseases are on the decline. Moreover, seeing how many “hits” we get on subjects like pandemics of mixed medicines in social media channels, it is incredible to witness the power of education. Medical staff training is also key in education and communication. This will revolutionize the way our public health has traditionally been functioning.
GEEF 2019
PLENARY SESSION

WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- Hosted by Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens

SPEAKERS

MODERATOR

OH JOON
Professor at Kyung Hee University; Former President of UN Economic and Social Council

HELEN CLARK
37th Prime Minister of New Zealand; Former Administrator of United Nations Development Programme

ARMIDA SALSIAH ALISJAHBANA
Executive Secretary of UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

IRINA BOKOVA
Former Director-General of UNESCO

KWON INSOOK
President of Korean Women’s Development Institute

KATI IHAMÄKI
Director of Corporate Sustainability at Finnair
Plenary Session on Women’s Empowerment provided a window of opportunity for us to look back at the historical milestones the international community has witnessed with regards to advancements in women’s rights. Moreover, speakers at the session addressed the great need to recognize the importance of women’s empowerment, not only in the perspective of further promoting gender equality, but also in bringing about fundamental changes to how important decisions that impact our respective societies at a greater scale are made. Speakers illustrated how women’s empowerment is a cross-cutting issue that affects not just women, but the entire humanity as a whole on many dimensions, including education, poverty, sustainable development, social and economic development.

As president of KOICA, my top principles in aiding developing countries focus on gender equality, peace, democracy and human rights. Not only must we help them pull out of poverty and foster economic development, it is also our duty to guide them to champion gender equality, human rights and peace to sustain development.

The path to gender equality starts from education: letting people know that all people, both men and women, are born free and equal in dignity and rights. As women actively share their insights and experiences, more women around the world are empowered to stand up against inequality and break the silos.
Women’s movements are driving change in every corner of the world, such as in Korea, where women forced the Korean government to abolish the county’s hoju system, under which women could have not legally be designated as the head of the household, and launched numerous campaigns to bring international attention to the issue of “comfort women.”

I believe core issues of sustainable development are 4Ps: People, Peace, Prosperity and Planet. The idea of sustainability provides new values and a new approach to development. Therefore, we must strive to reach the marginalized and the impoverished who have traditionally been left behind. Women, who make up half of the world population, are both the main beneficiaries and actors of sustainable development.

We cannot achieve sustainable development without gender equality. In that regard, KOICA will take a lead to empower women to become the change makers of their family, community, society and country, and I urge all of you to join in on our efforts.
“Ending women’s discrimination is not only a basic human right but is critical to SDGs.”

“When the UN was founded, the cause for universal human rights was enshrined in its charter. One of the two first subsidiary organizations at the UN is Commission on the Status of Women, which illustrates the urgency and importance of addressing women’s issues.”

“The New Zealand Parliament has just gone, without quotas, over 40% women. This is important, because it signals that women [do] have a place in the decision-making.”

**Women in Public Office**

As one who has worked for and served the New Zealand Parliament for more than 27 years, I cannot stress enough the great importance of women running and holding public offices, as it is very hard to be what you do not see; there are so very few women in high offices still today. Women heads of state are less than 8% - the portions would create social, political and economic changes. Many times, women lack network and physical security which would be critical, In
such cases, I would offer to say that quotas for women in higher offices must be considered when and if progress is too slow. As Hilary Clinton had once said: “it’s not just the right thing, it’s the smart thing [to have women’s representation]”, we must recognize what women bring to decision-making:

1) For the most part, women tend to be more collegial and bring people together.

2) To this day, women’s’ lives are vastly different than men’s (as caretakers), and hence, are more convicted for public well-being, as a result of different life perspective and experiences.

3) Accordingly, issues that did not get addressed previously would be shed light

“The question is: what does it take to create a resilient society? This would lie at the foundation of a transformed society.”

Advancing Women’s Rights in Asia-Pacific

Asia-Pacific, as a whole, has achieved much social and economic development in recent years. Social development is key to bringing about more fundamental changes in our society. To achieve this, the following areas would require more attention and focus:
1) Inequality of opportunities for women would need to be more proactively addressed in the fields of: education, health, social security, and other major social indicators.

2) More focus on sustainable livelihood would add value, as women play a very important role in bringing about sustainable livelihood within individual households.

3) Inter-Partnership among women facilitated through networking, whether it be through social media reach-outs or through country-to-country cooperation, would be helpful in achieving greater social development in our society.

“Irina BOKOVA
Former Director-General of UNESCO

“Gender equality and women’s empowerment go together”

“Empowering adolescent girls is critical, as it is a very important stage in life.”

“We need to educate men on the benefits of feminist agenda – that it is about partnership, not a fight.”
The creation of UN Women in 2012 during Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s tenure was a true milestone, as the UN leadership’s concerted effort to mobilize women’s rights and gender equality was crucial. Without women’s empowerment, we are not going to see the progress on gender equality. I have a great sense of responsibility towards this particular issue, which means, when we, for example, have an educational agenda at UNESCO, it is with a particular focus on girls’ and women’s education. For me, it was critical that we focus our attention and efforts on empowering adolescent girls, because adolescence is a critical stage in one’s life. Through such endeavors, we have learned that adolescent girls have:

1) learned about the importance of education to improve one’s quality of life, family health and well-being

2) learned about nature and the importance of nature and environment, thereby sustainable development
3) learned to acquire negotiation skills, which would lead to women’s economic empowerment

Gender gap, however, unfortunately has increased per the World Economic Forum 2017 data on 144 countries' benchmarks, including gender digital divide (of those without access to the internet, the vast majority are women).

The issue of gender equality is very cross-cutting. With greater women’s participation in the work force, it is forecasted that the global GDP is to increase by $12 billion. As such, one can only imagine what kind of development, prosperity, social inclusions that will be seen in many countries. To this end, I support KOICA’s initiative to support gender budgeting in different countries to promote gender equality.
“Me Too movement brought about a great opportunity of dialogue for sharing experiences regarding sexual harassment, gender discrimination in our respective countries.”

“To bring about changes in our society, we have to change the structure of our society to the core.”

The recent “Me Too” movement sparked a bigger wave of movement in Korea, whereby women in various business sectors (sports, entertainment, education, etc.) have since willingly come forward with their audacious testaments, which have surprised the public. With regards to some of the high-profile sexual harassment cases, the Korean courts did not recognize that there was an abuse of authority. Such controversial rulings enraged many Korean women, who felt that, as women, they had no rightful place, voice, representation nor protection in their own home country. Such controversy created a momentum for a floodgate to open; “Me Too” movement went so far as to bring attention to more diverse types of gender discrimination and inequality issues, including employment, wages and earning potential differential. To properly address such contentious issue, it would be critical for us to create a safe environment for men and women to exchange their experiences on issues surrounding gender equality at this time and age in the 21st century.

“The most important, for me, is putting people at the center – creating the people experience is key at Finnair.”

“To meet our need to reduce emissions – we need to work with others to reduce carbon footprint.”

As a mother of four boys, I was recently asked about the presidential election in Finland, whereby I was asked whether a man can be a president, as through my boys’ lifetime, we have always had a woman as president. It is important to reiterate the fact that we can – we may have a man as a president, but more importantly, a man president who is also focused on advancing girls’ and women’s empowerment.
Sustainability and equality are two factors that we, at Finnair, would like to impart on our employees. At a corporate level, Finnair built “Schools for Asia” to contribute to providing public education through a UNICEF partnership. Moreover, Finnair is the first company in Finland to sign Women’s Equal Pay (WEP) as it is important to recognize such issue. Flexibility is key in supporting and promoting those working and supporting families and children. Transparency in recruitment and training processes is absolutely key.
“Gender equality and women’s empowerment is everybody’s concern.”

“Violence against women and girls: barrier to realizing SDGs.”

“There is always a link to economies and safety.”

Two key factors of focus I would like to draw attention to are on: violence against women, and getting more men involved in the works of UN Women Indonesia. I would hope for fair migration for female workers where they are not to be exposed to violence in their workplace. “Turning Promises into Actions” report examines a variety of social indicators that illustrated that we need to join forces in expediting our efforts to bring about gender equality which would otherwise just take too long. We cannot achieve sustainable development if we cannot eliminate violence against women. National planning and budgeting to address these critical issues are somethings governments should consider. The good news is there is a way to eradicate violence against women, which can be done through:

- law, policies and data
- essential services for victims/survivors, and
- prevention through changes in social norms, such as HeForShe movement (2014), where then-UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and actress Emma Watson had a conversation on feminist issues (like having men standing up for women’s rights issues) which drew more than 2 billion conversations on social media. As such, there are important tools available through education on gender equality in learning about respect, etc.
GLEF 2019

PLENARY SESSION

SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE CITIES

- Hosted by Research Institute of Future City and Society, Yonsei University
- Sponsored by Future Consensus Institute (Yeosijae) in partnership with the Seoul Institute

CONGRATULATORY REMARKS

BAN Ki-moon
8th Secretary-General of the United Nations

SEO Wang-Jin
President of Seoul Institute

RYU Ju Hyoun
Anchor at YTN

EMCEE

KIM DONG JU
Professor at Yonsei University; Former President of Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRHS)

MANUEL TUNON DE LARA
President of University of Bordeaux

KIM SE HO
Former Vice Minister of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Republic of Korea

LEE KWANG-JAE
President of Future Consensus Institute
In the Plenary Session on Sustainability and Future Cities, noted speakers highlighted the importance of governments’ role in establishing national consensus of directions on their overarching framework of goals and vision for building smart cities that would best cater to, and meet the needs of their citizens. Advanced technologies, such as AI, can be used as a vehicle to building our future cities and communities that can function more efficiently. Though some may have reservations and concerns over the possible ramifications we, as a humanity, may face in exchange for such technology, it is important to note that we are global citizens who are determined to play an active role in how we will shape our future and future habitats through better awareness and education on how to contribute to maintaining sustainable development.
“Depending on how governments implement the SDGs, our ability to achieve the SDGs will be determined.”

“Governance for Sustainable Development should be more flexible, be able to correct itself, and be self-manageable in order to reflect citizens and businesses/corporations’ needs.”

“Contribution-based performances would enable the government to effectively achieve the SDGs as a whole, so that we are not in conflict with each other but in harmony and support of one another.”

“Besides education and research, we – as educators and as contributing members of our society – also have the obligation to connect with our cities.”

“Our ultimate target is to be more inclusive, not just in the sense of climate change, but as communities, whereby universities as play a critical role as engines of growth for our future.”
In France, campuses are renovated to accommodate to more sustainable manner. Bordeaux and Paris are situated in very different circumstances though. Big, metropolitan cities like Paris deal with more pollution, while Bordeaux faces different climate change issues such as rapid decline in forestry and coastline.

At University of Bordeaux, we employ the following two approaches:

1) Time-scale (longitudinal) education – we provide students with new skills that would be imperative in raising next generation of leaders and parents who will influence and shape our future generations, and

2) We also attempt to have more foreign students on board for more exchanges to establish active network in education and research, and in determining the academic sector’s role in our respective communities’ future

Our ultimate target is to be more inclusive, not just in the sense of climate change, but as communities, whereby universities play a critical role as engines of growth for our future.

“People should be the central focus and subject for developing smart cities, and determine what solutions and technologies need to be implemented.”

KIM Se Ho
Former Vice Minister of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Republic of Korea
Our Progress – Smart City Trap

Currently, there is no set consensus or measures to what a smart city would entail. In fact, we have no real idea as to why we should build smart cities. To date, unfortunately, our foremost mission and goal have been to build smart cities so that we do not want to fall behind competition. Yet, in building smart cities, I firmly believe that technology is a mere means to creating one; clear overall goals and vision need to be first determined to accommodate to best meet our citizens’ needs in taking advantage of building smart cities. To do this, community education and engagement would be key.

“Education determines one’s culture and competitiveness.”

“Our biggest divide and differences are in our thinking, and new technologies will determine such a gap.”

How to Close Knowledge Gaps

New lifestyle and expectations will form with the onset of new technology, one prime example being longer life expectancy. “How will we ensure quality of life and accommodate to such fundamental changes in life cycles?” are some of the key questions that will arise in our modern society.

Education and research would be much needed for us to determine how we will bring about new technology to effectively create the type of future we want, regarding the way we live and work, so that we can have pleasant life where we do not waste our time and resources. As future cities – and smart cities – will increase overall efficiency and production, we will have the luxury of more time on our hands to make valuable use of, which can in turn, encourage us to be more creative and innovative.
The widespread perception on the gap between technology and people has traditionally been that, technological advancements can lead to job losses. Yet AI was created to free humans.

Michael Wen Zhang
President of SenseTime

As AI comes into the picture of our livelihood, large conglomerates can dominate the marketplace. How do we deal with this? Also, what does an ideal smart city look like? Tech companies must work closely with governments who ought to map out the overarching goal and vision of smart cities for their citizens.
Al’s were built to bridge and integrate, not to threaten humanity. We can utilize AI for sustainable development. One example of such an effort, is a collaboration between SenseTime and many cities in China and Singapore, whereby SenseTime’s AI technology and services monitor traffic and weather, and work with relevant governmental departments to coordinate and bring about efficiency in such cities. Start-ups with new tech can develop rapidly to grow into a major company while larger companies can fall out of competition. It would be wise and important to consider whether and if smart city and AI fail, what safeguards would be there. It is also worthwhile to note that AI is not going to overtake major decision-making responsibilities that we humans have autonomy over.
“Consistency in policy implementation is critical.”

