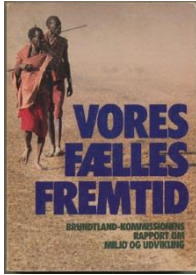


Bæredygtig (Ud)dannelse

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Brundtland Rapport, Our Common future (1987), gave society a new definition of sustainability:

3 components:

- economic**
- environmental**
- social**

“intergenerational equity”

“Pillars” of Sustainability



Sustainability Challenge:

**Sharing the Earth's resources
among the 9 - 10 billion
people expected in 2050.**

**Sustainable development is a "need to
have" not a "nice to have"**


SDS are a vision for how we want to share the Earth's resources among 9-10 billion



Research and education to support societal development needs to move from “sector (discipline)” to “system” focus!!

















Focus not on the goals, themselves, but the *interactions* between them!



**Few of the individual goals
are expected to be met
and for some critical goals,
the trend is in the wrong
direction!**

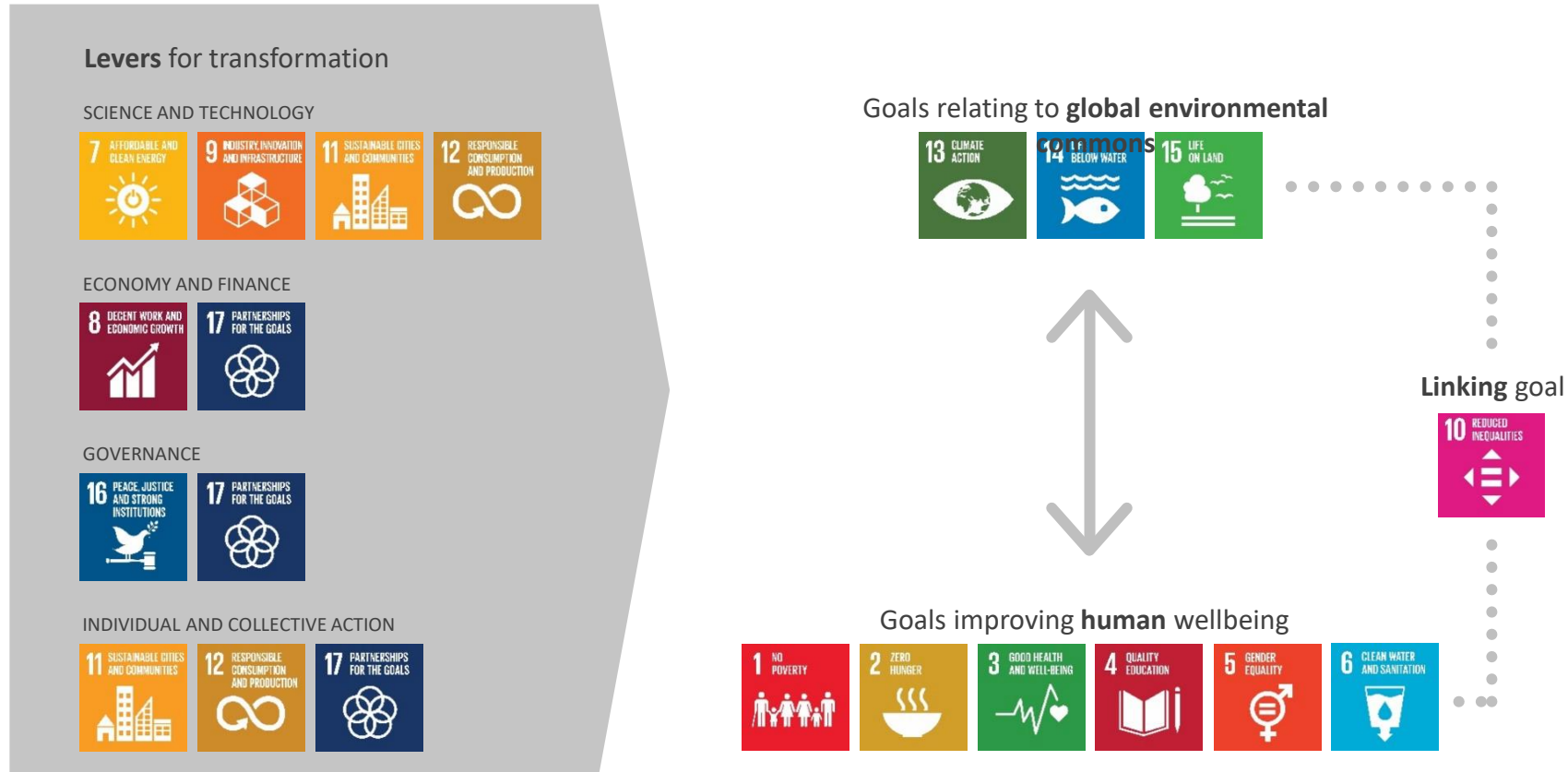


Business-as-usual approaches

GOAL	WITHIN 5%	5-10%	>10%	NEGATIVE LONG TERM TREND
 Goal 1		1.1. Eradicating extreme poverty	1.3. Social protection for all	
 Goal 2		2.1. Ending hunger (undernourishment)	2.2. Ending malnutrition (stunting) 2.5. Maintaining genetic diversity 2.a. Investment in agriculture*	2.2. Ending malnutrition (overweight)
 Goal 3	3.2. Under 5 mortality 3.2. Neonatal mortality		3.1. Maternal mortality 3.4. Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases	
 Goal 4	4.1 Enrolment in primary education	4.6 Literacy among youth and adults	4.2. Early childhood development 4.1 Enrolment in secondary education 4.3 Enrolment in tertiary education	
 Goal 5			5.5. Women political participation	
 Goal 6		6.2. Access to safe sanitation (open defecation practices)	6.1. Access to safely managed drinking water 6.2. Access to safely managed sanitation service	
 Goal 7		7.1. Access to electricity	7.2. Share of renewable energy* 7.3. Energy intensity	
 Goal 8			8.7. Use of child labour	
 Goal 9		9.5. Enhancing scientific research (R&D expenditure)	9.5. Enhancing scientific research (number of researchers)	
 Goal 10			10.c. Remittance costs	Inequality in income**
 Goal 11			11.1. Urban population living in slums*	
 Goal 12				12.2. Absolute material footprint, and DMC*
 Goal 13				Global GHG emissions relative to Paris targets**
 Goal 14				14.1. Continued deterioration of coastal waters* 14.4. Overfishing*
 Goal 15				15.5. Biodiversity loss* 15.7. Wildlife poaching and trafficking
 Goal 16			16.9 universal birth registration *	