How to Mobilize Governance / Measures to Overcome Pollution via International Cooperation

To mobilize governance on carrying out the SDGs, it would be essential to establish more consistent set of longer-term goals and frameworks for governments to abide by, by an international body, such as the OECD or the UN. When policies are easily affected and swayed by voter sentiment for government elections, often it becomes very difficult to maintain consistent policy that requires time for implementation and results. We should be wary of such a pitfall. We must also note that it has been getting increasingly difficult to gather international cooperation. By contrast, city-to-city cooperation and regional agreements have been relatively easier to establish, as there are less bureaucratic obstacles to overcome in building partnerships. As we see some silo-effects created at national level, cities would be the most effective way to channel partnerships to successfully achieving the SDGs.
SPECIAL ROUNDTABLE ON INTER-KOREAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

EMCEE

RYU Ju Hyoun
Anchor at YTN

SPEAKERS

MOON CHUNG-IN
Professor Emeritus at Yonsei University

LEE INYOUNG
Member of Korean National Assembly; Chair of Korean National Assembly’s Special Committee on Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation

JI SANG WUK
Member of Korean National Assembly & Special Committee on Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation

KIM JOO HYUN
President of Financial News, Republic of Korea
In light of the second US–North Korea diplomatic summit that is scheduled to be held February 27–28, 2019, this Special Roundtable on Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation provided a glimpse into what we may expect in the upcoming summit. Moreover, through this roundtable, audience gained government and academic experts’ insight on the issue of the two Koreas and any possibilities for economic cooperation, and maybe even an eventual reunification.

“Should the US-North Korea summit go smoothly and successfully in February 2019, the inter-Korean economic cooperation, no doubt, will become the issue that will arise from the summit.”
“We would need to accumulate history and experience prior to the actual reunification.”

“We cannot expect a sudden reunification, but we can seek ways of cooperation and learn about each other’s lifestyles and economies to seek peaceful co-existence and prosperity.”

Inter-Korean economic cooperation may open doors to the following scenarios:

1) Such cooperation could be an opportunity for us to re-invigorate the South Korean economy once again, as South Korea has been experiencing slower growth in the recent years

2) Cooperation may lay the economic foundation for a more peaceful Korean Peninsula: hopefully, economic cooperation will change the structure of the dynamics of the North-South Korea relations in a more peaceful direction and manner, which could eventually pave ways for better overall relations, and a possible reunification of the Koreas.

In order for any of the above scenarios to play out, there are certain factors that first need to be satisfied. Economic sanctions need to be lifted or relaxed, which could only come as a result of improved US-NK relations. Through this, the speed of progress may feel too slow at times, and will require our continued attention, effort and patience.
“Our pathway to establishing peace on the Korean Peninsula ought to be based on careful and measured consideration on how potential changes in the Korean Peninsula will affect and impact the neighboring countries, as well as regional and international geopolitics.”

“We need a consensus among political parties and the academia to pursue such ambitious vision.”

I have no doubt that there is no one who would not wish peace on the Korean Peninsula; and in order for peace to take place, inter-Korean economic cooperation is a necessary step we ought to eventually pursue. However, we would need to examine the issue of economic and political cooperation with clear set of minds in a more objective manner.

Our pathway to establishing peace on the Korean Peninsula ought to be based on careful and measured consideration on how potential changes in the Korean Peninsula will affect and impact the neighboring countries, as well as regional and international geopolitics, not based on mere emotional responses as a political response to a divided nation. Inter-Korean economic cooperation and peace have taken a long time through history since the 1970s; such step can only come after there is denuclearization firmly established on the Korean Peninsula.

We need to recognize that reunification can take two entirely different and separate forms: political and economic, and they may not always come hand-in-hand. We should ask ourselves whether the government is overstepping on civilian domain. Economic cooperation should be done in incremental steps, and address North Korea’s urgent needs for prioritizing what needs to be done.

In turn, South Korea and the international community would need to see North Korea’s clear desire to become a normal member of the international society, in order for us to come to a consensus for longer-term perspective on economic and political cooperation.
There is one school of thought whereby a particular nation’s economic development agenda would be the preliminary step that first needs to be established before national security and peace, as is in the case of North Korea. As such, economic development in North Korea would likely cause a positive ripple effect among East Asia.

Through the KPP (Knowledge Partnership Program) established between North Korea and University of British Columbia, there have been numerous academic exchanges and talks on economic development. From the North Korean perspective, it would be preferable to have outside forces to build basic infrastructure within NK across a variety of sectors in: agriculture, technology, tourist, manufacturing, and exports industry. To do this, legal frameworks
Special Roundtable on Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation

that delineate the conditions in which inter-Korean economic cooperation is realistically possible would be key. Moreover, economic incentives (tax relief, etc.) to businesses that go into North Korea for business expansion and investment would be one way of encouraging interest in economic cooperation in the private sector.

Eventual economic development will and should happen; however, it is also important to be mindful of preserving the natural environment as we consider ways of bringing about development.

It is also noteworthy to learn that North Korea fully admits and recognizes the urgent need to have able workforce, infrastructure, products and services that are up to par at an internationally competitive level. With such recognition, the North Korean regime has entirely overhauled their education system to meet the demands of international competition.

“Economic cooperation is an issue that addresses both parties’ needs and achieve a win-win situation with different goals in mind.”

One reason why I believe our attempt at building economic cooperation in the past two decades failed, is because the North and the South each had different agenda, motives and goals they would have liked to achieve, whereby the situation would no longer then be a win-win situation.

The problem that ensued with opening up the economy in North Korea lies in that, economics and politics were closely tied, and the sudden wave of changes in the North Korean economy was accompanied by a rise in those who were beginning to question the North Korean regime and its legitimacy, which could have threatened the core of the existence of the Kim dynasty. Hence, the North Korean regime imposed a number of restrictions on Jangmadang operations (open market operations in North Korea) to dampen and limit its economic openness.

Occasional political and military confrontations and incidents have also caused North Korea to retract its economic openness. Pending the outcomes of the
What would it mean for North Korea to undergo changes in the structure of its government regime in a sustainable manner? That is a key question that needs to be addressed first and foremost, in order to determine ways to achieve possible inter-Korean economic cooperation.

China is one primary example as it has maintained its political structure while undergoing a successful shift in its market structure. As in the case of China, it can be assumed that North Korea is highly interested in pursuing a similar path, whereby it maintains its current political structure (under total dictatorship), while hopefully transitioning into a more mixed or free market economy.
to continue its survival as an entity, Chairman Kim Jong-un has explicitly expressed that he plans to “improve the North Korean economy their own way”. Consequently, it would be imperative to try to see the world through the lens of North Koreans and understand their way of the world to determine practical ways to come to an agreement towards achieving economic cooperation and more.
PARALLEL SESSIONS
DESERTIFICATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA AND NORTH KOREA:
CURRENT SITUATION AND SOLUTION

- Hosted by Future Forest

SPEAKERS

KWON BYONGHYON
Dryland Ambassador of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); Chairman of Future Forest

HORI YUKIE
Spokesperson and Communication Team Leader at UNCCD

KO KI YEON
Director General of International Affairs Bureau at Korea Forest Service

XU JIAN CHU
Principal Scientist and Regional Coordinator of East & Central Asia Programme at World Agroforestry Center

YANG YOULIN
Regional Coordinator for Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Unit at UNCCD

MOON DAE KEUN
Vice Chair of Unification Council of Korea
In this session, panels discussed the effects of desertification and land degradation on people’s lives and livelihood. Aiming at finding practical measurements and solutions, panelists expressed their respective positions and the current forest situation in North Korea. One sustainable solution suggested was the agroforestry not only with partnerships among governments, but also with participations of civilian organizations.

“If we solve the land-related problem, all other problems in terms of food, housing, and livelihoods could be solved well.”

“Productive land and soil are the basic building blocks for our lives and economies.”

Desertification is defined as land degradation in arid, semi-arid, dry sub-humid areas resulting from factors including climatic variations and human activities. Although land degradation occurs everywhere and affects everyone around the world, the most affected and vulnerable are the least developed and developing landlocked countries. As a result, poverty, famine, forced migrations and even conflict could occur in areas with unsustainably managed land.
Currently, 500 million hectares of land, which otherwise can be used for agriculture production, is considered degraded and needs to be recovered. Moreover, 12 million hectares of land is being degraded every year. It is a serious problem because, by 2050, food production will have to increase by 70% to feed the world’s growing population. Therefore, we must think about land restoration and rehabilitation in connection with global security and stability.

Restoring land will increase food security and the income of the land users at the same time. This helps avoid an unnecessary mass movement of people. It reduces potential fighting over resources in degraded areas. In short, healthy and productive land can be an accelerator to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and create the conditions to build peace and lasting security.

“Land Degradation Neutrality is a good method to be utilized in the development of inter-Korean cooperation.”

The Korean government and Korea Forest Service contribute to supporting Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) implementation at the policy and ground level. For instance, Changwon Initiative has been implemented since 2011 to enhance scientific process to monitor the desertification, build partnerships, and support affected areas such as Africa, Asia-Pacific, and South America.

We cooperate both bilaterally and multilaterally through various projects and programs including the Korea-Mongolia Greenbelt Plantation Project, the Kubuqi Forest Plantation Project, the Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCo), and the North East Asia Deforestation, Land Degradation and Drought Network (DLDD-NEAN). For inter-Korean forestry cooperation, not only one way of solutions, but different solutions must be considered for keeping various types of forests. The Korean government is eager to enhance its contribution by 2022 by doing practical, visible activities.
“Let’s work together and kick-off the cooperation.”

North Korea established and implemented National Agroforestry Strategy in 2015 to address deforestation, food insecurity and frequent natural disasters. The strategy was more than 10 years in the making. Since the early 2000s, North Korea has been developing the participatory agroforestry development for restoring degraded sloping lands.

Through agroforestry, North Korea is trying to cultivate more types of cash crops as well as increase soil biodiversity. In addition to increasing food security and achieving environmental sustainability, North Korea’s National Agroforestry Strategy expects to generate extra income for villagers and contribute to a sense of ownership and pride in their work.

A variety of programs such as diploma training, multidisciplinary workshops, and study tours are being implemented under governmental initiatives. The North Korean government is showing its firm will to achieve the goals of the projects, so the prospects for the future seems to be very positive.
Deforestation and land degradation are serious issues in North Korea since 80% of its territory consists of mountainous terrain. Thus, capacity building to address aforementioned issues has been recognized as a priority in national strategy against Desertification Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD).

To mitigate DLDD, North Korea has been making efforts to develop and implement sustainable land use and management plans; encourage public participation for the enhancement of ecological, economic and social values of all land resources; rehabilitate degraded lands in combination with sustainable rural development; and build capacity to monitor land degradation and sustainable land management.

To help North Korea accelerate its DLDD mitigation, it is crucial to develop bilateral or multilateral partnerships, technical cooperation, and academic research among neighboring states; as well as encourage the private sector to get involved in long-term initiatives.
MOON Dae Keun
Vice Chair of Unification
Council of Korea

“North Korea’s restoration of forests is a project for peace in the world as well as on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia.”

The deforestation situation in North Korea is very serious, with 80% of its forests estimated to have been desertified. Kim Jong-un recognizes forest restoration as an urgent issue. Since North Korea lacks resources, capital, and technology, its government has sought help from South Korea. Additionally, North Korea has developed and implemented its own 10-year plan for forest formation under the pretext of the successful joint forest development by Switzerland.

Forest recovery in North Korea is closely related to energy, agriculture, and improving living conditions. Thus, agroforestry would be a sustainable solution for helping its people’s lives. However, due to the nature of inter-Korean relations, it is difficult to apply the general aid method. Nevertheless, it is expected that UN and other sanctions against North Korea, linked to the denuclearization, will be phased out, possibly opening up more opportunities to cooperate. It is very important to unite efforts of private, government, research institutes to establish a systematic and effective implementation system.
FINANCING FOR THE SDGS

- Hosted by Institute for Global Engagement & Empowerment (IGEE)
in partnership with Multilateral Development Banks

SPEAKERS

HYUN OH-SEOK
Fmr. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance, Republic of Korea

SADIQ M. MARAFI
Ambassador of Kuwait to Austria; Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations in Vienna

CHRISTOPH HEIDER
President of European Chamber of Commerce in Korea

HUH CHANG
Director-General of Ministry of Economy and Finance, Republic of Korea

SO JAEHYANG
Senior Advisor for Office of the Senior Vice President, 2030 Development Agenda, UN Relations & Partnerships at World Bank Group

UM WOOCHONG
Director-General of Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department at Asian Development Bank
Ever since the United Nations declared the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the gigantic catch was money to fully realize those goals. This session estimated what kind of efforts or conditions are required to secure the finance for the SDGs. Speakers agreed to strengthen the international and national ties for the SDGs and emphasized the role of private sectors. For them to invest in the SDGs, hospitable conditions should be guaranteed. Panelists also reviewed successful cases of financing the SDGs and introduced continuous efforts to secure the finance.
“The bottom line is very simple. There’s no single entity with cash, capacity to invest, or being able to deploy capital to achieve just one or one of the SDGs.”

“We have to walk together, and then we have to cooperate each other, not only some sectors within the country, but international organizations. I still believe that we can solve the SDGs by 2030, and we must.”
“Money is out there. ... 
What is more important is the know-how on what to do with that money.”

The World Bank Group is doing everything it can to help countries finance the SDGs. The World Bank Group, jointly with MDBs and the IMF, came up with the "Billions to Trillion" slogan, stating that we required a paradigm shift on how development will be financed to unlock the resources needed to achieve the SDGs. The world needs intelligent development finance that goes well beyond filling financing gaps and that can be used strategically to unlock, leverage, and catalyze private flows and domestic resources.

Apart from traditional financing frameworks for the SDGs – Domestic Public Funding (a key source of which is taxation), Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), and Development Finance – the World Bank Group has been trying to discover new areas of development finance to maximize the leverage. The organization’s efforts include launching a new platform to study global impacts of taxation in countries and innovating through International Development Association (IDA) to help the poorest countries.

The World Bank Group also developed the Cascade model to ask important questions to flourish a hospitable environment for the private sector to invest in the SDGs to better leverage private sector know-how and capabilities to achieve SDGs. The model was designed to optimize the use of scarce public funds by maximizing private and commercial funding. The four Cascade questions are: 1) whether there is commercial funding available, 2) whether there are policy or regulatory gaps, 3) whether there is an incentive to encourage private investment, and 4) if there still remains a type of project that will not attract private sector investment – then that is where public funding will go.

A vibrant private sector is a powerful driver of jobs and innovation, and helps grow developing country economies. In this regard, the World Bank Group is helping attract private sector solutions in the most challenging sectors and countries and increase financing for the SDGs, with a special focus on technology and human capital. It also tries to bring in philanthropic capital and other investors to focus on the SDGs. To expand support to SDGs, the World Bank recently launched the World Bank Group Partnership Fund for the SDGs.
“ADB is striving to develop more sustainable and bankable projects to crowd in public and private finance investment in our region so that we become $100 billion bank using our own $21 billion financial resources.”

Ever since the Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in 1966, its mandate has been to eradicate poverty in the Asian Pacific region. Our mandate was quite simple then. We just had to do projects focusing on providing food, water, electricity, education, health care, and infrastructure. Now things are getting more complicated. There are many other externalities, such as climate change, which have to be considered in achieving our developmental impact. Thanks to the robust economic development in Asia, our countries are getting more sophisticated and the demand is getting higher. As a result, roles of MDBs are getting more complicated because they have to find creative ways to use their limited funds, while taking sustainability issues into account such as climate change, governance, social development, safeguards, and gender equality.

We have to apply our knowledge to unlock our developing countries’ developmental potential. We need to provide knowledge to formulate bankable projects which can attract private investments. Right now, there are trillions of dollars of private financing available around the world. Most of it flows into Western Europe and North America, and private investors. That is because there are not enough bankable projects in our region.

To entice private investment to developing countries, MDBs must work together to employ diverse measures to reduce risks for private investors. These include modalities such as guarantees for commercial lending, ensuring technical/engineering viability, environmental and social safeguards.

“In financing for green areas, more private sectors should join. They are probably the most important one.”

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) provides funding through Accredited Entities (AE) for green projects around the world especially in developing
countries most vulnerable to climate change. According to a recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), we have only about 12 years to limit the global temperatures before the impacts of climate change become irreversible. It is estimated that 2.5% of the world’s GDP is needed to accomplish only one area of the SDGs. Therefore, the fight against climate change is critical and is strongly correlated with political will.

GCF achieved tremendous growth in the last two years, successfully allocating funds to climate action projects. At the same time, its initial pool of resources has now run out and GCF is one of ten organizations going through their first replenishment. That means between 2019 and 2020, ten organizations will have to find $170 billion to replenish their funds.

That puts a lot of demand on many countries and their governments. Therefore, participation of the private sector is critical. It is estimated that the private sector manages about $210 trillion worldwide, and only 5% is used for climate finance. The challenge for GCF is to turn climate action projects in developing countries into profitable investment opportunities, and dedicate private-sector funds to mitigating and adapting to climate change. To meet this challenge, GCF has set up the Private Sector Facility to encourage the private sector to invest in mitigation and adaption activities by reducing project risks, providing base capital, and encouraging innovation.

“We cannot have private sectors that invest in countries without open markets. States should also work together.”

Shortly after its independence, the State of Kuwait established the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development in 1961 to provide economic assistance to fellow development countries. So far, it has helped 106 countries in various continents, mostly through providing loans.

Before the SDGs were brought up, the Fund had been working on similar goals. After the adoption of the SDGs, the State of Kuwait has been committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Agenda, and has made great strides in poverty elimination, health care, quality education, gender equality, clean water and energy, and economic growth.
One of the most important things in achieving the SDGs is financing. The role of the private sector is critical in financing, but the public sector also plays an important part. For instance, states can encourage the private sector to make investments by opening their markets and supporting new policies and regulations.

“We have no national desire, then we will not succeed. The SDGs must be national desire and are possible only when all stakeholders reach the budget together.”

Although it has been three years since the SDGs were adopted, not many people are familiar with them. In a recent survey in Germany, only 10% of its respondents said they know what the SDGs are. Therefore, more campaigns are needed to raise public awareness because without public support, we cannot expect commitments from businesses to contribute to the SDGs.

By one estimate, we need $90 trillion to reach the SDGs by 2030. The good news is there is enough money and numerous companies are already investing in various projects in line with the SDGs. In order to engage more businesses in contributing to the SDGs, we need to clearly define what the SDGs are and have monetary reporting. Infrastructure project, such as providing access to clean water and energy, is another key to succeed in the SDGs.

We need international cooperation to finance these goals. Financial companies can perform their responsibilities, such as, by outlining investment strategies according to the SDGs and change pricing model to include future social impacts in the cost calculation. But most of all, the plan can work only when governments help freeing up cash and resources of the SDGs. Without support from all stakeholders, we will not succeed.
Financing for the SDGs
“The involvement of private capital is inevitable. The question is how? ... We have to facilitate blended finance, a strategic use of ODA.”

Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs has brought radical changes to the development environment. It changes the focus of ODA policy from narrowly-defined aid effectiveness to output-oriented development effectiveness. The catalytic role of ODA to crowd-in private capital is also strongly emphasized.

The total volume of ODA is just a small fraction of funds necessary to achieve the SDGs. For example, according to a 2014 estimate, the financing gap to obtain the SDGs was $2.5 trillion a year. The total amount of global ODA was $147 billion in 2017 – just 6% of the gap. Therefore, it is necessary to mobilize private sector investment to SDG projects in developing countries with blended finance, a strategic use of ODA, by removing barriers and providing finance from various sources.

How to promote blended finance is still an on-going issue and there is not yet a clear consensus on blended finance. The Korean government has also tried to facilitate its blended finance tools to improve development effectiveness of its ODA.

“How to use money effectively means knowledge, know-how, management, and capacity. All those components should be added. Otherwise, just securing the money is not achieving the SDGs.”

Financing for the SDGs deals with the supply side and the demand side. From the perspective of the demand side, not only securing financial resources but using them effectively and efficiently is also important. That is why knowledge, know-hows, management, and capacity should come into play in achieving the SDGs.

However, current practice of many MDBs and UN agencies still tends to take a sectoral approach, even though they are aware of the importance of a holistic
approach and partnerships. Therefore, breaking out of the silo type practice can be a crucial first step.

Financing for the SDGs is equivalent to developing partnerships. For example, financial contribution from the academic community may be limited but they can provide the richest human resources to achieve the SDGs. The key challenge is to find ways to bring all stakeholders together. Developing more concrete and specific projects can help the private sector understand the SDGs and encourage them to join in on the effort. Moreover, sharing the best and worst examples and practice can improve our knowledge and know-hows to approach the SDGs. Finally, we must create a clearer evaluation process of reviewing our past performances to achieve the SDGs.
INTERNATIONAL YOUNG SCHOLARS’ PERSPECTIVES:
SPOTLIGHT ON NATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR THE SDGS I

- Hosted by Institute for Global Engagement & Empowerment (IGEE)

SPEAKERS

MÁRCIA BALISCIANO
Director of Corporate Responsibility at RELX

HOLLY SO
Postgraduate Student at Hong Kong University of Science & Technology

JEFFREY CHOI
Professor at UN Academic Impact Korea

ACHMAD FIRAS KHUDI
Field Officer of LOCALISE, UCLG ASPAC

After being selected through a Call for Papers process, three speakers from Hong Kong, South Korea, and Indonesia presented their research. With the SDGs as the underlying theme, the topics of the papers are:

1. Analysis of Corporate Climate Disclosures in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area in the Perspective of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

2. GCED in the Era of the UN SDGs: Teach What and How in Higher Education?
3. A Scoping Review for SDG 16 and SDGs’ Socioeconomic Targets: The Need of Nurturing A Responsive City for Sustainable Urban Communities in Asian Megacities

The session was an opportunity to share knowledge and progress of research related to the SDGs, and provided a platform for further academic inquiry on a global scale. Speakers traveling from abroad were awarded the Samsonite Travel Grant sponsored by Samsonite Korea.

PAPER PRESENTATION

Analysis of Corporate Climate Disclosures in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area in the Perspective of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

Holly SO
Postgraduate Student at Hong Kong University of Science & Technology

“The benefit of the TCFD framework for corporates is twofold – an internal benefit as risks and opportunities are identified and integrated into the business strategy, and an external benefit of public engagement and investor information.”

The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) addresses the concept of stranded assets introduced by the Carbon Tracker Initiative. These are defined as assets unexpectedly devalued due to unpredicted change to society, technology, regulations, social norms and the environment. This could potentially lead to losses in stock prices and have risks on market financial stability. Stranded assets in the context of climate change could be physical risks and transition risks, and they have tiered impact on the financial market. Near the end of 2017, TCFD established recommendations around four core elements - governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets - under which are 11 specific disclosure recommendations (figure below). The TCFD facilitates better climate corporate disclosures in order to consistently provide the information needed by investors, lenders, and insurance underwriters to better inform asset pricing and capital allocation decisions.
My paper analyzes climate-related corporate disclosures, from the perspective of the TCFD, of companies in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area. I chose the top 35 companies from the Hang Seng Stock Connect Big Bay Area Composite (HSBBAC) Index based on industry classification of which only TCFD-identified high climate risk sector. I looked at their public disclosures, mainly their annual reports and CSR reports, and ranked their disclosures according to the TCFD recommendations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of disclosure</th>
<th>Disclosure characteristics*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0   Non-disclosure</td>
<td>No reference to information specified by respective TCFD recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1  Limited disclosure</td>
<td>Minimal and/or indirect reference to information specified by respective TCFD recommendation</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Limited, material disclosure</td>
<td>Minimal and/or indirect reference to information specified; and the core element of the respective TCFD recommendation indicated as material to stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Detailed disclosure</td>
<td>Detailed and/or direct reference to information specified by respective TCFD recommendation</td>
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<td>Detailed and/or direct reference to information specified; and the core element of the respective TCFD recommendation indicated as material to stakeholders</td>
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*Include both qualitative and quantitative disclosure of information
Findings showed that, aligning to previous research on global analysis and regional Asia analysis, the disclosure is relatively weak so far. Disclosure around governance was the strongest (figure below). Most of the companies have the provision of ESG and CSR committees. However, their responsibilities in assessing and reviewing climate-related risks and opportunities are still rather unclear. Especially in strategy, there has not been any carbon-pricing or scenario analysis that were observed. This could be an opportunity for companies to explore in the future.

Analysis concluded weak disclosures overall. Nevertheless, China is still an emerging market that we should look into because it now has regulations in place and will be occurring in the near future. Also, the Chinese economy is opening up and globalizing. Transparency would need to be enhanced in order for the private risks and opportunities to be better understood by international investors. Learning behaviors from certain market leaders and TCFD supporters could have a spill-over effect on their corporate reporting behaviors. Hong Kong, as a port for mainland China companies, is important as an access for international capital markets.
“We cannot avoid the force of globalization, and many issues the society is facing are globally related to each other. We have to have the competency to understand them, and practical skills to solve them.”

The international society has well-identified global citizenship education since the launch of the UN SDGs. But the issue of how to teach this in higher education has not been well-defined or elaborated with a concrete and tangible program. Therefore, I would like to propose such a program in higher education for the SDGs in the 21st century.

There is a need for non-cognitive education that teaches morality and spirituality. Cognitive education that teaches knowledge and skills is not enough to tackle all the problems. GCED as an integrative holistic whole-person education for the SDGs in the 21st century should have the following principles to be delivered as an academic program in higher education: First, strong cases and evidence demonstrating the expected outcomes especially from a non-cognitive side of education by GCED needs to be presented by lecturers or mentors who will directly engage with students as a model to follow. Second, field training and engagement opportunities for the practice of a GCED paradigm needs to be included as a compulsory course to guarantee the practice of behavioral capacities to act collaboratively and responsibly at both local and global levels. Third, academic programs for GCED in higher education need to be extended, complemented, solidified, and supported by learning through active engagements for students with the multiple layers of enabling communities.

The expected outcome is nurturing “global leaders who transform the world.” The success of a holistic GCED as a new paradigm in higher education for the SDGs depends on how realistic, practical, and solid its non-cognitive sides of education are. That is why learning by examples and models under designed
experiences is consistently emphasized as critical for students to indigenize the core values and attitudes by GCED while their mindsets are transformed in the process. When people’s mindsets have been changed by both non-cognitive and cognitive sides of education, they can make a change in their community, and this can be a starting point of having a sustainable future in their community.

“A Scoping Review for SDG 16 and SDGs’ Socioeconomic Targets: The Need of Nurturing A Responsive City for Sustainable Urban Communities in Asian Megacities

“A think the goal most related to SDG 11 or Sustainable Cities is SDG 16 because peace and strong institutions are some of the preconditions needed for a city.”
“The responsive city,” introduced by Stephen Goldsmith, is where city officials can work faster and creatively to resolve development issues. Practicing city-based data platform, the responsive city has a prerequisite where effective bureaucracy goes hand in hand with civic engagement on digital technology. The responsive city and its supporting elements pioneered the SDGs implementation at the local level, thus it can be beneficial for other local governments and the public. The application of the responsive city’s experience will correspond to urban policy and communities in Asian megacities with a scoping review approach.

In our study, the scoping review technique was conducted in literature databases for eight Asian megacities: Tokyo, Japan; Shanghai, China; Jakarta, Indonesia; Delhi, India; Seoul, South Korea; Manila, Philippines; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Karachi, Pakistan. This was supported by applying a master table consisting of article details, corresponding methods, policy initiatives related to sustainable urban communities, and the conclusion.

Our research questions were:

1) What is known from the existing research about the applicability of the responsive city on sustainable urban communities in eight Asian megacities?

2) What is known from the existing research about the implementation of smart city affecting sustainable urban communities in eight Asian megacities?

3) How does the responsive city differ and match with smart city implementing in the sustainable urban communities in the Asian megacities?

From the application of the scoping review, our findings suggest that the aforementioned megacities have applied the responsive city with a lack of civic engagement. As a result, the eight Asian megacities have also implemented the term responsive city partially corresponding to the smart city operated in them.

The smart city and the responsive city are similar in operational term and definition in public sphere and academic term. On the other hand, they are different in their implementation due to the civic engagement lacking in the smart city. The existence of the civic engagement can be supported by the concept of public value. That is why civic engagement can improve the creation of public value by performing integrative and stronger strategic urban planning
in city governments. Public value can be put as a central focus of smart city development, emphasizing the rights, benefits, and prerogatives to which citizens should be entitled as well as the principles on which governments and policies should be based.