* target not specified ** based on most recently available data

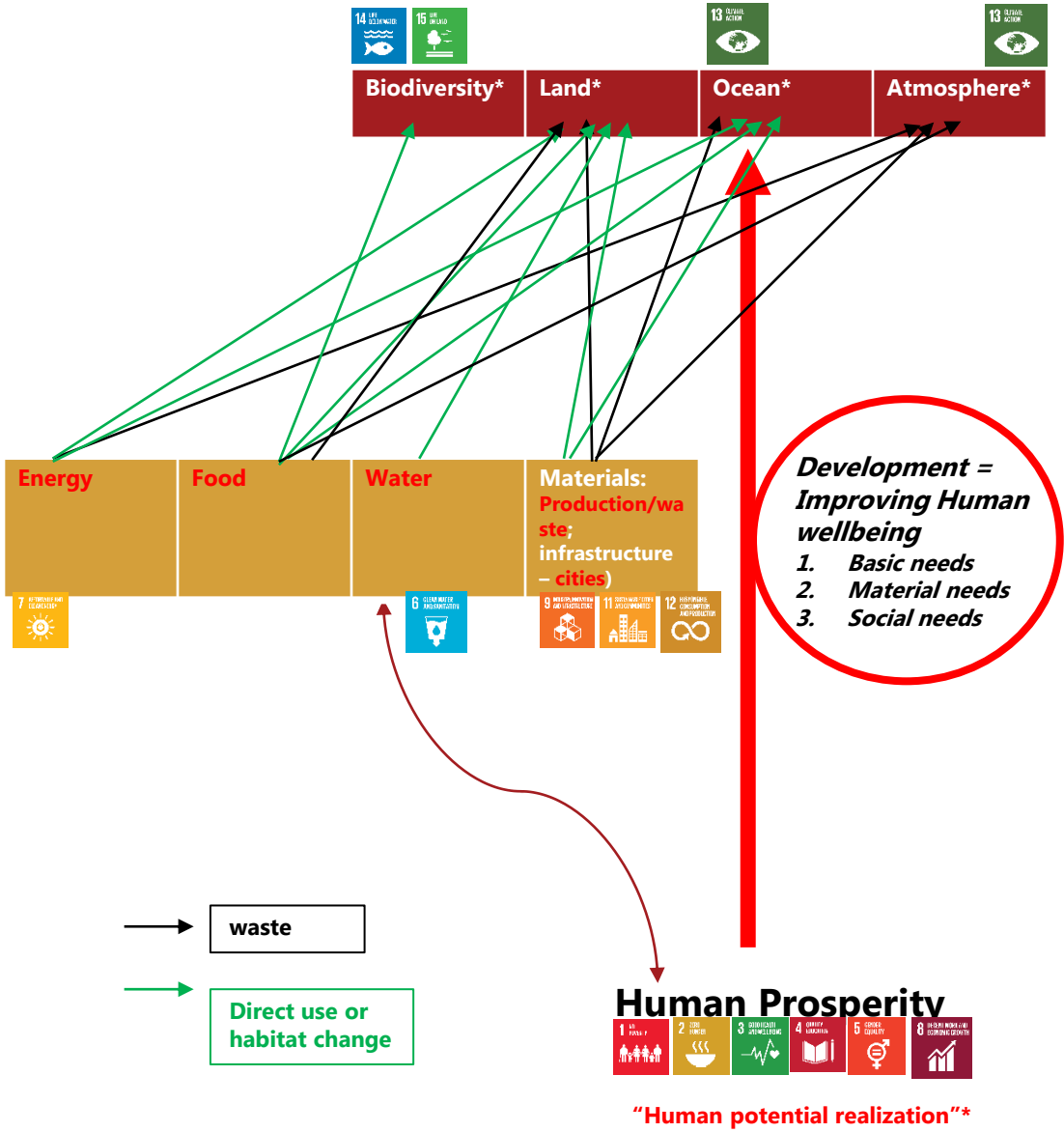
Interactions between the SDGs



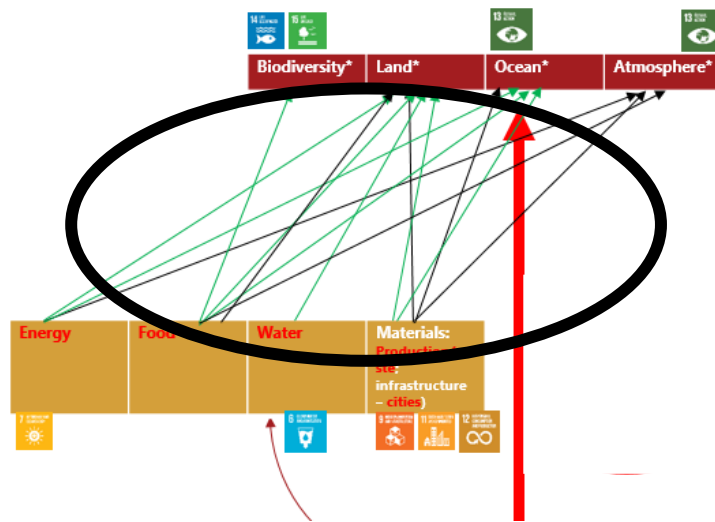
But we do not “think” in terms of SDGs!

The challenge of SD is giving all access to the finite resources necessary to allow continued development  This requires  and 

Earth Resources



Incorporate “cost-effectivity” into all sectors:

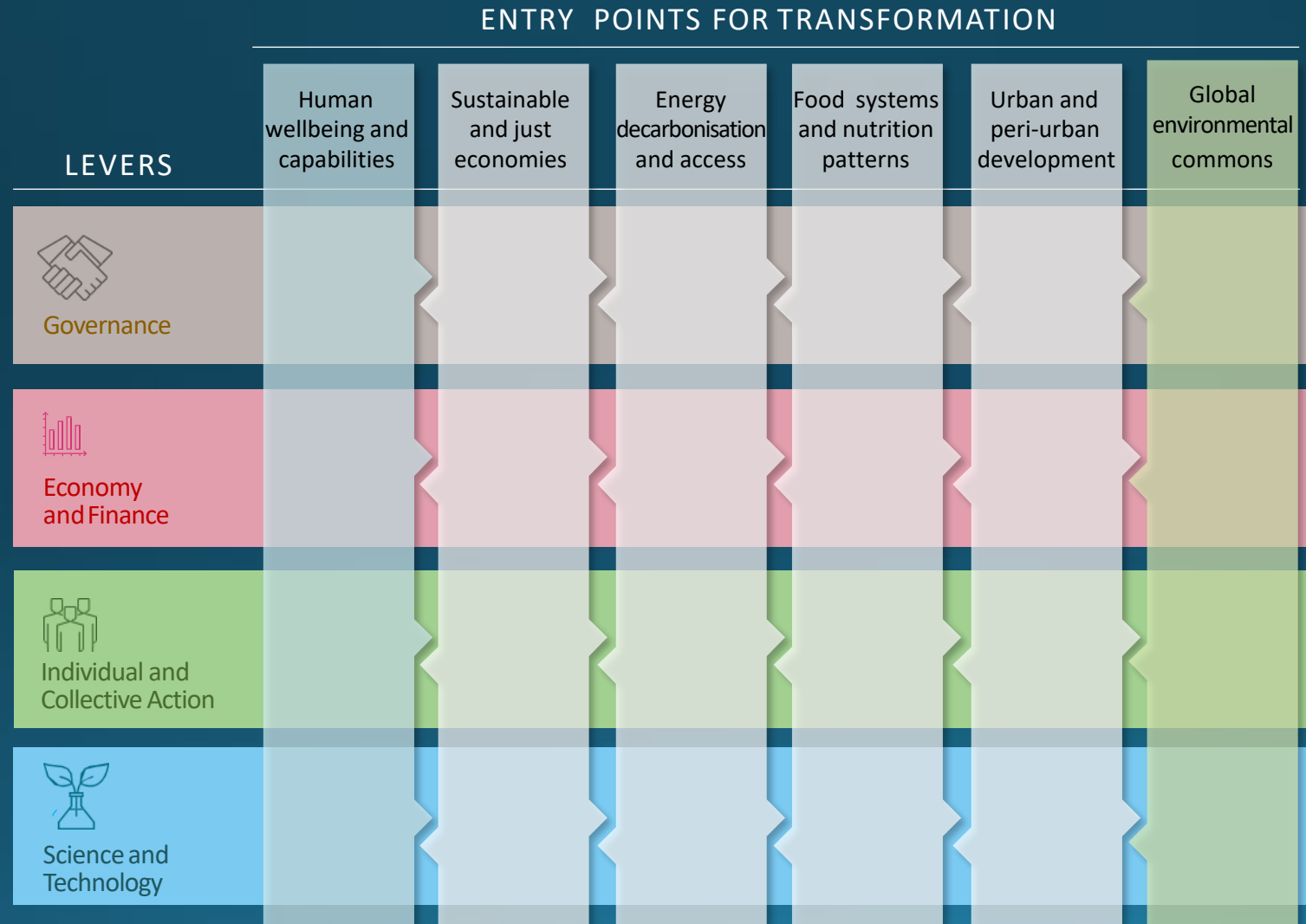


Goal for all sectors:

**Maximise human
welfare/environmental cost**

Knowledge-based transformations

Innovation through combined levers and new partnerships



Research and education need to focus on contributing to societal transformation

Bæredygtig udvikling handler om, at se aktiviteter i et systemsammenhæng!



Optimere samfundsmæssig nytte mens man minimerer de negative samfunds- og miljømæssige konsekvenser af vores aktiviteter.

Uddannelse:



1. Fag, der fokuserer på hvordan den viden, man erhverver i faget, kan bidrage til en samfundsmæssig transformation!
2. Kig mod andre universiteter end dit eget for at sammensætte det læringsforløb, der bedst understøtter den faglige profil, du ønsker at erhverve!
3. Tænk specialet ind i en systemkontekst. Hvad er de negative/positive konsekvenser for samfundet af den forskning du laver? Brug evt. SDG tool
<https://sdgimpactassessmenttool.org/>