The policy map from the responsive city (see below) is a good avenue for the eight Asian megacities to equip more of their policy formulations with the practiced policies. Moreover, the responsive city’s practices are applicable in the eight Asian megacities particularly in achieving sustainable urban communities. The policy map on Asian megacities’ sustainable urban communities is not available, thus it cannot be corresponded with the policy map from the responsive city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector and Initiative</th>
<th>Local Government</th>
<th>Description of Initiative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civic engagement</td>
<td>District of Columbia, Washington DC, the Mayor’s Office</td>
<td>The website allows people to talk to one another increasing their civic relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective bureaucracy</td>
<td>New York City Government, the Mayor’s Office of Operations</td>
<td>HHS breaks information silos and enhances coordination among departments to be more effectively and efficiently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services (HHS)</td>
<td>New York City Government, Department of Transportation (DOT)</td>
<td>Working with DoT, IdealHub generates new ideas that can save money and produce better services.</td>
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<td>Urban transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women and child protection</td>
<td>Indiana State Government, Indiana Department of Child Services</td>
<td>Indiana’s child services department applied a change on data integration and made responsive co-workers equip with tablets and smartphones.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health policy</td>
<td>Children’s Health Center, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Texas at Houston School of Public Health, the Seton Family of Hospitals</td>
<td>This group has initiated COP which successfully reduced the percentage of overweight and obese fourth-grade student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational policy</td>
<td>Chicago City Government, the Mayor’s Office of Education</td>
<td>The initiative applies Wi-Fi enhancement to provide benefits to the students who can access internet for educational purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor’s Broadband Challenge</td>
<td>Chicago City Government, the Mayor’s Office of Technology</td>
<td>The UBEF addressed for anticipating mortgage frauds in the city which had reached 50% cases in 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security protection</td>
<td>New York City Government, the Mayor’s Office of Data Analytics</td>
<td>The UBEF addressed for anticipating mortgage frauds in the city which had reached 50% cases in 2008.</td>
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</tbody>
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QUALITY OF LIFE AND GOVERNANCE FOR FUTURE CITIES

Hosted by Yonsei University

SPEAKERS

- LEE YEON HO
  Professor at Yonsei University

- LEE JUNG HOON
  Professor at Yonsei University

- MICHAEL D. LEPECH
  Associate Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Stanford University

- LISE TJØRRING
  Postdoc, Industrial Ph.D., Anthropologist at the University of Copenhagen

- CHA CHUNGHA
  Founder of Re-Imagining Cities Foundation

- BERNARD DEBARBIEUX
  Dean of Geneva School of Social Sciences
During the parallel session on Quality of Life and Governance for Future Cities, panelists presented and discussed the challenges faced by the global community while dealing with the smart city as a concept that has the primary role of improving the quality of life. The role of technology and active participation of inhabitants in data collection came out as most important factors that will contribute to the creation of good smart cities and serve the residents in the way that will improve their comfort level and freedom, maintaining the equality between them. Planning and governing for the future cities and its infrastructure are the biggest challenges we face in this field.

“We can benefit from technology, and technology can bridge the obstacles at hand.”

“The smart city must improve and expand the liberty of inhabitants and provide for better equality between human beings.”

“Citizen-centered innovation in the development of an effective smart city service creates an environment that can lead to the openness of the city centering on citizen participation and open data.”

Smart city is a regional innovation platform and system in which citizens, officials, and private companies collectively discover and develop new growth power to deal with current urban issues through intelligent and efficient management of the environment, energy, urban infrastructure, and buildings, as well as implementing advanced technology using ICTs. In order to do this, we try to measure how smart cities can move forward. Since 2012, some trends have resurfaced as important including urban openess, service innovation, urban innovativeness, smart governance, urban intelligence, and urban partnerships.

Urban openess is considered the most important trend today because it
Future cities are an interesting and very complex nexus of infrastructure systems.

Michael D. LEPECH
Associate Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Stanford University

Metastructure will be a foundational concept of urban systems in future cities. Metastructure is comprised of “the set of physical infrastructures, digital IT technologies, regulations and policies, financing mechanisms, community engagements, businesses and business models, partnerships, and other institutions that must be created, applied, and sustained in concert with each other to provide a high quality of urban life.” Thus, urban metastructure looks to transition cities from existing singularly-designed urban systems to holistically-designed systems that can effectively improve citizen’s quality of life. By building this metastructure, existing urban systems will be merged in
new and innovative ways, enabling broad innovation and ultimately “move the needle” to improve urban quality of life.

Looking 20, 40, or 60 years into the future, such comprehensive approaches will be needed to rethink the ways in which we repair, rehabilitate, upgrade, and replace our urban infrastructure. We must proactively engage in system-level metastructural approaches to urban infrastructure rather than simply replacing aging infrastructure assets in conventional ways.

For instance, even today we can deploy powerful artificial intelligence (AI) tools that allow us to better understand the complex meaning of “quality of life” for a variety of urban residents, and provide them with infrastructure systems and urban services that measurably improve their quality of life. To accomplish this, we are blending computer science and AI with domain expertise in engineering, social science, public policy, and business. Innovative urban business models, new urban governance and finance models, digital twinning of built environments, urban operations optimization, and integrated infrastructure systems, as well as a deeper understanding of urban quality of life comprise a set of tools and methods that we can use to transition a ubiquitous city into a truly smart, future city that can deliver a high quality of life for all citizens.

“More effective smart city solutions depend on integrating technological solutions with real human ways of living.”

Advocating a more sociocultural approach to houses and inhabitants in future sustainable cities is significant. Energy and technology are produced not as an end in itself, but to facilitate people’s lives. There is a major gap nowadays between technological calculations and people’s actual energy use. The human factor is often greater than the technological factor. Ethnographic research has shown differences of up to 300% in energy consumption between similar households that live in similar buildings.

The technological and human factor need to go hand in hand in order to create long-lasting sustainable solutions. We need to overcome the tendency to attach greater importance to the technological factor than the human factor. Furthermore, we need a more realistic perspective on humans. There is a tendency to view humans as so-called “homo economicus” meaning a person who always takes rational decisions and acts as intended by technological developers. Rather, humans are imperfect in the sense that they are biased,
emotional, social and error-prone in their everyday lives. When we develop smart houses and smart technologies it is crucial to integrate such a realistic view on humans, otherwise we are developing solutions that do not work effectively. We also need a more realistic perspective on houses. Rather than simply being a technological construction, houses are homes embedded with meaning.

A qualitative study of the renovation of private houses conducted in Denmark identifies several significant dimensions of the human factor. The renovations were significantly influenced by people’s position in the human life cycle, social relations, social norms, social status, gender practices and social interactions with technology.

In order to achieve the sustainability goals, we need to integrate the view of the imperfect man, the concept of home and the various dimensions of the human factor.

“While global citizenship is a concept that is rather a moral abstraction. Urban citizenship is more of a pragmatic and political requirement.”

The downscaling of the SDGs needs to be implemented at the state level, but also at regional, municipal, and urban levels. This is needed in order to have the goals reached at the global scale, but also at the scales where most of people organize their life. This is why, instead of simply saying that the SDGs should be “localized,” it is more relevant to work at “domesticating” them. The Latin root of the word refers to the domus (home); the SDGs need to be imported and adopted at our collective homes (places, cities, regions). If we keep this in mind, it will be more relevant and efficient to adapt environmental goals to domestic ways of living. The same can be said for every goal.
Indeed raising awareness of the SDGs is key issue; it will be more successful if the message is adapted to every specific social and cultural context, to everyone’s home. This is how, homes will, in the end, become more sustainable.

“60% of the buildings that will make up the world’s fastest-growing cities by 2050 are yet to be built.”

The smart city objectives are closely connected with engaging in global challenges such as climate change, rapid urbanization, and unemployment. However, our society faces major challenges to achieving sustainability: social, economic and environmental. Therefore, the humanity must do our parts in the built environment by accelerating green buildings and smart cities. Global urban population will account for 6.3 billion by 2050. Cities produce nearly 80% of the world’s carbon emissions and along with this, every week, over 1 million people move into the cities. All of this represents immense challenges for cities: energy, water, waste, food, pollution, congestion, traffic, old infrastructure, affordable housing, education and economic growth.

Therefore, linking smart sustainable cities to the 17 SDGs and “net zero by 2050” strategies should be an important goal. All new buildings and major renovations should be net zero starting by 2030. Moreover, 100% of building stock should be net zero by 2050. Along with this, accelerating climate action in the built environment should also play an important role. For example, California has a net zero legislation to improve its built environment. Furthermore, there is no need to “over-invest” in infrastructure when Mother Nature does her part for our humanity. Rather, sustainable master planning with an integrated energy plan can be key towards solving problems and creating efficient smart cities.

We envision a world where digital technology and intelligent design create a world of smart sustainable cities with high-quality living and jobs. The Code for Smart Communities represents the best practices to help guide more sustainable urban development in cities around the world. Cities are built upon the foundations of smaller communities: neighborhoods, campuses, business parks and mixed-use developments. Therefore, the community-scale transformation is the most effective way to influence the whole cities and regions.
Speakers discussed various endeavors that universities are taking to incorporate the SDGs into academia and the impact it has had on students and university staff. They also examined the accuracy with which the SDGs can be integrated into the university ranking system and whether this is a viable means for judging a university’s social responsibility. During the panel discussion, questions related to impacting decision makers, student involvement in the SDGs, the role that the SDGs play in university rankings, and the way to bring about scholarship of engagement were discussed.
“Universities, with their broad remit around the creation and dissemination of knowledge and their unique position within society, have a critical role to play in the achievement of the SDGs”

“Universities have a critical role in not just furthering the education of the SDGs but also a role in formulating policies as well.”

“Universities do have a social responsibly, and contributing to the SDGs is one such way. It’s very clear that in order to achieve these, cooperation, collaboration and exchange of knowledge is going to be key.”

“Through serving the community, we impact our students to be able to learn real problem-solving skills.”

One major way that Hong Kong Polytechnic University addresses the SDGs is through service learning. Service learning is an experiential way of teaching that combines service to the community along with learning. Values like ethics and social responsibility work hand in hand with academics and professional competencies. With 4,000 students enrolled each year, the accumulated hours have contributed to more than 75 man-years since the program started.

Through service-learning, our students work on real problems in the community that address a number of SDG goals. We bring book knowledge from our university disciplines to the community. For example, the AutoVis project addresses SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being by combining AI and big data with optometry to do vision screening on a mobile phone. Another project addresses SDG 4 Quality Education through implementing a zero-carbon mobile library and computer lab in rural Cambodia. Our students have also engaged fashion and textiles to do art therapy for mentally-ill patients, hence addressing SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities.
These projects impact our students to learn real problem-solving skills and apply book knowledge to real life solutions and experience. They also learn about social responsibility and service to the community. In the beginning, we did wonder about the approach of requiring students to do community service. Research has found that even students who were not initially enthusiastic about social engagement found the experience meaningful and rewarding. Their views changed and many became supporters of service-learning.

Service-learning therefore enhances education through nurturing responsible citizens of tomorrow. This, ultimately, is our mission and our biggest contribution to the SDGs – through SDG 4 Quality Education.

“Universities use taxpayer money, so we have to take responsibility.”

“We need many partners in order to convert our research findings into real laws and policies to show real change.”

LI Wei
Head of Center for Strategic Environmental Assessment at Beijing Normal University
We want to transform towards green growth, and an established platform involves researchers, institutions, NGOs, etc. We need many partners in order to convert our research findings into real laws and policies to bring real change.

Beijing Normal University (BNU) has been working on developing a series of regional strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and some research agencies. By integrating some SDGs into the assessment criteria and indicators, the critical issues and challenges in accomplishing sustainable development were identified in numerous areas including the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei metropolitan circle, the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta, the Economic Zone of Chengdu and Chongqing, the Beibu Gulf Economic Zone, and the West-Bank Economic Zone of Taiwan Strait. More importantly, a new system of environmental governance called “three lines and one list” has been established based on the findings of SEAs as a guideline for a nation-wide green transition and development.

In order to help achieve the SDGs, universities are encouraged to combine their activities with governmental policies, public interests and, of course, international efforts.
“SDGs help giving direction to the work universities do on sustainable development, however SDGs must not become a limitation to the social contributions universities do. They may be described as a corset that, while helpful as it holds you up, but it also restrains your movements.”

Fernando Diego PALACIO
Program-Specific Senior Lecturer at International Strategy Office of Kyoto University

How should universities work towards the achievement of the SDGs? By having them as a reference, as a guide, but they are not universities’ goals as such. Universities’ roles in society extend far beyond these quantifiable UN proposed goals.

Kyoto University’s approach to the SDGs is complex and multilayered. It is materialized through university-wide initiatives, work from individual departments, and in cooperation with partners including governments, other academic institutions and the private sector.

Kyoto University is leading the wave in advocating against national universities carrying out military research. Its Basic Policy on Military Research shows a commitment towards SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, while other university-wide examples include cooperation with JICA in programs like SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development) or JASTP (Japan-ASEAN Science, Technology & Innovation Platform) for other specific development goals.

At the department level, contributions to the SDGs take multiple forms, for instance the Kyoto University Hospital works with the National Hospital of Bhutan exchanging medical staff. This produces mutually beneficial synergies, while Japan is sharing its technological advancements, Bhutan’s government promotes Gross National Happiness. When Japanese nurses and doctors return from Bhutan, they return as enriched professionals and humans.

The Blue Seafood project is another example. Students at the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies realized seafood curry served at the University cafeteria was not using sustainable seafood. To address the problem, they tracked suppliers based on levels of sustainability and reported it to the cafeteria. The cafeteria not only started using sustainable suppliers, but also started showing its customers what kind of ingredients it is using, helping raise awareness of this important issue.
University Social Responsibility and SDGs

The SDGs have positive aspects, but for universities some challenges remain when it comes to the SDGs being adopted as barometers for university policy making, or becoming indicators of international university rankings. While the SDGs and university social responsibilities overlap in some ways, responsibilities of the university go beyond the SDGs. Times Higher Education is developing a new global university ranking using 11 SDGs to evaluate the social impact of universities. However, for universities to show links between their work with each SDG is not easy. Moreover, significant amount of social contributions of the universities go unseen under such criteria.
The session covers the understanding of PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 which is the resulting declaration of the PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF). PCAP 2030 is a proposed framework for peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula, and a tool to link the peace and disarmament agenda to the SDGs. Panelists highlighted its importance in the world’s peacebuilding process and discussed PCAP as a resolution for sustaining peace process in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia.
"There is no peace without sustainable development, no sustainable development without peace."

"PyeongChang is the place where the peace process started, especially because of the fact that North Korea participated in the Olympics. But its implication reaches much more than the Korean Peninsula."
“Traditionally ignored actors have to come to the stage to change the situation. We need to join the peace movement all around the world.”

PCAP, a two-page declaration, contains many voices and activities that have been done around the world for decades. PCAP serves a significant purpose in the Korean Peninsula as well as Asia. The PyeongChang Global Peace Forum differs from other international conferences held in Korea in that its resulting declaration was made collectively by almost 500 participants from around the world, reflecting their respective view.
Peace agreement is a starting point, then we will gradually open our doors to our neighbor for socio-economical change. It’s a step to physical reunification.

KWON Goosoon
Dean of Faculty of Future Multidisciplinary Studies at Seoul Cyber University, Republic of Korea

“Peace agreement is a starting point, then we will gradually open our doors to our neighbor for socio-economical change. It’s a step to physical reunification.”

PCAP is unique in a way that it emphasizes building peace through sports. The PyeongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF) was a remarkable starting point for peacebuilding in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia. Based on this common understanding, PCAP urges all countries in Northeast Asia to resolve the arms race issue and territorial disputes peacefully.

PGPF also attempted to bring together and listen to the voices of civil society regarding a wide range of topics: disarmament, SDGs, economics, sports, gender, youth, religion, human rights, humanitarianism, Korean Peninsula, peace in Asia, and the UN. The forum also became a starting point for PCAP, a mid- and long-term peace initiative which runs in parallel with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Gangwon Province and PyeongChang County have given full commitment and support for PGPF but we believe this is only a beginning of a long process of peaceful reunification. We must continue to work together and look beyond 2030. To do that, we must encourage the young generation to pay more attention to peace.
SAVING CHILDREN FROM THE HORRORS OF WAR:
DISCUSSING CHILDREN’S RIGHTS IN TODAY’S CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

- Hosted by Save the Children Korea

SPEAKERS

**OH JOON**
Board Chair of Save the Children Korea; Professor at Kyung Hee University; Former President of UN Economic and Social Council

**LEE YANGHEE**
Professor at Sungkyunkwan University; United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; Former Chair of UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

**PATRICK WATT**
Global Campaign, Advocacy and Communications Director at Save the Children International

**ANDREA PFANZELTER**
Senior Advisor at International Dialogue Centre (KAICIID)

**HASSAN NOOR SAADI**
Regional Director of Asia at Save the Children International

**KHIN OHMAR**
Chairperson of Advisory Board at Progressive Voices; Human rights and democracy Activist
In this session, panelists addressed the children in conflicts, who are the most vulnerable and subject to various exploitations including killing, maiming, rape, abduction, being recruited by armed forces or groups, and getting attacks on schools and hospitals. The Middle East, Africa region and Myanmar were introduced as some of the countries which are in the most severe conflict situation today. These conflicts are rooted not only from political oppression, but also from religious, cultural and racial differences. The speakers suggested mediation through communications among different religions, and rooting out the fundamental causes as possible solutions.

“Now, more conflicts are taking place in densely populated areas, and more children are subjected to face violence.”

“It is time for all of us to seriously consider how we can save children in conflicts by providing them with safety, justice and the assistance they need.”

“We must stop the talk and start to turn our talks into actions.”

Wars are no longer fought on battlefields by adult soldiers. The nature of war has changed, with more conflict in densely populated areas in increasingly excessive action every year, making things more dangerous for children. It is estimated 357 million children are currently living in conflict zones which is more than a 75% increase from 1990s. According to Save the Children, 165 million of them (about 1 in 6 children in the world) are affected by high intensity conflicts.
The UN has identified six acts of grave violation against children during conflict. They are: killing and maiming of children, recruitment and use of children by armed forces or armed groups, engaging in attacks on schools or hospitals, committing rape or other sexual violence against children, abduction of children, and denial of humanitarian access to children.

In Myanmar, the UN documented 438 cases of the recruitment and use of children, 38 of which were verified; Dozens of children were killed or maimed by landmines and explosive remnants of war; four girls, as young as 7 years old, fell victims to sexual violence; 12 incidents of child abduction were documented; 15 attacks on schools took place during the past year.

The international community must hold every party accountable for the grave violations against children and condemn all crimes, violations, and abuses against children as gravest crimes that must be stopped immediately.

“Visibility is a first step towards accountability.”
The UN’s reporting reveals shocking levels of grave violations against children affected by conflicts in 2017: 10,677 verified reports of killing and maiming of children, up 6% from previous year; 954 verified cases of rape and sexual violence against children, up 12% from 2016; 1,432 schools attacked; 1 in 5 medical facilities in South Sudan closed due to conflict; 2,556 child abductions verified, up 62% from previous year; 8,000 cases of forced recruitment and use of children, up 3% from previous year; over 1,500 verified cases of denying humanitarian access to children, up 50% from previous year.

The verified data is just the tip of the iceberg due to a big data gap especially on child deaths, and despite the need for urgent attention to these issues, there is still a lack of global assistance. This highlights the importance of better reporting and monitoring on the ground but the on-site human resources to collect data are lacking. The safety of staff and the difficulties for agencies for collecting data should be also considered as important issues.

The United Nations’ system is now under much criticism, but it should not be ignored that its efforts towards greater visibility of rights violations in conflict is a first step towards accountability. More can be done to strengthen implementation of the existing agenda at the UN.

“Dialogue is a key tool for conflict prevention, and saving children from the horrors of war.”

Culture is one of the main bases for all human identity. Both culture and religions are very powerful foundations of ourselves, but vulnerable to manipulations by those seeking to cause violence for political or economic gains, or to justify their crimes. Violence is too often being perpetrated in the name of religion. While religion has long been viewed as a source of many of our problems, I believe that it should be part of the solution to those problems.

We need to create more examples of inter-religious dialogue in action, of mutual respect and social cohesion. Without the recognition and the respect for the dignity of all cultural identities, there can be no safety for vulnerable groups such as children, no social cohesion, and no lasting peace. With KAICIID’s capacity building guidance, the platforms among different faith-based actors can develop and implement action plans.
“Save the Children calls upon all leaders and governments to re-commit to protecting children in conflict and to set out practical agendas for action.”

After almost eight years of violence, the war in Syria remains one of the most dangerous conflicts for children. The war in Syria has hit hardest those who are least responsible; the nation’s children. Many parts of Syria are now in transition, moving towards a fragile recovery phase in anticipation of an end to active conflict. This transition also brings with it the need to consider how best to approach Syria’s long-term recovery in order to ensure the needs of children which should sit at the heart of any recovery process.

Save the Children is urgently calling on all parties to the conflict, in line with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, to take all necessary actions to minimize civilian harm, ensure humanitarian access to civilians in all parts of the country, ensure humanitarian and commercial imports allowing unobstructed transport to all parts of the country, and ensure the regular and full payment of civil servant salaries.

Additionally, Save the Children calls on the international community to increase donor funding for food and non-food baskets, provide long-term funding for livelihood interventions, condemn publicly the escalation of attacks on the port town of Hodeidah, increase diplomatic pressure and intensify efforts to secure an immediate cessation of hostilities, support the investigations, ensure that the perpetrators of violations of international laws are held to account, and cease the direct or indirect supply of weapons, munitions and military support to any conflict party.
"We must stand collectively and work for long-term sustainable and durable solutions for these children, to end the cycle of violence, and support them to be able to access justice, to live in peace, and to stand in dignity."

During the 70-year-old civil war in Burma/Myanmar, millions of civilians have been forcibly displaced, leaving their homes and villages, and experiencing various forms of abuse, and have been traumatized for generations. As of August 2018, more than 700,000 civilians from northern Rakhine State had fled to Bangladesh, over 90% them being Rohingya, and more than 60% of them children and women. I witnessed the situation of the Rohingya children in refugee camps. They were subject to, and witnessed serious human rights violations including killing, maiming and sexual violence by Myanmar military and security forces before fleeing to Bangladesh border.

While we must urgently address the immediate needs of the children in armed conflict, the humanitarian and human rights community, academics, and institutions must come together to put an end to Myanmar’s system of entrenched impunity that has been enjoyed by Myanmar military and security forces for so long. As long as the world allows them to continue, it would be impossible for these children to have a chance to live in peace and dignity, and enjoy their rights.
PUTTING PEOPLE’S HEALTH FIRST:
EMPOWERED VOICES CALLING FOR FAIR, PUBLIC-ORIENTED MEDICINE ACCESS AND INNOVATION

- Hosted by Open Society Foundations (OSF)

SPEAKERS

MARINE BUISSONNIÈRE
Consultant at Open Society Foundations

MARCEL RAAIJ
Director of Pharmaceutical Affairs and Medical Technology at Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, Netherlands

HA SINHYE
External Relations Advisor at Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Korea

KIM SUN
Director of Health Policy Research Center at People’s Health Institute

CHRISTINE KIM
Director of Universities Allied for Essential Medicines (UAEM) Canada
While South Korea has succeeded in prevailing national health insurance system decades ago, many countries are experiencing difficulties for the same practice due to high cost. The session recognized such realistic hardships, and focused on which research and development are necessary to meet global health needs. Panelists also analyzed the successful implementation of the health care in Korea, while addressing problems with current R&D activities happening around the world that do not benefit the public despite using public funds. To ensure a public return on public investment, and improve accessibility of medicine, panelists highlighted the need of competition, collaboration, activism at community levels, creativity and persistence.

“Research itself often fails to meet public health needs. ... What we are seeing is a situation that the current system, even though heavily funded by public contributions, doesn’t deliver the drugs we need.”
“We must balance between public and private interests, and seek more international collaboration.”

Around 2015, questions of medicine and innovation became a political issue in the Netherlands when the government analyzed the pharmaceutical market and saw a tendency of increasing prices of new drugs, the same trend happening in the US at the time. Although then-Dutch health minister was known to be pro-market and pro-industry, he decided to balance the private interests of drug companies and the public interests of patients and the government.

To take a comprehensive action, the Dutch government put the issue on the agenda of the EU ministerial conference. After a long discussion, conference participants concluded more international collaboration is needed to balance interests between companies. Some of the ongoing efforts include a joint negotiation in drug pricing and reimbursement, and the European Commission’s report on drug incentives and their effectiveness.

The government’s role in improving the accessibility of medicine is to repair the current policy and system so that both public and private investment should be balanced and work

“As Korea pursues R&D in the health sector, it must make sure the policies remain public-oriented and people-centered and not let it be driven by private profit.”

Korea is the only country in the world that changed from a donation-recipient country to a donor country. In the middle of a steep economic growth, Korea kept a public-oriented mind in the health sector to serve its population, implementing a comprehensive universal health coverage (UHC) through the National Health Insurance (NHI) system and nurturing a strong generic pharmaceutical industry. And now, as a technologically advanced country, Korea is looking to invest further on R&D for new and innovative vaccines, drugs and diagnostic tools.

But these efforts should not be carried away by economic discourses nor be driven solely by private interests. The health authorities need to make sure
Deregulation is not the solution for the access to medicines or the innovation.

South Korea has not achieved Universal Health Coverage (UHC) yet. Despite the national health insurance system, under which most people automatically become members, 10% of the population is in arrears with the contribution. Most of them are who failed to meet the criteria for the Public Aid Program, which covers only 3% of the population. At the same time, Korean patients still have to pay 40% of the total expenditure. This is the reason why 90% of the Korean population is pushed to subscribe to private insurance for co-payments and non-covered expenses.

We are also seeing more privatization of health care, such as deregulation of the private insurance and for-profit hospital industries. In Korea, 90% of its hospitals and 100% of its clinics are privately owned. The Korean government has also been implementing more preferential policies for the pharmaceutical industry. Most of the policies are relaxing safety regulations and putting more burden on the national insurance system, which is worrisome in perspective of the access to medicine. Moreover, the Korean government introduced a risk sharing agreement guidelines in 2014 under which the government and a pharmaceutical company could strike a secret agreement on the price of a new drug without disclosing its real price. This practice may ensure access to medicine in the short term but harm the public in the long term. Against this trend, health rights movement rose in Korea advocating anti-privatization and fighting for universal health care.

these new policies keep public interest and people as the priority. If public investment on R&D is left unchecked, it can result in private companies profiteering with public-funded goods while the goods remain out of reach from the people who need them, mostly due to unaffordable prices. Korea should take collective responsibility by ensuring that public funds are used to meet the most pressing public needs; that they become accessible and affordable to those who need them; and that the funds be used transparently, including in the way the product’s end-price is calculated. If Korea successfully adopts a responsible R&D model, it will become a stepping stone in making Korea an international role-model.
Two main challenges Korea confronts today are: the government’s pushing more policies to commercialize the health care, and the fact that some patient groups have lost connection with the original reason that access should be in the public interest.

“Persistence does pay off. Change can be made at every level, even at the student level.”

Universities Allied for Essential Medicines (UAEM) started at Yale in 2001 when a group of law students, together with Médecins Sans Frontières, convinced the school to allow generic production of a HIV drug that Yale developed in Africa, eventually reducing its price by 97%.

Each chapter of UAEM strives to convince its university to adopt the Global Access Licensing Framework (GALF) which, as seen in the case of Yale, lets the university-developed technology with potential for pharmaceutical development to be licensed with a concrete strategy to make its affordable versions available in poor countries for medical care. Each university is encouraged to create its own version of GALF.

UAEM at McGill University in Canada adopted GALF in October 2018 after students made their own frameworks and convinced the school to adopt them. McGill’s version of GALF includes the accessibility of information and data, evaluation to determine the absolute necessity of IP protection of technologies, and the flexible license provisions that promote global access principles.

Skeptics say once a university adopts GALF, it could have a negative economic impact on the university and hurt its partnerships with the private sector, but various examples and studies have proven otherwise. Having universities, whose research is often funded by public money, adopt GALF is one of the most important steps to ensure the public return on public investment.
Putting People’s Health First:
Empowered Voices Calling for Fair, Public-Oriented Medicine Access and Innovation
INTERNATIONAL YOUNG SCHOLARS’ PERSPECTIVES:

SPOTLIGHT ON NATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR THE SDGS II

- Hosted by Institute for Global Engagement & Empowerment (IGEE)

SPEAKERS

KIM HYE YONG
Postgraduate Student at Seoul National University

LEE TAEDONG
Professor at Yonsei University

MODERATOR

AIRES AFONSO MBANZE
Research Assistant at Lúrio University

TARIDI KASBI RIDHO
Senior Lecturer at State Islamic University (UIN) Jakarta

After being selected through a Call for Papers process, three speakers from South Korea, Mozambique and Indonesia presented their research. With the SDGs as the underlying theme, the topics of the papers are:

1. Revitalizing Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development: A Focus on Korea’s Bilateral Knowledge Sharing Programs (KSP) from 2005-2018

2. An Expert-Based Assessment of the Potential for Local People Involvement in Nature Conservation in the Niassa National Reserve in Mozambique
3. Sustainable Finance Implementation in Emerging Markets: Developments and Challenges in Indonesia

The session was an opportunity to share knowledge and progress of research related to the SDGs, and provided a platform for further academic inquiry on a global scale. Speakers traveling from abroad were awarded the Samsonite Travel Grant sponsored by Samsonite Korea.

PAPER PRESENTATION

Revitalizing Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development: A Focus on Korea’s Bilateral Knowledge Sharing Programs (KSP) from 2005-2018

KIM Hye Yong
Postgraduate Student at Seoul National University

“The way I could promote the SDGs within my capabilities is to continue my research and raise an awareness of it because all the research we shared today are valuable in terms of achieving the SDGs.”

How did the Republic of Korea achieve the Miracle on the Han River?

In an effort to answer this question, Korea launched the Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP) in 2004. KSP supports the institutional and capacity building of development partner countries through a series of collaborative research works, policy consultations, and technical assistance on policy issues identified by the partner countries. Due to its cooperative capacity-building characteristics, KSP can be argued to adhere to SDG 17 of revitalizing global partnership. Hence, my paper aimed to answer the question: can KSP contribute to Korea’s efforts in achieving the SDG 17? It argues that KSP does have the potential to contribute to Korea’s efforts, but is very limited at this point as it fails to adhere to all the goal’s sub-targets.

Four stages of the KSP bilateral consultation were set as the independent variables (IV):
Stage 1: Launching Seminars and High-level Meetings (in partner countries)
Stage 2: Policy Seminars and In-depth Studies (in partner countries)
Stage 3: Interim Reporting Workshops and Practitioners’ Workshops (in Korea)
Stage 4: Senior Policy Dialogue and Final Reporting Workshops (in partner countries)

SDG 17 and its 5 sub-targets were the dependent variables (DV).

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<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th>Sub-Targets</th>
<th>Theme</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>17.9 &amp; 17.18</td>
<td>Comprehensive capacity building</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>17.15</td>
<td>Policy diagnosis through mutual learning and co-design of policy situations</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>17.16 &amp; 17.17</td>
<td>Network building for sustainable growth</td>
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- 17.9 – Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans and implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

- 17.15 – Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

- 17.16 – Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

- 17.17 – Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

- 17.18 – By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data
disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

The paper observed 10 Korea-Indonesia and 11 Korea-Vietnam KSP cases, since these countries have had the most reported projects of 24 and 34, respectively. However, only 21 among them were analyzed because they partly or fully contained the specific stages of KSP bilateral consultation.

Through this study, it was noted that some stages were implemented by all projects and given more weight than the others. This does not demean the respective stages, but it can be suggested that the quality, quantity and the definition of partnership were different. The outcome does not indicate that the countries failed to establish a strong partnership, but that the stages adhered to the sub-targets of the SDG 17. While KSP can be utilized as a mechanism to achieve the SDG 17, increased efforts should be made to ensure that partnership through KSP does not only address the aforementioned sub-targets, but also the other sub-targets of the SDG 17. Limitations of this research are that it only focused on Indonesia and Vietnam, solely utilized the KSP website as its primary source of information, contains discrepancies on the definition of partnership, and was limited only to the KSP bilateral policy consultations.

An Expert-Based Assessment of the Potential for Local People Involvement in Nature Conservation in the Niassa National Reserve in Mozambique

“Awe need a transfer from illegal activities into legal ones. Everyone involved, including governments, local people and conservationists, can come to an agreement to get incentives and work together. This is partnership, which is in the SDGs.”

Reconciling conservation with local people’s livelihoods has raised multiple dilemmas, particularly in protected areas where a significant resident human
population needs to coexist with wildlife. Local people engage in environment-harming practices for several possible reasons: (1) they do not see any tangible benefit from conservation; (2) they lack alternative livelihoods options and depend on those practices for food and income; (3) they are not aware of the importance of conservation; or (4) they perceive conservation as an illegitimate interference with their daily pursuits.

Our study has developed a method to identify: (i) the role of local people in major threats to conservation, (ii) the underlying motives/drivers for their involvement in environment-harming practices and (iii) appropriate policies to address these drivers in a particular PA.
The method is based on asking different conservation experts about their views on local people’s practices, their motives and how to conciliate people and conservation. The method was developed and tested in the context of the Niassa National Reserve (NNR) in Mozambique, a major protected area in Africa for the conservation of Miombo woodlands, lions and elephants. Respondents’ answers were grouped according to opinions related to threats, as well as current and proposed compensation schemes to improve conservation in the NNR. Relationships between the opinions of respondents and their socio-economic profile were also tested.

Our results show that there is a consensus among experts and that the majority of activities that threaten conservation in the NNR are mainly carried out by outsiders, mostly undocumented individuals, as in accordance with previous studies. Direct and indirect responsibilities of actors who are involved in those activities that threaten conservation were well distinguished within clusters analysis, which can be used to tackle each responsible with different mixed-policies measures (see table 5 below).
We also concluded that the new incentives are superior to existing ones (see table 7 & 9 below) and some of the existing incentives need to be readjusted in the way they are being delivered to local people. This includes the delivering of those incentives as in kind payment, since it appears to be working properly in NNR where most of the population is less educated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New proposed compensation measures</th>
<th>Clusters medians</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>N1 (14%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Grass for cultivation of high-yield commercial crop.</td>
<td>5a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Local people to adopt environmentally friendly cultivation practices.</td>
<td>5c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Provide local people with alternative sources of animal products.</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Promoting certification of non-timber products.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Help local people with existing conservation practices.</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Increase in the percentage of revenues charged to local people.</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Increased employment in conservation and recreation activities.</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Distribute collective conservation performance-based payments.</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Provide education for local people (e.g., scholarships).</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Improve services delivery for local people.</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The effectivity of new proposed compensation measures to improve conservation was evaluated by respondents as 1 (very positive) to 5 (very negative). The P-value corresponds to the Kruskal-Wallis (KW) test, with the following levels of significance: NS (not significant), *= significant at 0.05, ** = significant at 0.01 and *** = significant at 0.001. Lower case letters in the line represent post-hoc statistical differences between clusters resulting from pairwise comparison; values with same letter are not statistically different.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 9. Improvement of human behaviour toward conservation, after the implementation of new measures, overall and cluster medians (values in the brackets represents number of experts per clusters and its respective percentage).</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Nº</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Stop people engaged in illegal activities.</td>
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<td>2. Reduction of illegal trophy hunting.</td>
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<td>3. Reduction of illegal trade.</td>
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<td>4. Protection of local communities involved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Motivation of local people in conservation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Discouragement of offenders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Mutual respect and coexistence amongst all actors.</td>
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<td>8. Increase of local people employed in the reserve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Reduction of human and wildlife conflicts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Reduction of frequency and forest fires intensity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: the level of improvement with implementation of new compensation measures were ranked by experts as 1 (null) to 4 (very high) for human behaviour attributes. The P-value corresponds to the Kruskal-Wallis (KW) test, with the following levels of significance: NS = not significant, *= significant at 0.05, ** = significant at 0.01 and *** = significant at 0.001. Lower case letters in the line represent post-hoc statistical differences between clusters resulting from pairwise comparison; values with same letter.
Sustainable Finance Implementation in Emerging Markets: Developments and Challenges in Indonesia

“Sustainable finance practices are basic to achieving the SDGs, and through research I have proof that sustainable business practice has a positive impact on corporate performance.”

Sustainable finance is a financial system that takes into consideration all risks and returns from the balanced perspective of finance, economy, social, and environment that support the achievement of the SDGs. Indonesia is a developing country that takes a leadership role in advancing sustainable finance solutions. The Roadmap for Sustainable Finance in Indonesia 2015-2019 was issued by the Indonesian Financial Service Authority (FSA) on December 5, 2014. Moreover, as an implementation regulation, the Indonesia FSA released FSA Regulation Number 51 Year 2017 on sustainable finance implementation for financial services institutions, issuers and public companies.

The objective of my research is to describe the involvement of financial services companies in Indonesia in sustainable finance practices before sustainable finance became mandatory, and to show an example of a major Indonesian financial services company’s preparation to implement sustainable finance practices. I observed the involvement of some of the biggest financial services companies in Indonesia in sustainable finance practices for the period of 2014-2016, just before the mandatory implementation in 2019. In order to give more detailed and qualitative illustration, I then followed a showcase description of a big financial services company in Indonesia in preparing to implement sustainable finance in 2019.

Samples were gathered from top 200 financial services companies in Indonesia, measured by their revenues, for the three consecutive years of 2014, 2015, and 2016. Secondary data was collected from 2014, 2015, and 2016 companies’ annual reports, CSR/sustainability reports, and online CSR information on the companies’ websites. Measurement of involvement in sustainable finance practices was
conducted by employing content analysis of those reports using the SDG Compass that links the SDGs with Global Reporting Initiative (see figure 2 below).

The study found that before sustainable finance become mandatory, finance companies in Indonesia had participated well in several aspects of sustainable finance principles, i.e. participation in solving social and economic issues. However, their participation was limited, partially managed, and not equipped with the essential elements of sustainable finance principles. Many things still need to be done by many parties to implement sustainable finance successfully. The FSA needs to do policy intervention to encourage certain financial service companies to be more active in participating in several areas, while guiding other companies to focus in other areas, so nationally all important sectors will be fairly addressed. Also, it must work together with the fiscal authority to provide the right incentives. Finance industry associations should facilitate their members to be more active in practicing sustainable finance.

This research is a preliminary assessment of the readiness of Indonesian finance companies to implement sustainable finance just before it become mandatory in the beginning of 2019. The next research should measure and assess the implementation of sustainable finance after 2019. The research might also include the impact of sustainable implementation not only on the financial performance of the company, but also its social and environment performance.
International Young Scholars’ Perspectives: Spotlight on National Initiatives for the SDGs II
TECHNOLOGY FOR FUTURE CITIES

- Hosted by Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), Republic of Korea

SPEAKERS

LEE IN-KEUN
Director of Future Cities Open Innovation Center at POSTECH

SHANE ALLEN SNYDER
Executive Director of Nanyang Environment and Water Research Institute

LIM YUN MOOK
Professor at Yonsei University

KWAHK JIYOUNG
Professor at POSTECH

CHOI KEECHOO
Professor at Ajou University, Republic of Korea

PARK JU HONG
Professor at POSTECH
Are the new advances in technology actually helping us cope with daily life struggles or are they the source of them? In this parallel session, speakers discussed how urbanization is causing a whole new set of issues as the population of cities increases and water, waste and infrastructure management are becoming unsustainable in the long run. A number of solutions were presented in the form of better governance and creation of human-centered cities that understand its inhabitants and its capability of meeting the needs.

“The new technology will bring a big change to our cities and it will probably be the biggest one yet.”

“Only smart citizens can make smart cities!”
“Urbanization not only needs water solutions...but a commensurate amount of waste solutions.”

Sustainable urbanization needs water solution. It is a formidable task for the Southeast Asian region which has a history of water issues. Southeast Asia, whose population is 650 million and growing, is driven by pro-growth policies and presence of dynamic companies. While members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are among the world’s best performing emerging economies, various challenges remain ahead including preserving the environment and water. Today, the Southeast Asian region has more than 140 million people who lack access to safe drinking water.

According to WHO’s latest United Nations Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water report, regional governments need to put in more efforts to provide safe and sustainable water and sanitation services, particularly in rural areas. Pro-growth stance of the governments and rampant development, such as deforestation, increasing use of pesticides, and building too many dams too fast, have caused various environmental issues leading to water shortage and sanitation problems.

Building prototype systems that can be sustainably operated and properly used by everyday people could solve this problem. With our economic and population
growth, we have challenged the nature’s ability to supply our needs. However, engineering and science can provide sustainable solutions for current and future problems in Southeast Asia, such as sinking cities, water supply and sanitation issues. Moreover, the government must take action with a specific attitude and approach towards solving the water issues and water waste.

“Innovation and evolution are a need for the future smart infrastructures. No infrastructure, no way to live!”

Smart cities need smart infrastructure to be sustainable. Infrastructure is composed of public and private physical improvements such as roads, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, and telecommunications (including internet connectivity and broadband speeds). If we consider the city as our body, infrastructure is an essential organ, pipelines are blood vessels, and internet/high communication lines are a neural network.

Currently, the world is looking for a new technology that will help improve that pace and speed of recovery. As the older generation will tell young people, the older you get, the more time you need to recover from an injury or an illness.

Thus, Structural Health Monitoring (SHM), which is a health monitoring system for bridges, buildings and other related infrastructures, should be applied more broadly to other infrastructures, such as dams, airports, and harbors. As an old person needs help, this also applies to the aged infrastructure. If we have a smart device for people to monitor and keep their shape as good as possible, we need the same thing for our infrastructure, as well. We also need innovation to develop technology that detects damage, self-react and self-heal for the infrastructure.

However, smart infrastructures are considered as an on-going research area that has yet to be defined. A better way for planning, design, construction, implementation, maintenance, repair and demolition still needs to be discovered and widely applied. Infrastructures are drastically changing, however, the problems with the life of infrastructures will remain the same. Therefore, smart infrastructures are essential concepts for the future infrastructures.
A smart city is considered a model of future cities, in which the so-called 4.0 technologies are expected to make our lives more connected and more intelligent. A variety of smart devices are to be introduced into our everyday lives. Cars, roads, buildings will be replaced with their smart versions. Eventually a whole city may evolve into a huge smart device. As we can select and download applications on our smartphones, we may be able to download and use urban service apps of our choice offered specifically for the city we live in.

The city is expected to become smarter with the help of connectivity and intelligence, powered by a group of well-known technologies such as IoT, Big Data, Blockchain, etc. But to most people, it can make them feel like they are playing a huge jigsaw puzzle to live in an everyday life struggling with all those technologies that sound unfamiliar. Rather than making them puzzled, a smart city should provide people with a bigger picture in which those technologies fit in the right direction towards a desirable future for the mankind.

Business and technology are often considered more important than people. We must keep reminding ourselves that business and technology are valuable only when they are desirable for people. The connected and data-rich nature of the 4.0 technologies are attractive only because it can be a good means to make the world truly human-centered by smartly eliminating the problems we experience in our everyday lives. Just like the goal of a high-tech business is now to gain more value by delighting its customers, the eventual goal of a smart city should be to delight its citizens and make them live happily ever after.
“Transportation matters since it deals with every day’s life.”

Developing smart cities and focusing on transportation are interconnected. Transportation is one of the major services that smart cities have to deal with. It is intertwined with everyday life and people’s life depends on transportation. It is a movement between A and B with a special purpose, and it has three elements: 1) vehicle, 2) infrastructure, and 3) people and goods. There is a significant difference between the connected and autonomous approach to transportation. Due to the need for reducing the cost, a new wave of investment in infrastructure has been raised to support more progress in transportation development. Major future themes include intelligence, eco-friendliness, and sustainability.

One must ask themselves what is the appeal of using self-driving vehicles? How does this solution relate to minors or the handicapped? Imagining and creating driverless environment will eventually produce transformation for the environment, such as the number and sizes of lanes used, parking lots and traffic signs. Moreover, smart vehicles are expected to greatly reduce the number of accidents, level of pollution and congestion. But still, there are a lot of challenges in the form of data security and legal issues as well as liability and safety.

We need to think about the redistribution of road space and solution for the aforementioned issues. Also, there is a need to figure out what we, as the human society, need and what we want, and find a way to eventually combine the two.
ACADEMIA AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION

Hosted by KDI School of Public Policy and Management, Republic of Korea; Yonsei University, Republic of Korea
Four speakers introduced academic work that incorporates SDG implementation through various case studies. They examined the need for collaboration between the public and private sectors, and academia in order to raise finances and launch projects. Complex issues such as migration, health and the water crisis were also up for debate. During the panel discussion, questions related to the role of social science in the SDGs, the importance of academia over governments and private sector, and the extent to which technology can aid academia were discussed.

“Academia plays an important role in getting the world involved in the implementation of SDGs and in turn creating an economic, social and environmental return.”

A lot of discussion is taking place about how to downscale ambition and get things actually done. Within this framework, I want to talk about a pilot program we have been working on for the last year.

It is an investment project in water-related infrastructure that intends to deliver positive social, economic, environmental, and financial impact by coalescing people from finance and industries. It also intends to re-define the role that corporations can play in mobilizing stakeholders and capital for the benefit of society and business. Our objective is to increase investment, reduce risks, and enhance social, economic, and environmental impact.

We chose Mexico for the project location because there is a serious scarcity of water in the country, but there are also financial resources, knowledge and people who seek to be part of the solutions. The private sector, however, was an unlocked component. We were able to get PeopsiCo on board. We then targeted banks and municipalities to build a core coalition of people to be part of the team of solution makers. Then we designed a new investment framework to leverage impact investment to bridge public and private sources of finance, and established a partner network of key stakeholders for a pilot implementation.

The private sector can be the missing piece of the SDGs puzzle, especially when it comes to finances. With more businesses linking corporate social
Partnership is the way to go, as universities, or the private sector for that matter, cannot do it alone. Universities can no longer remain dispassionate observers. They have to get involved and be agents for change.

Unni Karunakara
Assistant Clinical Professor of Public Health at Yale University; International President of Médecins Sans Frontières (2010-2013)

“Partnership is the way to go, as universities, or the private sector for that matter, cannot do it alone. Universities can no longer remain dispassionate observers. They have to get involved and be agents for change.”
Universities are good at learning, such as being scientists or researchers, but not that good at doing or implementing, such as being activists. While universities tend not to have a full understanding of how innovation could impact the lives of people, they have potential to play a critical role in implanting the SDGs and making positive changes in people’s lives.

Right now, the world is experiencing migration crisis involving 70 million refugees, and the number is expected to increase, in part, due to climate change. So far, the governments have not been effective dealing with immigration issues. In response to the crisis, the program "RefNet" was proposed at Yale University to create a multi-disciplinary research platform to partner with universities in other countries where they are working with people on the move at all stages. It provides opportunities for communicating and learning across geographical boundaries, supports practical implementation and improvements in the delivery of care and assistance, as well as develops and shares the best practice techniques in conducting/monitoring evaluation.

However, things are more challenging in conflict areas. For example in Syria, an estimated 500 medical facilities have been attacked since 2011. Out of 6.6 million internally displaced Syrians, 120,000 to 140,000 are university students, according to the Institute of International Education (IIE). To help students in Syria whose medical training was disrupted due to the ongoing civil war, Dr. Kamiar Alaei and his brother Dr. Arash Alaei, two Iranian doctors at the University of Albany, teamed up with Yale. Staff and student volunteers from Albany translated medical course books into Arabic and enlisted bilingual instructors, while a group of students at Yale got a company to give the students free access to a mobile app that lets Syrian students explore charts of the human anatomy in full color. The initiative has overcome physical, financial, language and cultural barriers, and even offered advantages over traditional medical training.

We should not underestimate what these programs do for students who are cut off from the outside world. This is a way for them to connect with the outside world and pursue their dreams when everything else is falling apart. And it was possible because academia and the private sector worked together.
“Because resources are limited, more efficient ways need to be implemented ensuring there is no overlap with other organizations, so collaborations take place. The need has always been there but the action was taken recently. Furthermore, ever more complicating global issues and their interactions require us to act collectively in a strong partnership. No single entity or single group cannot resolve the global issues.”

Global partnership is crucial to achieving the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, and academia can be a key player.

UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP) was established in 1990 by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Environment (UNEP), and the Technical University of Denmark (DTU). As part of UNEP, UDP engages in implementing UNEP’s climate change strategy and energy program by developing and implementing a significant share of its climate change activities. Moreover, as part of the Technical University of Denmark, UDP also carries out research as a foundation for its capacity-building activities.

With its unique scientific and operational knowledge base, as well as global institutional network, UDP supports developing countries to develop and integrate climate and energy policies into their national development priorities.

UDP’s main partners are national governments, cities, and the private sector. It continues to engage in multi-stakeholder partnerships by bringing various stakeholders together to facilitate the uptake of climate technology, leverage financial resources from multiple sources, and maximize the impact. These partnerships work to support the achievement of the SDGs with a focus on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). UDP is also building more partnerships with the private sector because creating a market for climate solutions and investments is the key to scaling up and replicating climate actions.
“There is a real problem of translation from science to evidence. There is a sense of urgency in the world today but when it comes to the policy realm, we don’t see that sense of urgency. So this is a field for researchers to focus on.”

As highlighted at the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, “data access alone is not enough to fully realize the potential that data can offer to achieving, monitoring and reviewing the SDGs. We should endeavor to ensure broad access to the tools necessary to turn data into useful, actionable information,” which academia can take part in.

Professor Keeheon Lee and I thought about how data can be more accessible and how researchers and universities are responding to the UN 2030 Agenda. We decided to find out if there are certain SDGs that are gaining more attention among scholars, if there are papers that list SDGs or “sustainable development” as keywords that inspire further research, and if there is cooperation among researchers happening at local, national or regional levels. We did our research by using three using three methods of “bibliometrics research”: citation, co-occurrence and network analyses.
Based on co-occurrence analysis, we can see the growth of inclusivity of the SDGs in papers over time, especially two themes: development policy and planning for sustainability and SDGs for poverty alleviation.
Among business journals, we found sustainable development is not a major agenda. Out of 9,000 papers only 168 (2%) had the SDGs as keywords. However, more active research is done in UK, Spain, Germany, US, and Italy. We also found that authors in some countries tend to work with others in their country, while some authors cooperate with authors in other countries.
GEEF 2019
PARALLEL SESSION

YOUTH AS PARTNERS TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS

SPEAKERS

SAM OKYERE
Television Personality

MICHAEL SHELDRICK
Vice President of Global Policy and Government Affairs at Global Citizen

YANG JIHYE
Vice President of Yongreen

KARAMATDINOVA PERIZAT
Member of Uichung

LEE HOHYEONG
Leader of YMDU

LEE JINHYUK
Founder and Chairperson of Rhythm of Hope
The session covered participation of youth in Korea. Student organizations at Yonsei University introduced a various levels of contribution they have made to achieve the SDGs. Six student organizations promoted solutions for global issues and encouraged participation of youth for sustainable development: Uichung and Rhythm of Hope focused on “health”, YonGreen and Team YeS on “environment”, YMDU and Jeongdam on “education”.

“The reason why I am here right now is because of the opportunity I got by the Korean government. They provided scholarships in Ghana and I am happy to be a beneficiary of the scholarship that led me to Korea. And through that, I could be educated and understand that as an educated young person, I also need to contribute to the society”

“As youth, we have to understand what we can contribute. As a new generation, we need to provide more innovative solutions and interdisciplinary solutions. When the SDGs are achieved, this can affect the world.”

“Youth are the future and their participation is the one that can achieve the SDGs and change the world. Any level of contribution will help the world be a better place.”
Karamatdinova PERIZAT  
Member of Uichung

Health for All the People of the World

“We should provide good health for all the people in the world. However, sadly, we need money, food, place to live, and medicine. But not everybody has access to those things. ... We just need to care more about people like us.”

Uichung focuses on achieving SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being. We believe everyone around the world, regardless of their socio-economic status, should receive good health service. But, not everybody has access to quality health care, and Uichung tries to reach those people.

Through various activities such as volunteering in clinics and senior homes, Uichung members realize a true meaning of human-oriented medical care. Participation plays an important role in changing the world. Anyone who is working in any setting can contribute their talents to achieving the SDGs.
“Although people say the world cannot be changed, we are seeing small changes. This is Rhythm of Hope, where we have hope for a change. We all can change the world.”

Rhythm of Hope is a media volunteering group for fundraising for neglected or poor people in the world. Although the organization started with a small number of people without any equipment, it found an opportunity to change the world thanks to its volunteers’ talents. Even without monetary resources, our volunteers created media contents for free for the underprivileged and raised funds by sharing the contents using online platforms. Our volunteers also work hard to ensure a good donation culture and raise awareness among people.

What Rhythm of Hope do for the society is related to SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being, SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities, and SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals. We believe our hope for change is in fact changing the world.
Green Campus: Developing Climate Literacy among Students and Local Communities

“We aim to increase the student participation in green activities and lower the increment of the waste generated in the university. Through Green Education, we aim to develop environment-conscious citizen.”

YonGreen tries to achieve SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Reproduction, and SDG 13 Climate Action for sustainable and clean environment.

There is an urgent need to take seemingly insignificant problems seriously. In order to sustain clean and healthy environment, we need to change our thoughts and behaviors. We should not rely on other people’s behaviors. Climate literacy means an understanding of your influence on the climate and climate’s influence on you and the society.

To engage more university students to participate in their activities, YonGreen holds campus campaigns, provides green education to high school students, and uses social media to encourage people to engage in climate action.
AN Sohyun
Project Leader at Team YeS

Striving for Sustainable World Free from Urban Waste

“Team YeS believes in the power of the individual as the changemaker and strives to achieve a trash-free world through its creative solution, YeSKit.”

Meet Team YeS, a project group of four Yonsei undergraduates that tackles the social problem of urban littering. We have one aim: to enhance the public’s level of environmental awareness through the gamification of garbage management. We strive to achieve a trash-free world through our creative solution, “YeSKit,” a set of eco-friendly tools and kits devised to create a world free from overflowing waste. We envision a greener Seoul unfettered by the burdens caused by ill-managed trash disposal.

The core of Team YeS chimes in with that of SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production in that it entrusts the public and corporates with the responsibility to change their daily patterns in a way that builds a better world. Rather than taking up a macro-approach of creating and institutionalizing the urban infrastructure, we believe in incentivizing the individual citizen to lead a better lifestyle themselves. Team YeS believes in the power of the individual as a changemaker.
Reducing Inequality through Yonsei Hope Expedition

“I have hope and Yonsei Hope Expedition will continue on and on. Reducing inequality may become a reality one day.”

Core value of YMDU’s activities is to reduce inequality (SDG 10). The organization focuses on overly concentrated capital in Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi province. There is a big economic, cultural, educational and social gap between capital areas and other areas. Reducing inequality as a university student and reaching out to the underprivileged are what YMDU tried to do.

The organization provides a number of education programs that can benefit middle and high school students in remote areas. One of the most popular is a one-on-one mentoring program which helps the students get motivated and ultimately contributes to making a virtuous cycle of volunteering.

Education for Democratic Citizenship (EDC)

“Being a democratic citizen is about doing something that you believe is right. Being a democratic citizen is not sitting and watching things go wrong but standing up to fix it.”

Jeongdam is a non-profit organization led by Yonsei University students looking for peace, justice, and strong institutions which runs along with SDG 16. Members of Jeongdam gathered to discuss what they could do to make the world a better place. With the belief that democracy best guarantees everyone’s equal rights and freedom, the organization aims to promote strong democratic institutions such as the voting system. Meanwhile, strong institutions can only be maintained with people who can act as citizens. Hence, the organization strives to achieve a world through education where acknowledged citizens can actively participate.

Jeongdam designs democratic citizenship education for youth through gamification. We believe that the education for youth can serve to be a real
safeguard of democracy. Preparing the youth to run democracy in the real world, Jeongdam aims change this world. Also, through the gamification, Jeongdam encourages students to actively engage in learning democratic values so that they can pursue independent learning themselves.
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROFESSORSHIP CEREMONY
On the sidelines of GEEF 2019, the inaugural Sustainable Development Professorship Ceremony took place at Yonsei University.

The Sustainable Development Professorship at IGEE aims to create a group of faculty members with expert knowledge on sustainable development and SDGs-related research projects and advocacy events.

**HELEN CLARK**
37th Prime Minister of New Zealand and Former Administrator of UNDP

**MAHMOUD MOHIELDIN**
Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group

**SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN ABDULLAH AL KHALIFA**
President of Bahrain Supreme Council of Health

**APPOINTED DISTINGUISHED SD PROFESSORS**

**SO JAEHYANG**
Senior Advisor at Office of the Senior Vice President, 2030 Development Agenda UN Relations & Partnerships, World Bank Group

**UM WOOCHONG**
Director-General and Chief Compliance Officer of Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department at Asian Development Bank

**JOHN M. CHRISTENSEN**
Director of UNEP DTU Partnership
The main strategy of the Institute for Global Engagement and Empowerment (IGEE) is to provide transformative messaging. Academic research in universities are carried out in accordance with various social problems. After analyzing all of the research grants within Yonsei University, we found 60-70% were based on or closely related to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As such, universities have participated actively in order to solve problems of the world in various ways. However, most of these efforts have focused on research and theoretical findings. When the findings, approaches and theories are translated into the language through which the public can fully understand the results, this is when research helps to create real changes.

This is why IGEE has put transformative messaging as its main strategy. I believe when academic research is able to be applied in society and affect people’s daily lives, research will enlighten the society to the fullest. Since society has provided the foundation for university to exist, university has the responsibility to respond to the needs of the society. Therefore, universities must actively communicate with the society.

In the light of this, GEEF (Global Engagement and Empowerment Forum on Sustainable Development) was created in order to introduce the SDGs and their related agendas which is crucial in the sustainable development of humanity. GEEF is a platform where we introduce what the SDGs are and discuss challenges and solutions to achieving them. GEEF stands out from other international forums since we do not limit participants and create a platform where government, corporations, civil society, students as well as academia can actively join to seek problems and answers.

In February 2018, Global Opinion Leaders from across the globe participated in GEEF 2018 to discuss major global issues with regards to the SDGs. Yonsei University, as one of the co-hosts of the Forum, inaugurated GEEF with more than 2,000 participants from 58 different countries around the world and keynote speakers including Secretary-General of the United Nations Antonio Guterres. GEEF was the result of long hours of work and dedication. It was made possible thanks to the support of Yonsei University President Kim Yong-Hak, devoted participation from Ban Ki-moon, the 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations & Honorary Chairman of IGEE, and the leadership of IGEE Executive Director Sohn Myongsei and its staff.

Unlike GEEF 2018, which was held in light of the PyeongChang Winter Olympics, allowing many keynote speakers to attend, many people were worried about GEEF 2019 if it would be able to have the same successful results. GEEF 2019 created different results in comparison to GEEF 2018.
First, through GEEF 2019, we were able to establish cooperation with numerous organizations and institutions. In addition to IGEE and the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens in Vienna, KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency) and the Seoul Institute joined as co-hosts of GEEF 2019. Furthermore, USRN (University Social Responsibility Network) has promised to participate in GEEF regularly in the future. Through the establishment of cooperation between various international organizations, progress of our joint projects will be presented annually at GEEF. We hope that GEEF not only becomes an event for discussion but a platform that moves toward creating sustainable projects and share their results.

As an example, through GEEF, the World Bank (WB), WHO, UNESCAP, UNFPA, and UN Women have pledged support for gender empowerment projects expedited by KOICA. Moreover, joint cooperation projects between IGEE and the WB were formed, and we have agreed to create an SDGs-related blog for the public. In the future, regular sessions hosted jointly with IGEE, WB, KOICA and USRN will be in place.

Second, we were able to find people to expedite various projects in achieving the SDGs. Through GEEF 2019, we have appointed global leaders in the SDGs as SDG Professors at IGEE. Furthermore, IGEE established a working group to proceed with the projects. We need new people to join us in carrying out new projects. We believe that creating this working group with professionals within IGEE will create a space for creative thinking and ways to carry out different projects on the SDGs. We hope that in order to maximize the roles of the working group and other methods, universities should fully support this cause by allowing flexible methods and measures.

Third, 106 notable speakers from 27 different countries participated in GEEF 2019, as well as people from 66 international organizations, government organizations, universities, and NGOs. More than 2,000 participants were present over two days. GEEF 2019 fully showed its potential to become an influential international forum to discuss important agendas on sustainable development. Thanks to its open participation structure, GEEF is ready to become a platform of communication which the society desires.

Lastly, through GEEF, we hope that universities will expand the concept of academics. We hope that not only do we repeat only the scholarship of discovery or integration, but create a culture where we respect this new scholarship of engagement.

We had to face many difficulties in preparing for GEEF 2019. Without the dedication of IGEE staff, GEEF 2019 would not have been possible. As the supervisor within the GEEF Secretariat, I would like to send my deepest appreciation for the staff members, and hope that GEEF 2020 will grow even more with better contents, and change the world in becoming more sustainable.
[Prologue to the Beginning of GEEF 2019]

With the inaugural GEEF 2018 still lingering in our minds, we began preparing for GEEF 2019 from May 2019. We have engaged with our various partners and groups in numerous meetings and workshops to come up with our next agenda and direction for GEEF 2019. Through various meetings “A Call to Action: Empower People, Share Prosperity” was chosen as the main slogan, and sub-agendas of Health, Women’s Empowerment, Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation, and Sustainable Future Cities were selected to be discussed. On top of this, we have partnered up with more external groups and organizations to create 12 parallel sessions including two dissertation presentation sessions. After realizing our big picture for GEEF 2019, we brought in other organizations in agreement with the great cause of sustainable development to jointly host the Forum. Thus, KOICA and the Seoul Institute joined in as co-hosts the GEEF 2019.

[Collaborative Partnership]

The most notable result from GEEF 2019 was the extended network and communication between more than 70 different international organizations, corporations, academia, NGO, civil society, and governments from all around the world. GEEF 2019 provided an exciting atmosphere as if it was a living organism that created an amazing place for different professionals and experts in enhancing cooperation at a deeper level. We will work even harder in forming a world-renowned and sophisticated atmosphere in sustaining this collaborative partnerships through the GEEF platform.

[Epilogue to the End of GEEF 2019]

GEEF 2019 was clearly a great enhancement from GEEF 2018. Learning from the experiences of GEEF 2018, each individual within the Secretariat have worked diligently to enhance results and create a more smooth cooperation between organizations. Many participants have stated with appreciation that GEEF 2019 have grown more from GEEF 2018. Although the number of sessions and the variety of topics have increased from last year, the secretariat could not answer with confidence if GEEF 2019 had enough voices be heard during the Forum. We believe that having difficulty answering these questions will encourage us to take the challenge in enhancing GEEF even more in 2020. Ultimately, we promise that we will follow and work towards the essence of the Sustainable Development Goals: to “leave no one behind.”
GEEF 2019
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

| Sponsor |

| Program Partners |

| Media Partner |

| Collaborating Organizations & Affiliations of Speakers |

[International Organizations]
Asian Development Bank (ABD)
Green Climate Fund (GCF)
United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)
United Nations (UN)
United Nations Academic Impact Korea
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
UNEP DTU Partnership (DTU)
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
UN Women
World Bank Group
World Health Organization (WHO)

[Academia]
Beijing Normal University
The Cyber University of Korea
Geneva School of Social Sciences
Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
KDI School of Public Policy and Management
Korea University
Kyoto University
Kyung Hee University
Lübo University
Nanyang Technological University
Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH)
Seoul Cyber University
Seoul National University
Stanford University
State Islamic University (UNI)
Jakarta
SungKongHoE University
Sungkyunkwan University
Tel Aviv University
Universities Allied for Essential Medicines (UAEM) Canada
University of British Columbia
University of Copenhagen
University of Geneva
University of Oxford
University Social Responsibility Network (USRN)
Yale University
Yonsei University

[NGO & Civil Organizations]
Financial News
Future Forest
Global Citizen
KACIID Dialogue Centre
Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)
Open Society Foundations
People’s Health Institute
Progressive Voices
PyongChang Global Peace Forum (PGPF)
RELX Group
Save the Children
SenseTime
Unification Council of Korea
World Agro-Forestry Center

[Government]
Bahrain Supreme Council of Health
Embassy of the State of Kuwait and Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Vienna
Government of Austria
Korea Forest Service
Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements
Korea Women’s Development Institute
Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Korea
Ministry of Health and Sports of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport of the Netherlands
Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport of the Republic of Korea
National Assembly of the Republic of Korea
COLLABORATIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH GEEF 2019 PARTNERS

WORLD BANK GROUP, GOVERNMENT OF KOREA AND IGEE JOIN FORCES TO SUPPORT ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGS

IGEE will partner with the World Bank Group to support the SDG Acceleration Toolbox to help countries achieve an inclusive and sustainable development path towards the SDGs. The joint research was made possible thanks to $900,000 contribution from the Government of Korea.

The joint research team plans to focus and report on the status of achievement of the SDGs in Vietnam, Kazakhstan and Egypt. Activities cover a broad range of sectors including, supporting sustainable energy (SDG 7) and climate change (SDG 13) through the provision of renewable energy in emerging markets, enabling access to credit for marginalized groups, creating decent work (SDG 8), promoting gender equality (SDG 5), strengthening welfare analysis frameworks and tools for inclusive growth (SDG 8), and reducing inequalities (SDG 10).

The progress of the project will be reported at GEEF 2020. IGEE and the World Bank also plan to create a joint blog to disseminate SDGs-related knowledge for professionals and the public.

IGEE SIGNS MOU WITH ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AND SEOUL INSTITUTE

On November 30, 2018, IGEE and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) signed an MOU to support the SDGs.
IGEE and ADB have a mutual interest in supporting the progress towards the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific through enhanced knowledge sharing and cooperation.

The MOU will advance ADB’s efforts to support progress towards the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific, and to strengthen partnerships with regional centers of excellence, as highlighted in its Knowledge Management Directions and Action Plan.

A seminar was held at the ADB headquarters on March 25, 2019, under the theme of "The Special Case, the Achievement of Universal Health Coverage in Korea." In addition, IGEE is preparing for a project focused on dissemination of Korea’s health insurance system.

On February 1, 2019, IGEE signed an MOU with the Seoul Institute, which is a think-tank for the Seoul Metropolitan Government.

In addition to co-hosting GEEF with IGEE, the Seoul Institute will collaborate with IGEE on more projects to promote sustainable future city models and the SDGs.

Currently, IGEE and the Seoul Metropolitan Government is working on developing an index related to city’s SDG implementation. It includes plans to conduct data collection and data analysis of major cities including Seoul.
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<th><strong>GEEF 2019</strong></th>
<th><strong>ORGANIZING COMMITTEE</strong></th>
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**• Honorary Chair**  
| BAN Ki-moon | 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations  
|             | Honorary Chair of IGEE  
|             | Co-Chair of Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens  
| Heinz FISCHER | 11th President of Austria  
|             | Co-Chair of Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens  

**• Chair**  
| KIM Yong-Hak | President of Yonsei University  

**• Vice Chairs**  
| SOHN Myongsei | Executive Director of IGEE  
|               | Professor at Yonsei University College of Medicine  
| Irina BOKOVA | Former Director-General of UNESCO  
| Jeffrey SACHS | Professor at Columbia University  

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|           | Professor at Yonsei University College of Medicine  

**• Parallel Sessions Chair**  
| SONG In Han | Director of Center for Social Engagement at IGEE  
|            | Professor at Yonsei University  

**• Scientific Committee**  
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| PARK Seung Han | Dean of the Graduate School of Yonsei University  
| YUM Seong Soo | Dean of College of Science of Yonsei University  
| LEE Yeonho | Professor at Yonsei University  
| LEE Won Yong | Vice President for Research Affairs at Yonsei University  
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| JUNG Tae Yong | Director of Center for Global Sustainability at IGEE  
|               | Professor at Graduate School of International Studies, Yonsei University  
| KIM Eui Young | Professor at Seoul National University  
| LEE Wookyun | Professor at Korea University  
|             | President of Korean Society of Climate Change Research  
| KIM Si Joong | Dean of Graduate School of International Studies, Sogang University  
| KIM Eun Mee | Professor at Ewha Womans University  
| LEE Siwook | Professor at KDI School of Public Policy and Management  
| KWON Huck-ju | Professor at Seoul National University  
|             | President of the KADEC  

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| YOON Do Heum | Senior Vice President for Medical Affairs at Yonsei University  
| YOON Youngchul | Chancellor of Yonsei University Wonju Campus  

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LEE Doowon  Vice President of International Affairs at Yonsei University
HAN Sang Won  Professor at Yonsei University College of Medicine
  Director of Division of Planning and Coordination at Yonsei University

**Advisory Group**

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KIM Bong Hyun  President of Jeju Peace Institute
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  Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations
OH Joon  Professor at Kyung Hee University
  Chairman of Save the Children Korea
  Former President of the UN Economic and Social Council

**External Advisory Group**

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Rafis ABAZOV  Vice President & Director of Ban Ki-moon Institute for Sustainable Development, Al Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan
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<td>SONG Dong Woo</td>
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<td>KIM Ji Eun</td>
<td>Senior Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHA Myung Sook</td>
<td>Senior Manager</td>
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<td>YANG Kyungseok</td>
<td>Manager</td>
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<td>CHUN Jee-in</td>
<td>Global PR Special Advisor</td>
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<td>PARK Tae In</td>
<td>Research Professor</td>
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<td>PARK Jee Eun</td>
<td>Assistant Manager</td>
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<td>CHOI Jae-hyung</td>
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<td>JUNG Eujin</td>
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